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MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES,

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA,)

Nº V.

CONTAINING

Mr. S. DENNE's Addenda to the History of Lambeth
Parish and Lambeth Palace.

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LAMBETH PALACE;
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THE HISTORIES BY DR. DUCAREL.
IN THE
BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL DENNE, M. A. F. S. A.
VICAR OF WILMINGTON AND DARENTH, KENT.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS.
1795.



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A D D E N D A

TO THE

HISTORIES

OF

LAMBETH PARISH AND LAMBETH PALACE.

THE PALACE.

IN the History of the Palace, at page 18, Dr. Ducarel observes, that, after the murder of Charles I. *Lambeth House*, as it was then called, fell into the hands of Colonel Scot, one of the regicides, an expression which seems to imply that the levellers of the last century degraded this mansion from the old title of palace. But if, before that time, it was vulgarly called a palace, it may be remarked, that the most reverend owners of it have very rarely honoured it with this denomination, either in their public deeds or in their private letters that are dated from it. When written in Latin, the usual phrase is *in manerio*; or *in manerio nostro de Lambeth*; and in English, from my manor, or from my house at Lambeth. And, though archbishop Laud was not the last primate who used the formal appellation of our manor at Lambeth, I am inclined to suspect he might be the first who made the little change to *Lambeth House**; in which he was followed by Sheldon and Sancroft; and, I believe, in their private correspondence, by most of their successors. That this is the most suitable term we have the authority of Mr. Henry Wharton, who was as conversant as most men in all matters relating to the see of Canterbury. For he dedicates his valuable work, *Anglia Sacra*, to Archbishop Sancroft, *ex ædibus vestris Lambethanis*, and in his observations on Strype's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, he styles it *Lambeth House*†.

* Wilkins, Concil. Magn. Britan. v. IV. p. 486.

† Appendix, p. 258. "Cranmer bore his paternal coat, three cranes Sable, as I find by a date under his arms, yet remaining in a window in *Lambeth House*." Those arms of Archbishop Cranmer, remarks Mr. Wharton, mentioned to remain in a window in *Lambeth House*, together with the arms of the other Archbishops since the Reformation, and placed in the same window, were painted at the cost of, and set up by, my Lord Archbishop Sancroft not many years since.

Abp. Sheldon having repeatedly used this appellation*, it was with some surprise that I discovered one letter dated from his palace at Croydon, which, like Lambeth, was no other than a manor house; but it may be accounted for, from the address of his correspondent Andrew Olrowsky, archbishop of Gnesen in Poland. Pope Leo X. in the year 1515, constituted the archbishops of this see Legates *a latere*; and in his grant vested them with all privileges, liberties, exemptions, &c. that the Archbishop of Canterbury enjoyed in their legatine capacity. Olrowsky, who was archbishop in 1675, wishing to be assured what these privileges might be, applied for information to Archbishop Sheldon; and, as the Primate of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania mentioned his being at his archiepiscopal castle of Lovitz, the Primate of England might judge it proper to notify to his Grace, that his mansion was not a common house, but an archiepiscopal palace†. From my poor house at Buckden, March 7, 1633, Bishop Williams dated a letter to Attorney General Noye; and those who remember Croydon House may be of opinion that the same epithet was as applicable to that edifice‡.

Dr. Ducarel was also of opinion, that other prelates, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, had a variety of *palaces* (p. 10.) Palace, however, seems to have been a term appropriated to the mansion of the Bishop in the city, that gave a name to the see. This distinction is plainly marked by Bonner, Bishop of London§, and by the executors of Archbishop Grindal, in the reasons offered why they ought not to pay the heavy dilapidations demanded by Archbishop Whitgrift||. Not but that these manerial houses, whilst inhabited by the prelates, might be entitled to most, if not all the privileges annexed to their episcopal palaces.

Concerning these privileges, many observations occur in the pleadings of the cause between Archbishop Cornwallis, and the parish of Lambeth, on a demand for a poor's rate. And, according to the report of the trial, his Grace's Counsel were much misinformed in some material circumstances of the ancient history of this palace; which is the more strange, considering with whom the instructions for drawing the brief may be presumed to have originated.

Mr. Serjeant Hill was willing to have it thought that the palace was formerly a religious house**; a supposition entirely groundless, for it was no other than a manor house belonging to the priory at Rochester, occasionally inhabited by one of the monks, who, as bailiff, or steward, had the superintendence of the farm; and as such it was not entitled to all the immunities annexed to the precincts of the convent to which it appertained.

* Wilkins, v. IV. p. 580, 586.

† Ibid. p. 596, 597.

‡ Ibid. p. 488.

§ Given at my house at Fulham, July 25, 1549. Wilkins IV. p. 36.—Dated in the Bishop's Palace at London, October 25, 1554.—Ibid. p. 108.

|| Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 293. Palace of London; Fulham House; Hadham House.

** *Serjeant Hill*: What I lay down is, where a college is built upon the site of a religious house, which is the case of the palace of Lambeth, p. 91.

Finding that a religious house had been placed within the area, or tract of ground, mentioned in a deed, dated in 1197, the serjeant and Mr. Dunning contended that the said area is the site of the present palace; but, as to this point, the learned judge, who presided at the trial, repeatedly suggested he had his doubts, and wished to have the matter ascertained.

Lord Ch. J. So the chapel and the area you make the present palace?

Mr. Serj. Hill. The present palace, as I apprehend, if I am right in it; and I submit to you, when you hear the evidence, p. 94.

Lord Ch. J. Brother Hill, I don't observe that you have connected the present premises of the palace of Lambeth with the deed of 1197.—Mr. Dunning said, the area mentioned in that deed was the site of the present palace of Lambeth.—Mr. Serj. Hill. It is highly probable, but cannot be proved at this immense distance of time, p. 121.

This was followed by a conversation between the Chief Justice and the Serjeant, about the meaning of a passage in the deed referred to; and, the Chief Justice being clearly right in the construction of the words, he could not avoid again questioning the validity of the Serjeant's position, that the area is the site of the palace. How does it appear that the chapel and the area is the ground upon which the palace is built?

But that this chapel and area were situated not less than a quarter of a mile from Lambeth Palace, may, in my opinion, be satisfactorily proved by an examination of an authentic conveyance that followed the first exchange made between the archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rochester monks, in 1189, to which the deed of 1197 alludes. It is extant, with seven seals appendant, among the Cotton MSS. and copies of it are inserted in the Appendix to the History of Lambeth Parish, N^o XIV, and in *Registrum Roffense* by Mr. Thorpe, p. 434. This deed was executed after Baldwin had been compelled by the Pope to demolish the chapel and college he had erected near Canterbury. For, being determined to pursue his plan at Lambeth, he, at the instance and request of the King, procured, from the monks of St. Andrew in Rochester, ground, on which he might erect a house for himself and his successors, and likewise edifices for the prior and the canons of his college. In the deed, the site for the intended archiepiscopal mansion is described to be a part of the *court* of the Grantors, as marked by certain bounds; and twenty-four acres and one perch of their demesne lands *without* the *court* were granted for the building of a church in honour of the Bishop Thomas the Martyr, and for constructing habitations for the canons who were to serve therein.

The court of the manor, part of which was settled on the archbishop, must here mean the yards, garden, and all the premises that are generally comprized in the term *Curtilage*; but not the house, which the monks would unquestionably keep as long as they continued lords of the manor; and in the deed there is a clause of exception of the ditches surrounding their court and garden, and of a free current to and from their mill*.

As

* The mill near the Postern is noticed in the Steward's account in 1311. History of the Palace, p. 12.

As Baldwin went to the Holy Land very soon after the date of this deed, and there deceased before the year 1190; it is not likely that he built a house at Lambeth for himself and his successors; nor could Hubert want a new house, because, by exchange for the manor of Darenth, he soon became possessed of the manor of Lambeth, with the house and all its appurtenances. But a chapel was erected upon the ground allotted to the canons, and they had apartments in the circumjacent area. At the dissolution of this collegiate body, through the prevailing interest of the monks of Christchurch at the Court of Rome, the chapel was entirely demolished, and the buildings of the canons left in a dilapidated state.

Whilst the manor of Lambeth was in the Rochester priory, the bishops of that see were accommodated with a lodging in the manor-house, as often as their business called them to London; and they were accustomed to receive from the demesnes divers articles of provision. In compensation for these allowances, a yearly pension of five marks was granted to them, in perpetuity, payable out of the rectory of Lambeth; and ground was assigned to Bishop Gilbert de Glanville, whereon he built a house for himself and his successors. The ground is marked in the deed, as being near the church of the blessed martyrs Stephen and Thomas, towards the East; and, when conveyed to the Bishop, there were upon it some of the dilapidated edifices of the dissolved college *. It was, therefore, a part of the circumjacent area, so much enquired after. But what is now called Carlisle House was the house belonging to the Bishops of Rochester, and is consequently on the site of the college of canons founded by Baldwin †; nor, on account of its distance from Lambeth Palace, could it ever be considered as connected with the site of that mansion. *Place* is one rendering of the Latin word *area*, and the house of the Bishops of Rochester was for centuries distinguished by the title of *La Place* ‡.

On the transfer of this manor to the see of Canterbury, and on its being made by the archbishops one of their places of abode, the house, with its appurtenances, was exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, and so it has ever continued. In antient times the archbishops appear to have assumed an episcopal authority over the whole parochial district, of which they had the chief lordship; and it has been supposed, upon no improbable grounds, that of the many parishes in different dioceses, subject to their peculiar jurisdiction, they might formerly be proprietors of the capital manor, though the estate was afterwards alienated from the see.

In a deed dated soon after, by which Baldwin confirmed all the manors, churches, &c. belonging to the priory at Rochester, he refers to the above cited passage from the deed of exchange, which he calls an authentic writing; *sicut continetur in autentico Scripto inter nos et ecclesiam et prefatos monachos inde confecto*. Hist. of Parish, Append. N^o XIII. p. 20, and Regist. Roffen. by Mr. Thorpe, p. 46.

* See Append. to the History of the Parish, p. 6.

† Dr. Salmon, in Surrey, p. 24, concluded the site of the college was afterwards Carlisle House.—History of the Parish, p. 18.

‡ About 83, as concluded by Batteley in Cantuar. Sacr. p. 43.

Harrow

Harrow on the Hill, in the diocese of London, is one of these peculiar parishes, and Lanfranc being, by death, prevented from consecrating a church he had erected there, Anselm persisted in consecrating it, though, after the ceremony was begun, Bishop Maurice sent two of the canons of St. Paul's Cathedral with a letter to the Archbishop, claiming the right of exercising this office, because he was Bishop of London. Anselm afterwards advised with Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, upon this question; who, in his answer, owned his not having heard that this cause was ever before sifted, because no one had yet existed, who was disposed to deprive the Archbishop of this power—that in his diocese Archbishop Stigand, without consulting him, consecrated altars, and even some churches, as well in lands he possessed by gift from secular persons, as in lands received by ecclesiastical inheritance—and that, knowing this to have been done in the diocese of Worcester, he could *believe* it to be the practice in other dioceses. Anselm, writes the historian, strengthened in his opinion by these and other testimonies, which it would be tedious to enumerate,—securely followed the custom of his predecessors, not only consecrating churches without consulting the bishops of the dioceses, but discharging, by himself and his officers, all other divine ceremonies in all his lands*.

It is, however, most likely, that this practice of the Archbishops of Canterbury, though acquiesced in from prudential motives by the Bishops, might be generally deemed an intrusion; and there are not any traces of its being allowed in the subsequent acquisitions of the Archbishops. This unlimited exercise of episcopal authority over the Parish was certainly not admitted on Hubert's obtaining the manor of Lambeth. For in 1197 (May 17), Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, instituted Bishop Gilbert de Glanville to the rectory of Lambeth, on the petition of Archbishop Hubert; and by the same instrument he confirmed the grant of the yearly pension of five marks, that was by agreement to be paid to the Bishops of Rochester by the Rectors of Lambeth†.

To the deeds of exchange, between Archbishop Hubert and the Prior and the convent of Rochester, the Bishop of Winchester, and several other Bishops, were among the subscribing witnesses; and, as Bishop Godfrey did not make a reserve of his episcopal authority over the church and parish of Lambeth, it may be reasonably inferred, that he considered such a precautionary clause as having a tendency to weaken an unquestionable claim. Whereas, on the other part, Hubert seems to have suspected that his immediate jurisdiction over the church and parish of Darenth, would, on his conveyance of the manor, devolve to the Bishop of the diocese; because he reserved this spiritual right in that church to himself and his successors, till he, or they, should of their liberality grant the same to the Bishops of Rochester‡.

* Eadmeri Historiæ, Nov. p. 23.

† Hist. of Lambeth Parish, Appen. p. 8.

‡ Hist. of Lambeth Palace, Appen. p. 2 and 3. Hist. of Parish, Appen. 1. 3 and 4.

All the parishes of the deanry of Shoreham, of which Darenth is one, though subject to the immediate jurisdiction of the archbishop, are deemed to be within the diocese of Rochester, and have always had a connexion with the diocese. In the times of Popery, the clergy of these parishes did not receive the chrysm from Canterbury, but from Rochester Cathedral, as the mother church; and in the election of members in convocation they vote for the proctors of the diocese of Rochester. But, what is now of much more consequence, the act of Parliament for settling bishop Warner's will having declared, that, in the choice of widows into Bromley college, a preference should always be made to the widows of clergymen within the diocese of Rochester, it was agreed by the trustees of that munificent institution, that "if no widows of clergymen, who were legally possessed of a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Rochester, offer themselves, that then the preference be given to the widows of beneficed clergymen, of some of the peculiars belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury within the diocese of Rochester. (Order of Trustees, June 14, 1716)

Dr. Ducarel, in his History, p. 20, advanced, that Lambeth Palace is within the diocese of Canterbury; Serjeant Hill, in his plea (p. 89, 92,) repeatedly urged its being in that diocese; Dr. Porteus, in evidence, (p. 99), considered the palace in the diocese of Canterbury, and the parish in that of Winchester; and (at p. 100) we meet with this remark of Lord Chief Justice De Grey—it being proved, and I *suppose* incontrovertibly proved, the palace of Lambeth is in one diocese, and the parish of Lambeth in another, &c. &c.

However, in determining this question, the deliberate and explicit averment of six archbishops, that they considered their manor house of Lambeth as being in the diocese of Winchester, is evidence that must have great weight. And such were the opinions of Courtney, Chicheley, Morton, Warham, Cranmer, and Pole, as appears from these entries in deeds dated at Lambeth Palace.

By Courtney.—Datum et actum in capella manerii nostri de Lambeth, *Winton. diocesi*. Januarii 10, 1386.—Wilkins, Concil. Mag.-Britan. III. p. 202.

Chicheley.—Processus contra magistrum Tailour in concilio provinciali factus 1419, Feb. 12. Archiepiscopo, &c. in libraria sua infra manerium suum de Lambeth *Winton. diocesi. situata*, pro tribunali sedente, comparuit personaliter Willelmus Tailour, &c. Ibid. p. 404.

Morton.—Anno 1488, August 4. Coram nobis in quadam interiori camera, infra manerium nostrum de Limehith, *Wintoniensis diocesis nostræ provincie Catuariensis situatum*. Ibid. p. 623.

Anno 1488, March 9.—Coram nobis Johanne archiepiscopo in quadam bassa parlura, infra manerium de Limehith, *Wintoniens. diocesi. situatum* in presentia notarii publici. Ibid. p. 626.

Anno 1490, July 5.—Acta sunt hæc omnia, &c. in quadam alta camera præfati reverendissimi, &c. infra manerium suum de Limehith, *Wintoniens. diocesi. situatum*. Ibid. p. 634.

Warham. Anno 1531, Feb. 24. In quodam superiori cubiculo sive camera infra manerium reverendissimi de Lambithe, *Winton diocesi. situat*. Ibid. 746.

Cran-

Cranmer. Anno 1549, Maii 11. Processus circa negotia hæreticæ pravitatis. In manerio archiepiscopi Cantuarien. de Lambeth Wintonien. diœces. coram reverendissimo, &c. Ibid. v. IV. p. 42.

Pole. Commissio legati de latere, decano et capit. Cantuar. ad dispensandum, anno 1554, idibus Februar. datum Lambethi prope Londinm. Wintoniensis diœcesis. Ibid. p. 138.

Pole. Anno 1557, March 28, dat. Lambethæ Winton diœces. Reg. Cardin. Polus leg. Ibid. p. 150.

Anno 1557. Sacrum Synodum—usque ad decimum diem mensis Maii proxime sequentis in ædibus nostris Lambethi Wintoniens. diœces. tunc celebrand. auctoritate apostolica continuavimus et prorogavimus. Ibid. p. 151.

Anno 1558, March 25. Decretum Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Episcopo Norwicensi dat. in manerio nostro de Lambeth Winton. diœces. Ibid. p. 172.

Instead, therefore, of saying that Lambeth Palace is in the diocese of Canterbury, it is conceived, that *as it were within that diocese* is the more proper expression; for, the case is, that not only Lambeth Palace, but the places of residence of other bishops, situated out of their dioceses, whilst inhabited by the respective prelates, have been deemed, by a kind of fiction in law, a part of their diocets, in order to render some of their public acts valid. The statute of the 33d of Henry VIII. cap. 31. to which Dr. Ducarel refers *, will countenance this explanation. It was passed for dismembering the bishopric of Chester, &c. from the archbishopric of Canterbury, &c. and the third clause of it is as follows: “*Saving to the bishop of Chester, and his successors, that his house at Weston, being within the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, shall be accounted and taken to be of his diocese, and that he being resident in the same shall be taken and accounted as resident in his own diocese, and for the time of his abode shall have jurisdiction in the same likewise, as all other bishops have in the houses belonging to their sees, wheresoever they lie, in any other bishopric within this realm for the time of their abode in the same.*”

By the act of the 12th of George III. c. 43, for vesting Ely House in Holbourn in his Majesty, there was a transfer of the bishop of Ely's visitatorial powers over some of the colleges in Cambridge, to the new Ely House, wherever it should be erected. Old Ely House was always in the diocese of London, though the Episcopal authority of the bishop within the precinct was suspended as long as the mansion was the residence of the prelates of Ely. But, on its alienation from that see, the bishop of London resumed his jurisdiction as ordinary. The clergyman, who now performs divine service in Ely House Chapel, officiates under a licence from the bishop †.

But

* History of Lambeth Palace, p. 20. Though, after perusing § 3, it is submitted to the reader's consideration, how far Dr. D. was warranted in his unqualified assertion, that by this statute Lambeth Palace was placed within the diocese of Canterbury.

† Another point, concerning which the chief justice and the gentlemen at the bar differed in opinion, was, whether a parish could be in two dioceses. Mr. Serjeant Hill and Mr. Dunning

But though, as I apprehend, the Palace of Lambeth is clearly in the diocese of Winchester, yet, from the time of its being annexed to the see of Canterbury, it
ceased

ning contending, and Mr. Bearcroft for some time admitting, that no such instance could be shewn; whilst the Chief Justice suggested his strong doubts as to the legality of this notion. These are some of the passages alluded to in the report of the trial.

P. 85. *Mr. Serjeant Hill.* There is not, nor can be, a single instance of a parish lying in two different dioceses.

P. 92. *Mr. Serjeant Hill.* There is not, to my knowledge or belief, a single instance, either in any law book or acts of Parliament, nor in the nature of the thing is it possible there should be any, of a parish in two dioceses.

P. 100. *Mr. Bearcroft.* Gentlemen, The archbishop fights with very considerable advantage indeed; for, he has the assistance of one of the most learned gentlemen of the profession, who not only comes to me, who am utterly unprepared upon these points, but he has introduced into this cause, with all his own learning, and all his diligence, all that could be scraped and raked together by doctors and proctors, by civil lawyers, and common lawyers, in the course of many months past. But, so extremely valiant is the learned Serjeant upon this occasion, he chooses to throw out a challenge to me (I am astonished he should let himself down so low, as to throw this out to me, who am so much below him in these points) to produce any one dictum or case, from Henry the Third's time to this moment, that will shew the reverse of the proposition he has so mainly depended upon, "that one parish cannot be in more than one diocese at a time." Truly, I think, the learned Serjeant has been about that sort of work, which vulgar people call "breaking an egg with a hammer." He has taken an infinite deal of pains to lay down that law, which certainly no man, who bears the name of a lawyer, can venture much, or at all, to dispute.

Lord Chief Justice. Do they say it is an universal proposition that no part in any parish can subsist in two different dioceses? If the proposition is true, I do not know whence it appears, or whether it is made out as part of ecclesiastical or common law. But if any such proposition is laid down, as a true proposition and universal, in point of law, ecclesiastical, civil, or temporal, I should desire, and be glad, to be referred to it. You have no dry proposition in law you can refer me to.

Page 101. *Mr. Dunning.* I take it to be a matter not so much of law as ecclesiastical antiquity. The ecclesiastical division of the bishop of the diocese is co-extensive with the ecclesiastical division of a parish.

Lord Chief Justice. I do not say it is not so; it is new to me; I am not aware of it. I do not recollect any determinations upon such a point. It is new to me, because I do not see any immediate connexion between the ecclesiastical division of the bishop of a diocese, and the ecclesiastical division of a parish.

Mr. Serjeant Hill. How far usage might overcome it I cannot tell; but it cannot be naturally so, that two dioceses can exist in one parish.

Mr. Bearcroft.* There never was a rule without some exception; though what has fallen from the Bench relieves you and myself from an infinite load of law, which, in some degree, is improperly introduced in this case.

* In this speech of Mr. Bearcroft's is this passage.—"A very learned gentleman has been called as a witness upon this occasion, who, I have no doubt, has thought upon this question very much, and is very able to think upon the subject, though he has thought fit to give no opinion upon it. He has a doubt upon that question." I cannot collect, from any part of the trial, the name of the gentleman referred to by Mr. B.

ceased to be a part of a parish; nor has it ever lost the privileges of this exemption. This was the fixed opinion of Dr. Denne, a late rector, who, with his wonted diligence and accuracy, had himself searched into the rights of his parish. And he has been often heard to declare his being strongly inclined to believe, there might not be another episcopal precinct in England, that has so well preserved its extra-parochial immunities. From examinations of the parish books he was convinced, that as the archbishops had never been legally assessed in any rates strictly parochial, so they had avoided paying any. The only risque which he thought they had of being subjected to assessments for the poor was, that by, design or from inadvertency, relief might be afforded by the officers of the parish to paupers, who had, by service, acquired settlements in the palace. It appears, from the report of the trial, that such a precedent might have been established in the case of a porter to archbishop Secker; and, during the primacy of archbishop Herring, a pauper having applied to an overseer for relief, and been refused, Dr. Denne cautioned the late Mr. Parry, who was for many years receiver to the see, to be upon his guard in future.

The following extracts from the churchwardens accounts shew that there was a misunderstanding between archbishop Parker and the parish, concerning some trees placed without the church-yard, and which his grace doubtless claimed as lord of the manor.

“ xi^o die Marcii, anno vii^o Regnæ Elizab. 1564.

John Hammond, Henry Knight, and Thomas Bisacre, churchwardens.

The same daye & yere ye sd Church-wardens called a vestrye & in the presence of certen of ye parishoners, whose names hereafter are wrytten, did declare there, that they had felled one of the elme trees standing withoute ye church walle to-

Whether the instance I have to offer, of the prelates of two dioceses exercising a part of the ordinary episcopal jurisdiction in the same parish, will be allowed to be a valid exception to the averred general rule, it is not for me, who am not a lawyer, to decide.—But a small river divides the parish of Lamberhurst, it may be, into two nearly equal parts. One part is in that district of the county of Kent that is in the diocese of Rochester; the other is in Suffex, the whole of which county is reputed to be in the diocese of Chichester. In consequence of this situation of Lamberhurst, the bishop of Chichester and his officers, as well as the courts, consistory and archdiaconal, of the diocese of Rochester, have claimed and exercised a power of granting probates and wills, and letters of administration, when the deceased person had been an inhabitant of that part of the parish that is in Suffex. A marriage licence from the bishop of Chichester, though the woman might be an inhabitant of the same part of the parish, was objected to, both because the parish church is unquestionably in Kent, and because canonical obedience could only be due from the vicar to the bishop of Rochester, from whom he received institution.

It so happened, that the house in which the woman lived who was named in the licence, is situated in both counties; and it is apprehended there may be several parishes on the borders of Kent, Surrey, and Suffex, similarly circumstanced.

wards the reparations of the church, for which elmes my lord's grace of Canterbury made clayme thereto. And for as muche as the saide parishe hathe beene of long tyme in possession of ye same trees, the said parishioners did agree that ye churchwardens, in defense of the church righte, sholde stande to the order of the lawe, with my lord's grace, concerning the same trees."

	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Paid to Mr. Bowyer for counsell when we were in controversie for the trees with my lord of Canterbury's grace	10	0
I'm, payd more to Mr. Bowyer	5	0
It'm, for writing a supplication put up to my lord's grace, Jan. xvi.	1	0
It'm, payd more for bote-hire, and the learned counsell whether my lord's grace should see our liger	4	0

In 1627 and 1673, the parish seem to have been of opinion, that the Archbishops, as possessors of the palace, ought to pave a certain part of the highway, but it was probably not allowed by archbishop Abbot; and certainly not by Sheldon, though he voluntarily contributed towards the charge. The following entries relate to this matter:

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
A. 1627. Paid for framing a petition to my lords grace about paving the highway	0	1	8
It'm, for a journey to Ford concerning ye highway	2	0	0

A. 1673. The king's highway from Lambeth bridge towards Newington Butts paved; and the archbishop contributed 50*l* * thereunto, with this proviso, that no claim should from hence arise to his grace or his successors for the amendment or repair thereof; nor do they apprehend, that such repairs belong to the Parish as a Parish.

It having been so general a practice for lords of manors to build churches near their capital mansions, this affords a strong presumptive proof that Lambeth palace may stand upon the site of the original manor house, though it may be venturous to determine that any part of the Saxon fabric is still subsisting. Dr. Ducarel was of opinion that it might be little better than a good manor house, (*Hist. of Palace*, p. 10.); but, as it was the place of residence of a king's sister, it is most probable that it was an habitation suitable to a person of her exalted rank.

The Doctor is for giving archbishop Boniface the credit of being the first founder of the present palace, but, as it appears to me, upon very insufficient grounds. In the papal grant to Boniface of a portion of the offerings at Becket's shrine, printed in the note to page 11, it seems to be suggested, that for forty years past the arch-

* This gift of archbishop Sheldon is mentioned in one of the tables of benefactions.—(*Hist. of Parish*, p. 40.)

bishops had expended money in repairing and improving the house, though there is an expression which likewise implies that the debts contracted by these works were not discharged. This was notoriously the case respecting the great hall of the palace at Canterbury, as Boniface had complained *; and one view of the papal grant might be to enable Boniface to clear off incumbrances at Lambeth. There is indeed an allowance to this archbishop to rebuild the house upon the same or upon a more convenient spot; but there is no evidence of his availing himself of this permission; nor, considering the subsequent incidents of his life, is it likely that he ever engaged in such a work. According to Wilkins, the papal bull is dated in 1162; and, not long after that time, Boniface was so coolly received by the king, and perceived himself to be so obnoxious to both clergy and laity †, that he judged it expedient to retire to Savoy without any intention of returning to England. But, previous to his departure, he committed great waste upon the estates belonging to his see, by cutting down woods, and granting leases of the farms; and, in order to amass the more wealth for his support abroad, he exacted various loans from his dependents, and pillaged the clergy of his province. (Godwin de Præful. edit. Richardson, p. 96.)

Somewhat astonishing is it, that the monks of Christ church, Canterbury, should have so readily acquiesced in the papal grant to Boniface of a fourth part of the offerings of Becket's shrine for rebuilding Lambeth palace, without stipulating that no bishop should be consecrated within its walls, no councils held, no abbot admitted, no orders conferred, &c. for such were the humiliating terms on which archbishop Hubert was to be allowed to establish a college of the Præmonstratensian order at Lambeth. And here it may be proper to notice an inadvertency of Dr. Ducarel, who, by a truly literal translation of one of the restrictions, has rendered the passage not only obscure, but erroneous. In the original it is declared concerning these canons—in *nominatione Archiepiscopi, cum sedes Cant' vacaverit, nunquam audientur*, which is thus construed, *who should not, however, be in the nomination of a new archbishop, sede vacante*; whereas the meaning is, that in the nomination of a new archbishop, when the see shall be vacant, these canons were not to have voices. (Hist. of Parish, p. *16.)

Whilst the manor of Lambeth belonged to the priory of Rochester, its bishops, as already mentioned, often resided in the house; and with them, not unfrequently, the archbishops of Canterbury. It must, therefore, have been a mansion large and

* Boniface, writes Somner, (Antiq. of Canterbury, p. 128.) was wont to boast, *my predecessors built the hall at a great expence. They did well indeed; but they laid out no money about this building, except what they borrowed: I seem indeed to be truly the builder of this hall, because I paid their debts.*

† Several years before, Boniface's insolent and barbarous treatment of the sub-prior of St. Bartholomew's had so incensed the citizens of London, that his life was in danger, had he not got to the river side, and escaped in a wherry to Lambeth Palace; from whence, as a safe citadel, he issued the sentence of excommunication against his opposers. (Godwin de Præful. p. 93.)

commodious. With an exception to Becket, there are, I think, traces of some public act done in this house by every archbishop from the time the monks of Rochester became possessed of it till its alienation. For though, in some of the passages that will be cited, Lambeth is only mentioned; yet it is so explicitly averred in others, that the archbishops were at the manor house, that it may be presumed that this was their regular inn; and it is to be considered that the patronage of the bishopric of Rochester was then in the see of Canterbury.

A. 1096, June 14. In the ville of St. Andrew, of Rochester, which, situated near London, is called Lambeta, Anselm ordained Sampson, bishop elect of Worcester, both deacon and priest; and he ordained Gerrard, bishop of Hereford, priest. The day after, the archbishop consecrated these prelates; Gundulph, of Rochester, being one of the assisting bishops. (Eadmer, Hist. p. 35).

A. 1097. Anselm ordained Hugh, abbot of St. Austin, at Lambeth, in the chapel of the church of Rochester, where the archbishop then lodged. (Ibid. p. 93. & X. Script. col. 1327.) This chapel appears to have been richly and elegantly furnished by the countess Goda, it being recorded of Ralph (brother of Ansfrid the sheriff); who was the first steward of the manor, that he never went to Rochester without carrying to his priory some of the ornaments that had belonged to their noble benefactors. They are specified in Registrum Roffense, by Mr. Thorpe, p. 119.

A. 1100. Archbishop Anselm presided at the council held at Lambeth, which announced the legality of the intended marriage of King Henry I. with Matilda, daughter of Malcolm King of Scotland*.

A. 1115. Gerard, chaplain to the queen, was elected bishop of St. Davids, and ordained priest at Southwark by the bishop of Winchester. Archbishop Ralph had proposed consecrating him in the church of his inn at Lambeth; but, the queen having an inclination to be present, the ceremony was performed the day after in Westminster abbey. (Eadmer. Hist. p. 116.)

A. 1120. Archbishop Ralph consecrated Richard bishop of Hereford, January 26, at Lambeth. (Godwin de Præful. p. 482.)

A. 1125, April 12. Archbishop Corboyl consecrated Siffred bishop of Winchester at Lambeth; as he did, at the same place,

A. 1133, October 1, Nigelus, bishop of Ely. (Ibid. p. 503, & 250. and Ang. Sacr. v. I. 619.)

A. 1143. Archbishop Theobald consecrated Gilbert, bishop of St. Asaph, at Lambeth; Ascellinus, bishop of Rochester, assisting. (Godwin, p. 633. not. & X Script. col. 1359, 20.)

A. 1152. The same archbishop consecrated, at Lambeth, Geoffry, bishop of St. Asaph, being assisted by Walter, bishop of Rochester. (Ibid. p. 633, not. & X Script. col. 1367, 20.)

* Statuto itaque die coeant ad nutum illius (Anselmi) episcopi, abbatas, nobiles quique, ac religiosi ordinis viri in villa sancti Andreæ de Rovecestra, quæ Lamheta vocatur, quo et ipsum præsentis negotii tunc tenor adduxerat. Eadmeri Hist. L. III. p. 57.

A. 1153. Archbishop Theobald was at Lambeth when he committed to the custody of the abbot of Gloucester, Walter, prior of Christ church, whom he had lately deposed. (X Script. col. 1313, 16.)

Though we have no account of Becket's being at Lambeth, yet on the vacancy of the see of Canterbury by his death, the suffragan bishops, in pursuance of the order of Richard de Luci, assembled at that place; and, if not unanimously, they at least with one voice made choice of Roger, abbat of Bec, to be his successor; but he would not accept the trust. (X Script. col. 561.)

A. 1180. August 10, Archbishop Richard consecrated, at Lambeth, Baldwin, bishop of Worcester. (X Script. col. 1457.)—and

A. 1185. It is probable that archbishop Baldwin himself ordained Gilbert de Glanville, bishop elect of Rochester, priest at Lambeth, Sept. 21*, previous to his consecration at Canterbury on the 29th of that month. It is, however, certain that

A. 1189, December 31, the same archbishop consecrated, at Lambeth, Richard Nigel, bishop of London, and William Longchamp, bishop of Ely. (X Script. col. 1564.)

Public Acts and Occurrences in Lambeth Palace, to be added to those noticed in the History, pp. 80, 81.

A. 1345. In 19 Edward III. John de Montfort duke of Brittany did homage to the king in Lambeth palace. Collins's Peerage, Earls, II. i. p. 410.

A. 1367, October 10, William of Wykeham was consecrated bishop of Winchester in St. Paul's Cathedral; but Simon de Langham, archbishop, kept the consecration feast at Lambeth with the greatest magnificence. (A. S. v. I. p. 47.)

A. 1408. In the account given of the convocation, assembled by archbishop Arundel in St. Paul's cathedral in June and July, it is related, that, after the session of July 26, the bishops, abbats, priors, chancellors of the two universities, doctors of divinity and laws, deans, archdeacons, and other venerable persons, eminent in every branch of literature, to a number not easily to be computed, were entertained with elegance, and with great profusion of viands, by the archbishop in his manor of Lambeth. *In omni epularum abundantia, in manerio suo, lautissime conviviavit.* Wilkins, Concil. III. p. 309.

A. 1422. William Tailour, priest, and master of arts, was one of the Lollards persecuted by archbishop Chicheley. At his first appearance at Lambeth, September 12, the archbishop was in his library, sitting upon his tribunal, when Tailour confessed, that, fourteen years before, he had been excommunicated by Arundel, on a charge of heresy; but, now abjuring such notions, and taking the requisite oath of submission to such sentence as should be enjoined, he was promised absolution: and on the 14th of the same month he was again brought before archbishop

* A. 1185. Gilbert de Glanville, elect. apud Otteford Epist. Rossen. July 16. Presbyter ordinatus apud Lambetham die 21 Sept. consecratus Cantuariæ a Baldwino die 29 Sept. A. S. v. I. p. 346. not.

Chicheley in his chapel at Lambeth, and with the usual ceremony released from the excommunication. February 22, &c. the same year, Tailour appeared a third time before the archbishop, who was then seated judicially in his chapel, and he was now convicted of being a relapsed heretic. In consequence, he was, on the last day of the month, degraded in form from all his clerical functions, and delivered up to the secular power. Chicheley himself presided in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the sentence of deprivation was executed. The principal tenets deemed heretical in Tailour by this illustrious prelate, and his learned assessors, were,—That prayer ought to be addressed to God only—that praying to any created being is idolatrous—and that the worship due to God was not due to Christ in his human, but in his divine nature. Wilkins, Concil. v. III. p. 407—413.

Dr. Ducarel observes (Hist. of Palace, p. 46) its not being said that Tailour was confined in the Lollard's tower; and it appears by the process related at large in Wilkins's Councils, that he was then, and had long been, in the custody of the bishop of Worcester, (quem Episcopus Wigorn. habuit adtunc et adiu habuerat in custodiâ carcerati), the prisoner having advanced his supposed heretical opinions at Bristol, within the diocese of Worcester. But I find, that in 1531, during the primacy of Warham, the venerable Hugh Latymer, after being excommunicated for a supposed act of contumacy, was ordered by the archbishop to remain in close custody in his manor of Lambeth*.

In the rout of the Scots army, November 25, 1542, the earl of Cassils, who was one of the many persons taken prisoners, was sent to Lambeth Palace, and was kept on his parole. Archbishop Cranmer studied to free him from the errors of Popery, and was so successful, that this nobleman became afterwards a great promoter of the reformation in his own country. Burnet's Hist. of Reform. vol. I. p. 305. The following persons were delivered to the charge of archbishop Parker: Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham. Par. App. 40. Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Ely. They died in the palace, and were buried in Lambeth Church. Pal. App. p. 40, 37, 38. Hist. of Pal. p. 38.

A. 1446, October 21. Archbishop Stafford held at Lambeth a convocation of all the prelates resident in London, to deliberate about the payment of a tenth imposed by the pope. The king's prohibition was offered as a plea for not agreeing to this demand. In the proceeding, one of the rooms of the palace is thus noticed:

Apud celebrato prandio in secundâ suâ camerâ paramenti habuit colloquium cum Episc. Cicestr. collectore papæ Ladovico, &c. Wilkins, Concil. v. III. p. 549, 550.

A. 1452. On account of the great infirmity of archbishop Kemp, the Convocation was adjourned from St. Paul's Cathedral to the manor of Lambeth, to meet, February 26, and to be continued from day to day. They assembled in the high great chamber (*in altâ camerâ majori*); and the collector of Nicholas V. having

* Quo facto reverendissimus decrevit predictum Hugonem Latymer remanere in salvâ custodiâ in manerio suo de Lambeth. Wilkins, Concil. III. 747. Of Latymer's troubles at this time, and the arts used to ensnare him, see his own account in Strype's Eccles. Mem. v. I. p. 162.

represented the danger from which the pope and the conclave had escaped, by a conspiracy planned to destroy them, the archbishop offered up a prayer of praise and thanksgiving for their deliverance. Wilkins, Concil. v. III. p. 562. The chamber here noticed is most probably what is now called the Guard Chamber. Hist. of Palace, p. 13 and 40. In the names of the rooms temp. Elizabeth or James (Hist. of Palace, p. 84) the first is the Hall; and the second the Great Chamber, doubtless the room that communicates with the principal stair-case; and it is an apartment very spacious and lofty.

✠ A. 1481. The bull of pope Innocent IV. against the rebellious subjects of King Henry VII. was exhibited to archbishop Morton in a certain inner chamber within the manor of Lambeth. Wilkins, Concil. v. III. p. 623.

✠ A. 1490. Archbishop Morton's admonition of the abbot of St. Alban's was delivered in a certain high chamber within the manor of Lambeth. Wilkins, Concil. v. III. p. 634.

A. 1511. Archbishop Warham's proceedings this year, against divers reputed hereticks, in his court held at Lambeth, are mentioned in bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. I. p. 27. This is the dark side of Warham's character; but his discouraging the bishop of London's (James) accusation of dean Colet, on a charge of heresy, did him great credit; and, when reconciling the difference that had long subsisted between the dean and an old uncle, and which was nearly brought to an extremity, even at the archbishop's table at Lambeth, the primate appears in a truly amiable light. Knight's Life of Colet, pp. 90 and 245, &c.

A. 1533. May 28. Archbishop Cranmer confirmed, at Lambeth, the marriage of king Henry VIII. with lady Ann Boleyn. Ridley's Life of bishop Ridley, p. 82.

A. 1534, April 13. The commissioners sat at Lambeth, to administer the oath of succession to the crown, upon the heirs of queen Ann, to the clergy, and chiefly those of London, that had not yet sworn; who all took it, not one excepted. And a certain doctor, vicar of Croyden, that it seems made some boggle before, went up with the rest; of whom Sir Thomas More, who then stood by, made an observation, how, as he past, he went to my lord's buttery-hatch, and called for drink, and drank *valdè familiariter*; whether, saith he sarcastically, it were for gladness or dryness, or *quod ille notus erat pontifici*.—The same day, were conveyed hither, from the Tower, bishop Fisher, and sir Thomas More, the only layman at this meeting, to tender this oath to them; who both, being separately called, refused it. Memorials of bishop Cranmer, p. 26.

A. 1536, May 17. Archbishop Cranmer, being judicially seated in a certain low chapel within his house at Lambeth, (*in quodam basso sacello infra aedes nostras infra Lambeth*), by a definitive sentence annulled the marriage between king Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn, his queen; she, in order to avoid the sentence of burning, having confessed to the archbishop some just and lawful impediments to her marriage with the king. Wilkins, Concil. III. p. 803.

A. 1537

A. 1537. The two archbishops, divers other bishops, and learned divines, by virtue of a royal commission, devised *the godly and pious Disposition of a Christian Man*, usually styled, from the composers of it, *The Bishops' Book*. Their meetings were at Lambeth palace*; and when the work was in effect nearly drawn to a conclusion, the archbishop applied to secretary Cromwell for the king's licence to separate, the plague then raging at Lambeth, and persons dying even at the palace gate. Strype's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, p. 51.

A. 1554, November 24. Cardinal Pole, on his arrival, went to Court, and from thence into his barge to his palace at Lambeth, lately archbishop Cranmer's. Strype's Eccles. Mem. v. III. p. 203.

December 5. The cardinal summoned the bishops and inferior clergy, then assembled in convocation, to come to him at Lambeth, there to be absolved from all their perjuries, schisms, and heresies. Ibid. p. 205.

January 23. All the bishops went to Lambeth, to receive the cardinal's blessing, and directions. Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, v. II. p. 279.

A. 1555, January 21. A session of the convocation was held in the upper apartment at Lambeth Palace.

February 10 was the 10th session of the same synod, when a mass of the Holy Trinity was said in the chapel, the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, with a great multitude of people being present. Mass being finished, some prayers were recited by the cardinal; and afterwards, master Watson delivered from the pulpit a discourse in Latin. Wilkins, Concil. v. IV. p. 132.

A. 1557. Cardinal Pole notices some adjournments of his legatine council to his house at Lambeth. Ibid. p. 151.

A. 1559, February 11. Archbishop Parker commissioned Nicolas (Bullingham) bishop of Lincoln, to ordain ten deacons and four priests; which was performed in a certain low chamber, within the archbishop's manor of Lambhith. Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 160.

March 10. In a certain inner chamber within the manor of the archbishop at Lambhith, called *The Chamber of Presence*, the archbishop committed to Nicolas, bishop of Lincoln, the ordination of such as were approved by his examiners. Then were ordained 120 deacons, 37 priests; and seven took deacons and priests orders together. Ibid.

* According to Dr. Ducarel (Hist. of Palace, p. 43), the first mention of the gallery is in the will of archbishop Parker, though he had observed (at p. 16) from bishop Godwin, that cardinal Pole had built "a certain gallery towards the East, and some few rooms adjoining:" the word however in Godwin de Præsul. edit. Richardson, p. 151, is *solarium*, which may mean an apartment of a different kind (*solarium quoddam orientem versus Lamethæ extruxit, et edificia nonnulla vicina*); and it is certain that one of the conferences between Stokesley, bishop of London, and Sampson, bishop of Chichester, concerning the bishop's book, is noticed by Strype as being in the *gallery*, at their departure from archbishop Cranmer. Eccles. Mem. v. I. p. 326.

A. 1561, April 12. At a second session at Lambeth, sundry articles were agreed upon by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, with the assent of the bishops. Article 9th was, "that all such marriages, as have been contracted within the Levitical degrees, be dissolved; and, namely, those who have married two sisters, one after another, who are by common consent judged to be within the same." There were also injunctions to be confessed and subscribed by them that should be admitted readers. Among which were the following: "I shall not minister the sacraments, nor other public rite of the church, but burie the dead, and purifie the women after their childbirthe. I shall keep the register book according to the injunctions. I shall deilie, at the least, read one chapter of the Old Testament, and one of the Newe, with good adviseiment to the increase of my knowledge." For deacons: "I shall not openlie intermeddle with any artificer's occupation, as covetously to seek a gen thereby, having in ecclesiastical lyving the summe of 20 nobles, or above, by yere." Wilkins Concil. v. IV. p. 224 and 5.

A. 1564, March 24. Archbishop Parker, the bishop of London, (Grindal) and others of the ecclesiastical commission, sat at Lambeth, to introduce the Reformation in minister's habits. (Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 98.). On this memorable occasion, the number who appeared at Lambeth were 140. Ibid. p. 99. See also p. 104, concerning the dealing with those who would not conform. See Hist. of Palace, Append. p. 71.

A. 1571. Archbishop Parker adjourned the Convocation to April 27, to meet at Lambeth House (*ad aedes Lambethanas*). The sixth session was held May 11, when the bishops assembled in the dining-room (*in cœnaculo Lambethano*), and treated about the affairs of the church, the Book of Articles, &c. in private, (*secrete, remotis omnibus arbitris*). Wilkins Concil. v. IV. p. 262.

A. 1575, February 9. Archbishop Grindal made a public entertainment at Lambeth; where, it being a Parliament time, no doubt, great numbers of the nobility and gentry dined with him. Among the rest of the guests was the lord Gilbert, the earl of Shrewsbury's eldest son; to whom the archbishop then related his father's honourable reception of him at Rufford, in his coming up from York. Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 193.

A. 1576. In this year was granted a new commission for ecclesiastical affairs. The archbishop for his state sat in his palace at Lambeth, with other commissioners associates, every Thursday in the forenoon; and, on the other day, the court was kept, after the delegate's court, in the consistory of St. Paul's. Ibid. p. 209*.

A. 1588.

* The queen's purveyors of timber, wanting it either for shipping or her other works, took some quantity out of the archbishop's woods near Canterbury. Upon which, archbishop Grindal dispatched a letter hastily to court to his friend, the lord treasurer, May 24, 1578, acquainting him with this affair, and letting him know first, that there was but small store of timber in those woods; and withal, that not only three of his own mansion-houses, standing at or near Canterbury, and divers of his farmers houses and mills, were to be maintained therewith; but also, that

A a

timber

A. 1588. Archbishop Whitgift being so ill that he could not, without danger of his life, meet the convocation at Westminster abbey, it was adjourned to Lambeth Palace. Remarks of a defenceless cause by Bishop Gibson, p. 26.

A. 1605, March 30. A process was issued against the clergy of the diocese of Exeter by archbishop Bancroft, who was sitting in his library (*Musæo*) within his manor of Lambeth. Wilkins Concil. v. IV. p. 412.

A. 1610, October 9. In pursuance of the king's letters patent, archbishop Bancroft issued a precept from his manor of Lambeth, for consecrating three bishops of Scotland, who were then resident in England. It was directed to the bishops of London, Ely, Rochester, and Worcester; and the persons to be consecrated were, John Spottiswood to the archbishopric of Glasgow; Gawin Hamilton to the see of Galloway; and Andrew Lambe to that of Brechin. Wilkins Concil. v. IV. p. 443.

It is mentioned in the History of the Palace, p. 33, 35, that archbishops Cranmer, Pole, and Parker, had large establishments of domestics; nor is it unlikely but that Grindall and Whitgift might keep up the same dignity and hospitality. That there was a falling-off by Bancroft in this respect is admitted by Fuller in his peculiar mode of expression. "For true it is," remarks this quaint writer, "this archbishop maintained not the state of officers, like predecessor or successor, in housekeeping, having a citizen tradesman (more acquainted with thrift than bounty) for his domesticall steward. Yet was he never observed, in his own person, to aim at the enriching of his kindred, but had his intentions to make pious uses his publick heire. His clear estate at his death exceeded not six thousand pound; no summe to speak a single man covetous, who had sat six years in the see of Canterbury, and somewhat longer in London." Church History, book X. p. 57.

A. 1617—1620. Archbishop Abbot, and others his Majesty's commissioners in causes ecclesiastical, certainly held their meetings at Lambeth in these years, there being, in Dr. Featley's *Clavis Mystica*, five sermons which he preached before them in his grace's chapel; there is also a sixth in the same collection, mentioned to have been delivered before his grace, and divers other lords and judges, spiritual and temporal in Lambeth. Text, Psalm II. v. 10. Subject, the characters of Heavenly wisdom. Sermon VIII. p. 93. The preceding sermon, which was preached before the high commission, has this singular title, Pandora's Boxe; or, the cause of all evils and Misery. Text, Hof. XIII. v. 9.

Archbishop Abbot, complaining of the charges to which he was subject from the high commission court's being held at Lambeth Palace, thus expresses himself in his narrative.

"I think it may be justified by my officers upon oath, that since I was archbishop, this thing alone hath cost me, out of my private estate, one thousand pound

timber was to be brought thence by water to Lambeth, for maintenance of that house. For, that the woods of the see in the parts near to that palace were so decayed, that there was not convenient timber so much as to make planchers for a stable. Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 241.

and

and a half, and, if I did say two thousand, it were not much amiss, beside all my trouble of my servants, who, neither directly, nor indirectly, gained 5l. by it in a whole year, but only travel and pains for their master's honour, and of that they had enough, my houses being like a great hostry every Thursday in the term, and for my expences no man giving me so much as thanks." Whitlock's Memorials, vol. I. p. 452.

"At the opening of the commission for the loan, when, after some trial in Middlesex, the first sitting was for Surrey, in my house at Lambeth, and the lords were there assembled with the justices of the whole county, I gave them entertainment in no mean fashion. And I sate with them, albeit I said nothing; for, the confusion was such, I knew not what to make of it. Ibid. p. 455.

A. 1622, March 30. A commission was issued to archbishop Abbot, the bishops of Lincoln, Durham, Winchester, and several other privy counsellors, to enquire into the offences imputed to Anthony de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, who, on his coming to England, had met with a very honourable reception, both in the universities and at court, upon the presumption of his having renounced all communication with the church of Rome. The king had recommended him as a guest to archbishop Abbot*, and in the chapel of Lambeth he assisted at the consecration of some English bishops. He was also preferred by his majesty to the mastership of the Savoy, and the deanery of Windsor. He appeared personally before the commissioners at Lambeth, when the archbishop, by the king's special command, recapitulated, in a long Latin speech, the many misdemeanors of Spalato, principally insisting on his changing of religion, as appeared by his purpose of returning to Rome; and that, contrary to the laws of the realm, he had held correspondence, by letters, with the pope, without the privity of his majesty. To which charges when Spalato had made rather an evasive answer than a just defence, the archbishop, in his Majesty's name, commanded him to leave the kingdom within twenty days, and, at his peril, never to return again. Collier's Eccl. Hist. v. II. p. 727, and Fuller's Church Hist. book x. p. 98.

A. 1633, August 4. Archbishop Abbot died; and two days after, when bishop Laud waited on the king his majesty received him with this address, *My Lord's Grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome.* Orders were forthwith issued for expediting the translation; and, by a letter to the archbishop elect, dated September 8, the king "required him to use all such ceremonies and offices, and to carry himself with the same state and dignity, and to assume such privileges and pre-eminences, as his predecessors had heretofore used and enjoyed. In pursuance of this direction, on September 19, the day of his confirmation in Lambeth Chapel, the archbishop kept a solemn and magnificent feast at his house at Lambeth, his state

* He was, observes Fuller (Ch. Hist. book X. p. 100), of so imperious and domineering a spirit, that (as if the tenant was the landlord), though a stranger, he offered to controul the archbishop of Canterbury in his own house.

being set out in the *Great Chamber* * of that house, and all persons standing before it after the accustomed manner, his steward, treasurer, and comptroller, attending with their white slaves in their several offices. (Le Neve's Lives of the Archbishops, vol. I. p. 127). As, according to lord Clarendon, (History of Rebellion, book ii.) within a month, or thereabouts, after the death of archbishop Abbot, the archbishop was settled in the Palace of Lambeth, the house must, in general, have been left, not only in a comfortable, but decent state of reparation; a circumstance not a little to the credit of Abbot, who, as it is well known, was not a favourite character with Laud.

To the account of the tumult at Lambeth House, May 6, 1640, related in the History of the Palace, Appendix, p. 70, may be added, from Lord Clarendon's Hist. b. II. its being deemed so just a cause of terror, that archbishop Laud, by the king's command, continued for some days and nights at Whitehall. And that the inhabitants of Lambeth defended the archbishop against the attack of these insurgents, appears from the following entry in the churchwardens accounts :

"Paid for training when the mutiny was in Lambeth against the archbishop, 11."

In the History of the Palace, p. 18, it is mentioned, that Lambeth House was for a while made a prison for the royalists. Guy Carleton, dean of Carlisle, was one of the persons committed to it; but he fortunately escaped beyond sea. (Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii. p. 214.) And bishop Kennet says, that of near an hundred ministers from the West of England, who were imprisoned in Lambeth, almost all died of a pestilential fever. (Register and Chronicle, p. 842.) But the register of the parish shews, that they were not the clergy only who died under confinement, there being, under the year 1645, the following entries of burials :

July 3. Ralph Peerefson, a prisoner in Canterbury House.

Aug. 13. St. George Bunckley, ditto ditto.

Aug. 15. Lieutenant Ward, ditto ditto.

Aug. 22. Thomas Powlet, gent. ditto ditto.

Sept. 3. Thomas Lewis, gent. ditto ditto.

Dec. 4. Mr. Thomas West, ditto ditto.

The following minute is in the vestry book :

A. 1656, Dec. 30. Ordered by the vestry, that care be taken by Mr. Burt, Mr. Searle, and Mr. John Gore, to preserve unto this parish their right to the *collendines* belonging to the said parish, and that the charge thereof be defrayed by the churchwardens for the time being.

Dr. Denne was of opinion, that not *collendines*, but *corrodies*, was the word intended, and that the order of vestry referred to the weekly gifts of provision at the palace-gate, which were most probably withheld after the Long Parliament had

* This feast, it is plain, was kept in what is now called the Guard Chamber; one would have rather expected, that his grace might have thought it more suitable to his dignity to have held it in the Great Hall.

seized the revenues belonging to the see of Canterbury. Of this dole there is a particular account in the note to the History of the Palace, p. 31; and, in support of Dr. Denne's conjecture, it may be remarked, that, among the servile tenures of lands in the parish of Lanchester in Durham, it is mentioned, that, when the villans mowed the lord's meadow, they were to have from the lord their mefs, called a *corrody*. (Boldon Buke, as cited in the history and antiquities of Durham, vol. ii. p. 352). Upon which, Mr. Hutchinson, in a note, observes, that the word *crowdy* is a name in general acceptation in the north for a mefs of oatmeal mixed with water, which is the diet of the Scotch shepherds, and much in use among the common people of the northern countries of England.

OF ROYAL VISITS TO THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AT LAMBETH PALACE.

5. Henry VIII. A. 1513. Charles Somersct was created earl of Worcester at this palace; from which it may be presumed, that the king was at that time visiting archbishop Warham. Magna Britan. Antiq. et Nov. vol. VI. p. 253.

A. 1543. Though in the instance next to be cited, the same prince did not enter within the walls of the palace, yet his benevolent visit at Lambeth Bridge to archbishop Cranmer, the then most reverend owner of the house, deserves to be noticed. The occurrence alluded to is, the king's designedly coming one evening in his barge; and the archbishop standing at the stairs to pay his duty, his majesty called him into the barge, in order to put him in a way to frustrate the malicious contrivances of bishop Gardiner, and others, to accomplish his ruin. Strype's Mem. of Cranmer, p. 118.

A. 1556, July 21. The queen removed from St. James's in the Fields unto Eltham, passing through the Park and Whitehall, and took her barge, crossing over to Lambeth, unto My Lord Cardinal's Place. And there she took her chariot, and so rid through St. George's Fields to Newington, and so over the fields to Eltham, at five o'clock in the afternoon. She was attended on horseback by the cardinal, &c. and a conflux of people to see her grace, above ten thousand. Strype's Eccles. Mem. v. III. p. 304*.

December 22. The queen removed from St. James's through the Park, and took her barge to Lambeth unto the Lord Cardinal's Place; and there her grace dined with him and divers of the Council. And after dinner she took her journey unto Greenwich, to keep her Christmasts there. Ibid. p. 310.

A. 1557, July 15. The queen dined at Lambeth with the lord Cardinal Pole; and after dinner removed to Richmond, and there her Grace tarried her pleasure. Ibid. 379. Of the queens Mary and Elizabeth being at Lambeth notice is taken

* Sept. 19, the queen, having been some time at Croydon, the archbishop's place, removed unto St. James's her own place, with the lord cardinal and others attending. Ibid. p. 305.

in the following transcripts from the Churchwardens Accounts ; and in some of the items are marked their visits to the archbishops of Canterbury.

- A. 1555 *—1557. Payde to the ryngers when the king and the quene s. d.
 came from Hamton Court to Grenewich, in the monet of August, o 8
 To the ryngers, when the quene's grace came from Westminster to
 Lambet, in the monet of July, - - - - - o 6
 To the ryngers, Sept. ix. when the quene's grace came to Lambeth
 church, - - - - - o 4
 A. 1565. For ryngyng the xii. of Maye, when the quene's majestie
 went to Grenwiche, and came again to Westminster the same daye, 1 o
 A. 1565, October 29. Payd for rynging, when the quene's majestie
 went to Nonfuche, and at her comyng home, - - - 2 o
 A. 1566. For rynging when the quene's majestie went to the erle of
 Suffex, - - - - - 1 4
 For rynging when the quene's majestie came from Richmond, - o 8
 A. 1568. For rynging when the quene's majestie went to Grenwich, o 8
 A. 1569. For rynging when the quene's majestie dined at my lorde's
 grace of Canterbury.

It might be at this visit, that her majesty, in so unprincely a manner, thanked Mrs. Parker for her hospitable reception, declaring that she knew not how to address her—"Madam, I may not call you, and mistress I am ashamed to call you, so as I know not what to call you"—(History of the Palace, p. 55). The compiler of the Regulations of the Officers of the Primate's Household seems to have had no doubt in this respect; for when he mentions the archbishop and his lady together, he terms them their graces, and Mrs. Parker he repeatedly styles her grace. See Append. to History of the Palace, pp. 29, 30, 31, &c.
 1571, April 20. For rynging when the quene's majestie rode about St.
 George's Fields, - - - - - 1 o

It was at this time that the archbishop Parker had an interview with the queen upon Lambeth Bridge †, after he had given offence to her, because he had freely spoken to her concerning his office. The archbishop relates this incident in a letter to lady Bacon—"I will not," writes he, "be abashed to say to my prince, that I think in conscience in answering to my charging. As this other day I was well chidden at my prince's hand; but with one ear I heard her hard words, and with

* In Strype's Memorials, v. III. p. 215, is this article from the journal of one who lived in those days: A. 1555, the 30th of the said month of April, tidings came to London, that the queen was delivered of a prince; whereupon was great ringing of bells through the city, &c. &c. And in the churchwardens account of Lambeth is this item, paid to the ringers when tidings came that the quene was brought to bed, 6d.

† It was in this year that the archbishop repaired and beautified his palace, covering the Great Hall with shingles, and making intirely the long bridge that reached to the Thames, &c. &c. Life of Parker, p. 332.

the other, and in my conscience and heart, I heard God. And yet, her highness being never so much incensed to be offended with me, the next day coming to Lambeth Bridge into the fields, and I, according to my duty, meeting her on the bridge, she gave me her very good looks, and spake secretly in mine ear, that she must needs continue mine authority, before the people, to the credit of my service. Whereat, divers of my *Arches* then being with me, peradventure mervailed; where peradventure somebody would have looked over the shoulders, and fliely slipt away, to have abashed me before the world." *Strype's Life of Parker*, p. 258.

A. 1573, March 3. For making cleane the church yard against the s. d.

Quenes Majestie came to my lord of Canterbury's, - - - 0 4

Payd to the ryngers on that day, - - - - 3 5

A. 1575. Payd for rynging when the quene's majestie took her coach here, - - - - 2 6

A. 1576, April 21. Payd for rynging when the quene came from Greenwich and took her barge, - - - 3 0

A. 1579, June 2. Paid for rynging when her majestie went to Greenwich, - - - - 3 4

A. 1583. Paid to the ryngers when the quene's grace came from Richmond to Barnsby's (or Barnsley's) house, - - 3 4

Also, when she dined, and went to Greenwich, - - 3 4

A. 1585, February 26. Payd for rynging when the quene came to my lord of Canterbury (archbishop Whitgift), - - 1 8

A. 1586, March 27. Paid for rynging, when the quene came to my lord of Canterbury, - - - - 2 6

March 29. March 29. Payd for rynging when the quene went from my lord of Canterbury's to the Parliament House, - - 2 6

April 6. Payd for rynging when the quene went from my lord of Canterbury to Greenwich, - - - - 2 6

October 22. To Denham, for casting the lome out of the palas into the church yard, against the quene's majestie coming to Lambeth, 0 8

A. 1587. Paid to the ringers when the quene came from Hounslow to my lord's grace, and the morrow when her majestie went to Greenwich, 6 8

A. 1588. Paid for ringinge, when the quene's majestie came from the camp to St. James's, - - - - 3 0

A. 1602-3, February 19. Payd to the ringers, when the queen removed from Whitehall to Richmond, - - - 5 0

The day (February 19) does not correspond with the time mentioned by historians. Baker, in his *Chronicle*, p. 423, says, that the queen retired to Richmond at the end of January; and Dr. Robertson (*Hist. of Scotland*, v. II. p. 283, 8vo edit.) fixes it to the last day of the month. The doctor adds, that she was impatient to retire, and that, removing in a stormy day, her complaints increased.

Among the charges for ringing on public occasions in the reign of Elizabeth, are these items :

A. 1571.

A. 1571. At the overthrowe of the Tourke, - - - - - s. d.
I 0

The defeat of the Turkish fleet, when a great many of their ships were destroyed by the Christians in the Levant, is the event alluded to. In Strype's Annals, v. II. p. 105, is the queen's command, dated Nov. 8, to the bishop of London, for a thanksgiving prayer upon this occasion; and, at p. 106, is an order of council, directed to the lord mayor, to shew public demonstrations of joy.

A. 1586. For ryinging, and for wood to make a bonfyre when the
traitors were taken, - - - - - I 4

The persons here meant were the conspirators Babington, Bollard, and their associates,

A. 1586-7. For ryinging, when the Queen of Scots was put to death, I 4

This article is a glaring mark of the spirit, or I may say, of the barbarism of the golden age of Elizabeth; and adds weight to the many proofs that have been offered of the artifices devised to inflame the people against the unfortunate Mary, in order to countenance the resolution taken to put her to death. Much dishonour does it reflect upon the character of Wickham, bishop of Lincoln, if what is reported of him is true, that in his sermon preached in Peterborough Cathedral at her funeral, he used these remarkable words, "Let us give thanks for the *happie* dissolution of the high and mighty princess Mary, late queen of Scotland, and dowager of France." Bibl. Top. Britan. N° XL. p. 57). But if a prelate could thus prostrate his sacred office, and a queen be capable of jesting, whilst she was signing a warrant for the execution of a queen and her own nearest relation, (Robertson's Hist. vol. II. p. 168.) can it be matter of surprize, that the ringers of a country parish, situated not far from the palace of their sovereign, should consider the day of Mary's execution as a holyday, and exhibit their customary demonstration of joy!

A. 1604, February 28. The day before the death of archbishop Whitgift, his grace was visited by the king; who, from his sense of the great need he should have of him at that particular juncture, told him, he would pray to God for his life; and that, if he could obtain it, he should think it one of the greatest temporal blessings that could be given him in this kingdom. The archbishop would have said something to the king, but his speech failed him; and though he made two or three attempts to write his mind to him, he could not, the pen falling from his hand through the prevalence of his disease, which was paralytic. Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 578.

A. 1694, October 3. Queen Mary honoured archbishop Tillotson with a visit, as appears from an entry in the Churchwardens Accounts of five shillings, paid to the ringers on that occasion. This was only seven weeks before the archbishop's decease. In the preceding summer, his grace had called an assembly of the bishops at his palace at Lambeth, where they agreed upon several important regulations which were at first designed to be enforced by their own authority: but upon more mature consideration, it was judged requisite that they should appear under that of their majesties, in the form of royal injunctions. The queen was at different
times

times consulted by the archbishop concerning this business; and it is not unlikely to have been a subject of their conversation in her visit to Lambeth House. These injunctions were issued in the king's name, February 15, 1694, and are published in Wilkins, Concil. v. IV. p. 624. They are also noticed in Dr. Birch's Life of Archbishop Tillotson, p. 307, &c.

A. 1697, February 27. Christopher Clarke, afterwards archdeacon of Norwich, and prebendary of the 5th stall in Ely Cathedral, was ordained priest in Lambeth Chapel, in the presence of the emperor, Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy. Mr. Bentham's History of Ely.

A. 1699. In the process against Watson, bishop of St. David's, on the suit *ex officio*, before archbishop Tenison, and six bishops his assessors, he was cited to appear in the hall at Lambeth House. Burn's Ecclesiast. Law, v. I. p. 208.

The fine South view of Canterbury Cathedral, placed over the chimney in the library, (History of Palace, p. 57,) was a present to archbishop Herring, from the late Mr. B. Dod, bookseller of Ave Mary Lane.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF DOMESTIC CHAPLAINS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, INSERTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE PALACE, APPENDIX, N° V. p. 21, &c.

In a note it is observed, that in the ancient registers they are called *clerici*, and sometimes *clerici familiares*; *facellani* is another term by which they are distinguished. Wilkins, Concil. IV. p. 40.

CHAPLAINS TO ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

Bullingham, Nicholas, bishop of Lincoln and Worcester. He attended, as chaplain, at the consecration of bishop Ridley, September 5, 1548*.

Farrar, or Ferrar, Robert, D.D. created bishop of St. David's by letters patent, July 31, 1548, was, according to A. Wood, made B. D. 1543, and about the same time became chaplain to the archbishop. His historian mentions it as the observation of Parsons, the Jesuit, that it was by the example of archbishop Cranmer, Ferrar *learned to get himself a woman also under the name of a wife*, and that by his grace's endeavours he had some *preferment* in the church. That he had any benefice in the patronage of the see of Canterbury, I have not discovered. In Strype's Life of the Archbishop, p. 184, and in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXI. p. 605, the character of bishop Ferrar is vindicated from the malicious aspersions cast upon him by writers Popishly inclined, in consequence of his commendable endeavours to correct the corruptions that had prevailed in his cathedral church.

* Memorials of archbishop Cranmer, p. 176.

Poner, als Powner, John, bishop of Rochester and Winchester. In Strype's *Memorials of archbishop Cranmer*, p. 253, is a circumstantial detail of the ceremonies used at his consecration to the see of Rochester, June 29, 1550. Archbishop Cranmer collated him in 1543 to the rectory of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, in London. (*Newcourt, Repert.* vol. I. p. 486); and it was probably by his grace's interest that he obtained the 8th stall in Canterbury Cathedral. In 1547, he was requested by his friend Roger Ascham to present an application to the archbishop for a licence to eat flesh. *Memorials*, p. 167. The summer-house of exquisite workmanship, erected in the garden of Lambeth Palace in the time of archbishop Cranmer, was chiefly the contrivance of his chaplain Dr. Poynt, who had great skill and taste in works of this kind (*Hist. of the Palace*, p. 15); and he gave to king Henry VIII. a dial of his device, shewing not only the hour of the day, but also the day of the month, the sign of the Sun, the planetary hour, and the change of the Moon. But what was more to his credit than being an eminent mathematician and an artist, he shewed by his works, in Latin and in English, that he was a man of great learning, and he is said to have been preferred by king Edward VI. in regard of some excellent sermons he had preached before his majesty. *Godwin de Præful.* p. 238.

Ridley, Nicholas, bishop of Rochester and London. It is somewhat extraordinary, that the industrious and accurate Strype should not have mentioned bishop Ridley among the chaplains of archbishop Cranmer. He was certainly a chaplain, and retired with the archbishop to Ford in 1537, when the plague obliged his grace to leave Lambeth. *Ridley's Life of bishop Ridley*, p. 135. In the year following, the archbishop collated him to the vicarage of Herne near Canterbury, and he was the first prebendary in the fifth stall of Canterbury Cathedral.

Becon, Thomas. Of him, and of Richard Harman, Strype observes* that they seem to have been chaplains; but I see no reason to doubt of their having officiated to archbishop Cranmer in that capacity. Mr. Becon was eminent for his useful writings, and was one of the many conscientious clergymen who suffered, for their religion, imprisonment and exile in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary. He was one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, and had afterwards the fourth prebendal stall in that church. He appears to have been possessed of the following parochial benefices: the vicarage of Brensfett, in the diocese of Canterbury; that of Christchurch; and, also, the rectories of St. Stephen Walbrooke, and of St. Dionis Backchurch, in London; and, if Newcourt was not mistaken, of the rectory of Buckland, in Herts. In the certificate of the names and qualities of the clergy of London, required by archbishop Parker, in 1561, he is thus returned: bachelor of arts, a married priest, learned, a licensed preacher, not resident, living at Canterbury, and sometimes at St. Stephen Walbrooke, which he held with the

* *Memoirs of Cranmer*, p. 442, &c.

vicarage of Christchurch*. Newcourt marks him as S. T. P. when he was instituted to the rectory of St. Dionis, Backchurch, August 10, 1563: and bishop Tanner † observes, that Becon having improved himself, at Cambridge, in philosophy and divinity, rose, through all academical honours, to the Theological Chair. And yet, in the above return, he is called bachelor of arts; and in the list of Lent preachers before the queen, in 1565, is only styled Mr. Becon ‡. Bishop Tanner has given a list of his numerous writings, with other circumstances relative to him; and his name frequently occurs in Strye's historical publications, particularly in those mentioned in the note §. He died June 30, 1567.

Bernard, Thomas, was in attendance, as chaplain to the archbishop, at the consecration of bishop Ridley, by the bishop of Lincoln. Memorials of Cranmer, p. 176. By the charter of foundation, he was appointed, in 1546, canon of the first stall in Christ Church, Oxford; but was deprived of it in the beginning of queen Mary's reign, and restored in 1559. A licence to preach was granted to him in March 1550. Eccles. Memorials, vol. II. p. 524. He died November 30, 1582, and was buried in the churchyard of Pyrton, in Oxfordshire, (Le Neve Fast. p. 237): of which parish he was probably vicar, it being in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ Church.

Harman, Richard, is supposed by Strye to have been one of the archbishop's first chaplains. Memorials of Cranmer, p. 424. He removed from King's College to Jesus, where he commenced master of arts with Cranmer. He was one of the Cambridge men elected into St. Fridiswilde's College in Oxford, and a sufferer for his Protestant opinions, but he afterwards relapsed into Popery. According to Strye he was a canon of Windsor, though not mentioned as such by Le Neve.

Langley, Thomas, was one of the archbishop's chaplains mentioned as witnesses in a charge of Heresy against John Asheton, priest, December 8, 1548. Wilkins, Concil. vol. IV. p. 40. Bishop Tanner (Bibliothec. Britan. p. 466) notices Thomas Langley for an eminent poet; but he has his doubts whether he were the same person who was rector of Boughton Malherb in Kent, and installed in the first prebend in Winchester Cathedral, October 15, 1599. Sir Thomas Wotton was then patron of Boughton.

Markham, Henry, M. A. styled by Strye chaplain to the archbishop, when named among the twenty-five persons ordained deacons by bishop Ridley, June 24, 1550. Eccles. Mem. vol. II. p. 257. He was admitted to the prebend of *Centum solidorum* in Lincoln Cathedral, March 25, 1550, and installed the next day precentor of that church. B. Willis suggests that he died soon after. Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 183.

Taylor, Rowland. *Richard* Tayler occurs in the Memorials of Cranmer, p. 176, as a chaplain in attendance at the consecration of bishop Ridley; but in the Christian name there is doubtless a mistake. Rowland Taylor was in 1549 appointed by

* Life of Parker, p. 95. † Bibliothec. Britan. p. 85. ‡ Life of Parker, App. p. 75.
§ Ibid. 72, 130, 228. Annals, v. I. p. 304. Eccles. Mem. v. I. 367, v. III. 250. Life of Grindal, p. 98. Eccles. Mem. v. II. 519.

the archbishop one of the keepers of the spiritualities of the diocese of Norwich, on the vacancy of that see, as also preferred by his grace to the rectory of Hadley in Suffolk. Being remitted by bishop Gardiner from London to Hadleigh, that he might be burnt in his own parish, he there suffered death as a firm believer of the gospel. See an account of him in the books cited below *.

Tod, Gregory, officiated as chaplain at the consecration of bishop Ridley.

Whitewell, John, who will be again noticed among the rectors of Lambeth.

Goldwell, Thomas, S. T. P. is imagined to have been Thomas Goldwell, the last prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, who declined being a prebendary of that cathedral, and accepted a pension of eighty pounds a year; but I have my doubts, because Goldwell, who was chaplain to Pole, was not of Canterbury, but of All Souls College in Oxford, where he commenced B. A. in 1531. Being disinclined to the Reformation, he left England; and, probably on account of his attachment to Pole, was excepted out of the general act of pardon with which Edward VI. closed the Parliament in 1552. The cardinal, before his return home, employed Goldwell on a message to queen Mary; and, by his interest with her majesty, his chaplain was promoted in 1555 to the bishopric of St. Asaph. In 1558, he was nominated to the see of Oxford, but the queen's death prevented a restitution of the temporalities, as it did likewise his intended embassy to the Papal Court, in the room of Sir Edward Carne. Goldwell seems to have had much influence with Pole; for, notwithstanding the suspicions he had entertained respecting Thorneiden, suffragan bishop of Dover, as not being well affected to the Romish religion, yet, by the intercession of Goldwell, though not without great difficulty, Thorneiden was continued in his office, with more authority concerning those under his care than any bishop in England. Pate of Worcester, and Goldwell of St. Asaph, were the two bishops, whom, at the request of seignior Priuli, the cardinal's executor, queen Elizabeth permitted to attend his funeral; and Strype supposes that these prelates were the speakers, one in Latin, the other in English, of the orations delivered on that occasion. Goldwell soon went again abroad, and became custos of the College at Rome appropriated to English students; (Eccles. Memorials, vol. I. p. 312 †.) and he is said to have been the only Englishman who was present at the Council of Trent in 1562, and subscribed its decrees. He was living in 1558, at the advanced age of fourscore, but died, not long after, at Rome, and was there buried. He was, as Strype remarks, famous for nothing, that he knew of, but for obtaining of the pope, *with much ado* ‡, a renewal of the indulgences to those who made a pilgrimage to the well of St. Winefred in Flintshire. Mr. Addison, in his Travels, informs us, that he saw his picture in the Pope's Gallery at Ravenna.

* Memorials of Cranmer, 192, 422. Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. II. 281. Magna Britan. Antiq. Nov. vol. V. 297.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 1075.

‡ Magno conatu, magnas nugas. Multis precibus a Papâ impetravit indulgentias renovari. Godwin de Præful. 642. Of bishop Goldwell see also Strype's Annals, v. I. 37. Eccles. Mem. vol. II. 396. III. 134, 463. Wood Ath. Ox. I. No. 135. Bishop Sanders de Schism. Angl. fol. 157, b. Willis, Survey of St. Asaph.

Clevocke, als Clennock, Maurice, LL. B. the cardinal's chaplain and domestic servant, rector of Orpington, dean of Shoreham and Croiden; for, under these titles Clevocke had a commission from the archbishop, dated August 31, 1557, empowering him to visit the said deaneries*. He was nominated to the see of Bangor, but queen Mary died before he could be consecrated. After the accession of queen Elizabeth he went to Rome; and the English hospital in that city being converted into a seminary for English students, he was appointed the first master, and from that circumstance it was frequently called Maurice College. The pope, however, displaced him in 1581; his extreme partiality for the Welsh students, who were his countrymen, having occasioned perpetual contentions in the society †.

Glazier, Hugh, another of Pole's chaplains, was a mendicant frier. In 1538, he was presented to the rectory of Hanworth in Middlesex, which, in 1546, he exchanged for the rectory of Harlington, in the same county. Whilst incumbent of Hanworth, in a sermon preached in Lent at Kingston; he declared, that whosoever came to church to seek God, he should not find him there, except he brought him with him; and that men ought to put their trust in God's word, and to have better regard to good sermons and preaching than to the sacrament of the altar, mass mattins, or even song. And, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, in the first Lent after the accession of Edward VI. to the crown, he asserted the observation of Lent to be of human institution. Being thus an avowed favourer of the Reformation, archbishop Cranmer, in 1541, appointed him his commissary at Calais, and procured for him the seventh prebendal stall in the new-established dean and chapter of Canterbury Cathedral. He, however, after the death of Edward, relapsed to Popery, and was in 1553 presented to the rectory of Deal in Kent; and published a sermon, preached at Paul's Cross, August 25, 1555. Text, Luke XVIII. v. 10. Strype notices it, as being in Stowe's collection of books. Glazier's name is in the commission issued by Pole, March 28, 1558, for proceeding against Protestants as reputed heretics, but he survived this disgraceful nomination only a few months; for, it appears, by the register of Lambeth, that Hugh Glazier, the cardinal's chaplain, was buried in that church July the 27th, the same year ‡.

Holland, Seth, A. M. installed dean of Worcester, August 22, 1557. He had been substituted warden of All Souls College in Oxford, in February 1555; but resigned, as it should seem, in favour of John Pope, whom Cardinal Pole appointed in his room. He also occurs incumbent of the very valuable rectory of Bishop's

* Strype's Ecclesiastical Memoirs, vol. III. p. 390. At the end of the same year a commission was granted to Thomas Chatham, bishop of Sidon*, to do all things belonging to a bishop. And Strype supposes him to have been the suffragan bishop, mentioned by Fox to have broken his neck by falling down a pair of stairs in the cardinal's house at Lambeth. Ibid. p. 391.

† Willis's Survey of Bangor, p. 105; and Athen. Oxon. vol. I. 682.

‡ Glazier, see Strype's Ecclesiastical Mem. vol. I. p. 287, and vol. III. p. 290. Life of Archbishop Grindal, App. p. 45. Wilkins, Concil. IV. 173, and Tanner Biblioth. Britan. 327.

* Thomas, bishop of Sidon, assisted at the consecration of bishop Ridley. Life of Bishop Ridley, p. 211.

Cleeve in Gloucestershire. Three or four days before the death of Pole, the cardinal sent his chaplain to the lady Elizabeth, with a letter and a secret message. The letter is printed by Strype, who offers his surmises what might be the purport of this confidential commission. In 1559, Mr. Holland was deprived of his deanry, and died in the King's Bench Prison. He was buried March 5, 1560, in St. George's, Southwark "being in point of respect brought to the church by about threecore gentlemen of the inns of court and Oxford *."

Lilye, George, son of the famous grammarian William Lilye, was of Magdalen College, Oxford; but, leaving the university without a degree, he travelled to Rome, where he was honoured with a gracious reception by cardinal Pole, and became eminent for his abilities and acquirements in various kinds of literature. The cardinal, after his promotion to the archbishopric, appointed Lilye to be his chaplain, and collated him in 1557 to the first stall in his own church; and it was probably by his interest that he had the prebend of Kentish Town in St. Paul's Cathedral. Lilye's works were chiefly historical and biographical. They are noticed by bishop Tanner, and by bishop Nicolson, in his Historical Library. He published the first exact map that was drawn of this island †.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER.

Bickley, Thomas, D. D. The archbishop procured for him, whilst he was chaplain, the wardenship of Merton College in Oxford; and he was admitted to the archdeaconry of Stafford, and to a prebendal stall in Lichfield Cathedral, within a year after bishop Bentham was promoted to that see: it is not unlikely that he might be preferred by his grace's right of option. The archbishop had so high an opinion of his chaplain's talent for preaching, that he appointed him often to preach before the queen in Lent, and also at St. Paul's Cross, and in many parish churches in London, when divers incumbents, about the year 1566, were under suspension for not complying with the ecclesiastical orders ‡. Dr. Bickley was advanced to the bishopric of Chichester in 1585.

Bullingham, Nicholas, who had been chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, officiated as chaplain at the consecration of archbishop Parker, December 17, 1559. Life of Parker, p. 57.

Coldwell, John, M. D. is mentioned as chaplain in Strype's Annals, vol. II. p. 489, and was collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Aldington, in Kent, June 1, 1572. He appears to have been in the archbishop's family in 1574, being one of the witnesses to the will of Matthew Parker, second son of the archbishop, that is dated November 1. In January, 1585, he was installed dean of Rochester, and advanced to the bishopric of Salisbury in 1591.

Curteis, Richard, D. D. one of the chaplains mentioned by Strype in his Life of Parker, p. 509, promoted to the bishopric of Chichester in 1570.

* See Abington's Antiquities of Worcester, p. 128; Newcourt, Repert. vol. II. p. 34; and Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 50, *235.

† Tanner Bibliothec. 481. Newcourt. Repert. vol. I. p. 171.

‡ Strype's Life of Parker, p. 219, 510.

Gheast, or Gest, Edmund, D. D. attended, as chaplain, at the consecration of archbishop Parker. His services were, however, but of short continuance, he being consecrated bishop of Lincoln January 21, 1579. He was afterwards translated to Salisbury.

In Dr. Ducarel's list is Thomas Gordon, dean of Canterbury, and bishop of Bath and Wells, by whom was certainly meant Dr. Thomas Godwin, who held these preferments in the reign of Elizabeth. But I cannot find that he was chaplain to archbishop Parker: and I rather conclude he was not, because he served bishop Bullingham of Lincoln in that capacity.

Robinson, Nicholas, D. D. The character given of him by Strype, in his *Life of Archbishop Parker*, is, that he was eloquent in the English and Latin tongues, and well furnished with human learning and divinity. And, among the persons recommended to secretary Cecil for the provostship of Eton College, by bishop Grindall, he is thus noticed, "Mr. Robinson, chaplain to my lord of Canterbury, who made a good sermon yesterday at the Cross." An extract from one of his sermons is given by Strype; and there are in print some of his sermons preached at St. Paul's Cross, at Westminster, at Greenwich, and Richmond, being court sermons. In 1566, the archbishop had recommended ——— Hewitt for the vacant diocese of Bangor; but, seeing reason a few days after to alter his mind, the secretary proposed Mr. Robinson, a Welsh-man, as a person well known and beloved in Wales, or who was much desired by the people of that country. He was accordingly consecrated October 20*.

Scambler, Edmund, D. D. was one of the archbishop's first chaplains. *Life of Parker*, p. 518. Raised to the bishopric of Peterborough in February 1560; and translated to Norwich in 1584.

Still, John, D. D. Archbishop Parker's sentiments of him were thus expressed in a letter to the lord treasurer, when he solicited for him the deanery of Norwich: "That he was a young man, being now (A. 1573) not above thirty, but that he took him to be more mortified than some other of forty or fifty years of age; and, were he not his chaplain, he would say, he were in all respects as fit as any he knew in England; and that, had he not wished well to his country, he would have been very loth to bestow him, or spoil him in that place. The archbishop collated him to the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk, commissioned him in 1572 to be one of the deans of Bocking in Essex; and, though he did not succeed in his application for the deanery of Norwich, he procured for his chaplain a prebend of Westminster. Dr. Still was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells in February 1692†.

* *Life of archbishop Parker*, p. 105, 204, 234, 509. *Annals*, vol. I. 299; and vol. II. Add. p. 26. Tanner, *Biblioth.* p. 638.

† Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 449, 510. *Newcourt, Repertor.* vol. II. p. 67.

Aldrich, Thomas, A.M. elected master of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, February 3, 1559, on the resignation of Dr. Pory, was by his recommendation appointed chaplain to Parker. Dr. Pory farther entreated the archbishop to use his interest, that Mr. Aldrich might be likewise his successor to the prebend of Westminster; and the stall was obtained for him, he being admitted to it November 1570*. The doctor was thus solicitous to have Aldrich preferred, because, as he wrote to his grace, "he knew him to be an honest young man, and skilled in the learned tongues, also in French and Italian, and, as he trusted, like to be of service to the realm hereafter†." He was, however, mistaken in the character he had formed of the man, who soon became a zealous Puritan, and whose behaviour to the archbishop was ungrateful and insolent. Aldrich renounced the chaplainship, with a declaration that he would oppose the archbishop to the utmost of his power; and he endeavoured to get some great man of the Council to accept him for his chaplain, in order to screen himself from the resentment of the primate, whom he nick-named *Pope of Lambeth*, and of Benet College. He had not taken the degree of bachelor of divinity, as the statutes of the college required, and he was charged with other articles of neglect and bad administration. The college referred the case to lord Burleigh, chancellor of the university; and a sentence of removal from the mastership must have ensued, had not Aldrich, to avoid the disgrace, resigned it to the chancellor. And, six months before, he resigned to the archbishop his prebend of Westminster, of which he would otherwise have been deprived for non-conformity. The chancellor advised him to make an humble submission to the archbishop, which he did, with a promise of amendment; but, though he remained some time at Canterbury, expecting favour from the archbishop, his grace declined placing any confidence in him‡. After the decease of the archbishop, he had interest to obtain a reinstatement in Westminster Abbey, though not in the same stall. This was in 1576, and he died the same year.

Allen, Matthew, of whom I can collect no other memorial than that, as chaplain, he read prayers, when archbishop Parker consecrated Dr. William Hughs, bishop of St. Asaph, December 13, 1573, and that he attended at the archbishop's funeral§.

Batman, Stephen, D.D. had his education in the free school of Bruton in Somersetshire, his native place; thence he removed to Cambridge, where he closely applied himself to philosophical and theological studies, and acquired the reputation of a learned and truly divine preacher||. Archbishop Parker collated him to the rectory of Mestham in Surrey, probably in 1570, when that benefice

* Widmore, in his History of Westminster Abbey, mentions, November 15, 1570, as the day of his being installed; Newcourt and Le Neve, on the authority of A. Wood, suppose Aldrich not to have had his prebend till 1573; but Wood certainly mistook between the year of his admission and the year of his resignation, which was in 1573.

† Masters, Hist. of C. C. C. C. p. 106.

‡ Strype's Life of Parker, p. 429, &c.

§ Strype's Life of Parker, pp. 459, 496.

|| Tanner, Bibliothec. p. 80.

was vacant, as noticed in the church register, by the death of John Wyflow, though the name of Batman does not occur among the number of incumbents and curates, whom Aubrey has copied from it. In 1582, he commenced doctor in divinity, and became chaplain to Henry lord Hunfdon, to whom he dedicated an enlarged and improved edition, in English, of Bartholomæus *de proprietatibus rerum*. The archbishop, with success, employed Batman to collect books for him; for, as cited by Strype from a book published in 1581, entitled, "Doom warning all men to judgment," Batman, when speaking of the archbishop, thus expresses himself; "With whom books remained (although the most part of them, according to the time superstitious and fabulous, yet,) some worthy the view and safe keeping, gathered within four years, of divinity, astronomy, history, physick, and others of sundry arts and sciences, (as I can truly vouch, having his grace's commission, whereunto his hand is yet to be seen), six thousand, seven hundred books, by my own travel. Several treatises published by Batman are specified by bishop Tanner; but he has not noticed any piece of English history, only observing, that he is ranged by Thynne with the writers of that class; and that Thynne, *ad fin. Holinshed*, III. M.D.LXXXIX, fixes 1584 for the year of the death of Batman.

Bungey, John, a nephew by alliance to the archbishop, was also a chaplain, and preferred by his grace to a prebend in the church of Canterbury. See Account of him in Mr. Masters's History of C. C. C. Cambridge; and among the rectors of Lambeth.

Cole, Humphry, occurs chaplain to the archbishop, in MS. Eccles. Cant. book II. He was admitted to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, December 8, 1584, and resigned it in 1588. Newcourt, vol. I. p. 439.

Mr. Harleston attended the archbishop's funeral as chaplain, A. 1565. Harlston was admitted a member of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge; and Mr. Masters imagines him to have been the son of Simon Harlston, of Mendlesham in Norfolk, a brother of Mrs. Parker. He was probably the chaplain mentioned in Strype's Life of the Archbishop, p. 496.

Hill, John, though omitted by Strype, is noticed as a chaplain to archbishop Parker, in Lewis's List of the incumbents of Mynstre in the Isle of Tenet (Archiep. Capellanus, p. 101) to which vicarage he was collated, March 14, 1570. He was ordained priest by bishop Grindal, March 14, 1560, (Life of Grindal, p. 50,) and in 1564 admitted to the 7th stall in Westminster Abbey, which he resigned in 1568, by exchange with Dr. Pory, rector of Lambeth, for the 6th prebend in Canterbury Cathedral, August 1, 1573. He had a dispensation to hold the rectory of Chiddingstone in Kent with Mynstre. MS. Cantuar. Eccles. B. He resigned Mynstre in 1595, probably not long before his death, because Dr. Whitaker, who was his successor at Canterbury, was installed May 10. A John Hill occurs rector of Lid in 1575. Haisted's Kent, vol. III. p. 517.

Hoveden, Robert, D. D. was elected in 1561, warden of All Souls College in Oxford, and had prebends in the following cathedrals, Henstridge in Wells, Clifton in Lincoln, and the third stall in Canterbury. Wood. Ath. Ox. v. I. 463, A. 1604.

1604. He established orders for the government of the school in Faverham (Jacob's Hist. p. 55). And in *Le Neve Mon. Anglic.* vol. I. N^o 48, is his inscription upon a monument placed in the chancel of the church of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, to the memory of his brother Christopher, who had been rector of that parish. Dr. Hoveden died March 21, 1614, and was buried in the chapel of All Souls College.

Leeds, Edward, LL. D. was chaplain to the archbishop, his proxy at his inthronization, and so much in favour with his grace as to be appointed one of his visitors in the dioceses of Canterbury and Ely, as well as afterwards in that of Peterborough. See more of him in *Masters's History of C. C. C. Cambridge*, p. 334.

Manne, John, A. M. was elected from Winchester school to New College in Oxford, in 1529, and was proctor of the university for the southern district in 1540. He was afterwards expelled as an heretic, but made principal of White Hall, since Jesus College, in 1547. Being chaplain to archbishop Parker, he was, in 1562, appointed warden of Merton College, by his grace, as visitor, upon a right of devolution*, and promoted to the deanry of Gloucester in 1565. He occurs also prebendary of Bigglewede, in Lincoln Cathedral. In 1557 he was sent by Elizabeth ambassador into Spain; where, having spoken some things irreverently of the pope, he was excluded the court, banished into a country village, and the exercise of his religion denied him†. The manner in which the queen repented this affront, offered to her ambassador, is mentioned by Strype. Mr. Mann translated the common places of Wolfgangus into Latin, and, observes bishop Tanner‡, other books whose titles are not known. He died March 28, 1568, which must have been soon after he was recalled from his embassy, and was buried in the chancel of St. Anne's church, near Aldersgate, in London; leaving a widow and several children, of whom some settled in Essex.

Matchett, John, rector of Lambeth.

Norgate, Robert, D. D. By marriage he bore a relation to the archbishop, who made him one of his chaplains, assisted him in the promotion to the mastership of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and presented him to the rectory of Lackington in Essex. *Masters's History*, p. 113.

Dr. Alexander Newel, or Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, is classed as a chaplain by Dr. Ducarel; but on what authority I have not found. He is not mentioned in this capacity by either Newcourt or Strype, nor does it appear that he was directly preferred by the archbishop. Strype notices him as chaplain to bishop Grindal, whilst bishop of London. *Life of Grindal*, p. 38.

Pierston, Andrew, B. D. was both chaplain and almoner to archbishop Parker, who collated him to the rectories of Braisted and Chiddingstone, and to the vicarage of Wrotham; and procured for him, from the crown, a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral. He also appointed him master of the faculties; which office Mr.

* *Life of Parker*, p. 115, 117, 150.

† *Magn. Britan. Antiq. et Nov.* VI. p. 78

‡ *Biblioth. Britan.* p. 505.

Pierſon reſigned to archbiſhop Grindal. Upon a vacancy of the provoft of Eton, the archbiſhop recommended him to that poſt—"as one, in whom he knew ſo much ſincerity and dexterity in governance, with honeſt learning, that he would warrant his credit upon him, and would, if it was in his diſpoſition, name *." His grace bequeathed to him a handſome gilt cup and cover, that had been preſented to him by the queen, and nominated him one of the interpreters of his will. Maſters's Hiſtory of C. C. C. C. p. 354.

Simpſon, Nicholas, D. D. as chaplain, attended the funeral of archbiſhop Parker. Life by Strype, p. 496. He was a prebendary of Canterbury, and it appears by his epitaph that he was buried in that cathedral in 1609. Batteley, Cantuar. Sacr. App. p. 9.

Stallar, Thomas, D. D. was of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge; and, in 1568, when only A. B. and lately elected fellow, was a principal party in oppoſing a viſitation under the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion. And, as by his conduct he muſt have offended archbiſhop Parker, who had adopted this mode of correcting many irregularities in that ſociety, it is not eaſy to account for his grace's taking Stallar into his family as a domeſtic chaplain †. The parochial benefices poſſeſſed by him were, the rectory of All-hallows, Lombard-ſtreet, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and the rectory of St. Mary Hill, by preſentation from a citizen of London. He was alſo promoted, in 1574, to a prebend in the church of Hereford; which he ſoon reſigned, and in 1595, many years after the death of the archbiſhop, became archdeacon of Rocheſter ‡. The conſiſtory acts of that dioceſe afford an inſtance of his then being of a diſpoſition ſomewhat captious and litigious §. He attended at the funeral of archbiſhop Parker.

ARCHBISHOP GRINDAL.

Redmayn, or Redman, William, D. D. was collated by the archbiſhop to the rectory of Biſhopsbourne, in Kent; and, by his grace's intereſt, became archdeacon of Canterbury in 1576. For, on the tranſlation of biſhop Freake from Rocheſter to Norwich, that dignity was in the diſpoſal of the Crown; and great inconvenience having ariſen from its being held *in commendam* by the biſhops of Rocheſter, the archbiſhop earneſtly ſolicited lord Burleigh, that it might be no longer annexed. It was alſo his requeſt, that it might be given to his chaplain, William Redman, a learned and deſerving man, who had approved himſelf a good preacher by his ſermon before the queen. When he renewed his application to the lord treaſurer, he again mentioned the very good ſermon, as he ſtyled it, his chaplain had made at court. The archbiſhop appointed Dr. Redmayn one of his executors, and bequeathed him a legacy of 50l. and a horſe. Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 210, 289. He was promoted to the biſhopric of Norwich in 1594.

* Collated to the rectory of Harbledowne, Sept. 1, 1589. Haſted's Kent. III. 583; inſtituted rector of Hardres, June 30, 1580; reſigned 1582. Ibid. 735.

† Maſters's Hiſtory, p. 135. ‡ Ibid. 375.

§ Memorials of Rocheſter Cathedral in Mr. Thorpe's Antiquities, p. 225.

Robinson, Henry, D.D. was provost of Queen's College, in Oxford; and it is said, that, by his advice, Sir Thomas Smith engaged in the obtaining of that excellent act of Parliament of the 18th of Elizabeth, for reserving a third part of the rent upon leases granted by colleges to be paid in corn. Keanet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 605. Archbishop Grindal bequeathed to Dr. Robinson, his chaplain, the advowson of a dignity and prebend in the county of Lichfield, or the advowson of certain dignities and prebends in the church of St. David's; which Strype supposes (p. 294.) to have been options, and upon sufficient grounds. For, the archbishop confirmed and consecrated bishop Overton, of Lichfield, in September 1580; and in December, 1582, bishop Middleton was confirmed in St. David's on his translation from Waterford in Ireland. Dr. Robinson was advanced to the bishopric of Carlisle in 1598.

Young, John, D.D. At the commencement at Cambridge, in 1564, when bishop Grindal was, by a grace of the university, created doctor of divinity, Mr. Young, his chaplain, preached for him the clerum sermon *. He occurs prebendary of Southwell †, to which he was probably collated by Dr. Grindal, whilst archbishop of York. He had the recommendation of the archbishop for the mastership of Pembroke Hall, and was promoted to the bishopric of Rochester in 1577.

Blague, Thomas, D.D. See an account of him among the rectors of Lambeth.

Chambers, John, M.A. Archbishop Grindal bequeathed to his chaplain, Mr. John Chambers, an advowson in the Church of St. Paul's, or some other falling void, by which options were doubtless meant ‡. As he is not mentioned by Newcourt among the dignitaries of St. Paul's, either the option in that cathedral did not become vacant during the life of bishop Aylmer, who was consecrated by archbishop Grindal, March 24, 1576, or Mr. Chambers might be previously promoted into some other option. John Chambers was chosen fellow of Merton College in 1569, of Eton College in 1582, and in 1601 canon of Windsor. He was a great benefactor to Merton College, and a man eminent for his learning. He in particular much affected physick and astronomy, and wrote some books relating to judicial astrology §. He having the same Christian name with the archbishop's chaplain, together with the dates of his preferment, will warrant a surmise that he was the same person.

Johnson, Philip, M.A. chaplain to archbishop Grindal, was buried at Lambeth, April 13, 1576. Par. Reg. He was appointed principal of St. Edmund Hall, in Oxford, September 24, 1572 ||.

Bow,

* Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 95, 310. † Tanner, Bibliothec. p. 3.

‡ Life of Grindal, p. 294.

§ Ath. Ox. I. N^o 378. Ayliffe's State of Oxford, vol. I. p. 274. And Mag. Britan. and Nov. vol. VI. p. 652.

|| In the History of the Palace, p. 30, it is mentioned, that on the north side of the chapel is a piece of ground, called the Burying Place; but that there is not any written evidence, nor other proof, of any persons having been deposited there. And, as it appears from the parish register

Bow, George, Archdeacon Redmayn, and Thomas Blague, officiated as chaplains at the consecration of Dr. Whitgift, bishop of Worcester. *Life of Grindal*, p. 229.

Sapcotts, John, was in attendance as chaplain at the consecration of Dr. John Watfon, bishop of Winchester, September 18, 1580, in the chapel of Croydon. *Life of Grindal*, p. 256 *.

Tunstall, Rodolph, M. A. was domestic chaplain to Grindal, whilst he was archbishop of York, and preferred by him to the prebend of Knaresbrough cum Bychell, and canon residentiary of York Cathedral, to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and to the wardenship of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, near Ripon. He was also rector of Long Newton, a benefice in the county of Durham, in the patronage of that see, and installed a prebendary of Durham, November 9, 1680. He died in March 1618 †.

Wilton, William, D. D. as well as Mr. Sapcotts, was an officiating chaplain at the consecration of bishop Watfon, of Winchester. He was of Merton College in Oxford, and probably chaplain to Grindal, whilst bishop of London, as he was possessed of the chancellorship, and of the prebend of Earld-street, in St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1584 he was installed canon of Windsor, and in September 16, 1586, presented to the third prebend in the church of Rochester. There is, or was, this epitaph over his grave in the Royal Chapel at Windsor. "Here, underneath, lies interred the body of William Wilton, doctor of divinity, and prebendary of this church for the space of 32 years. He had issue by Isabel his wife, six sons and six daughters. He died the 15th of May, in the vere of our Lord, 1615, and of his age the 73d, beloved of all in his life, and lamented in his death." At the end are four trifling verses like church-yard poetry ‡. Strype supposes Mrs. Wilton to have been archbishop Grindal's niece, and notices the archbishop's having given, by will, to his chaplain Wilton, the advowson of the parsonage of Wonslow, in the diocese of Winchester, which was an option on the consecration of bishop Watfon §. He occurs rector of Cliffe, near Rochester, Sept. 16, 1586. *Act. Cur. Conflit. Roffen.* fol. 108 b.

ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT.

Andrews, Lancelot, D. D. (afterwards bishop of Ely and Winchester,) in 1591, was sent to confer with Udal and other under sentence of death for publishing sedi-

gister that bishops Tunstall and Thirlebye were buried in Lambeth chancel, and chaplain Johnfon if not in the church, yet in the church-yard, the presumption is, that it was not usual to inter those, who died in the palace, within its precincts.

* According to Newcourt (*Repertor* vol. I. p. 815.) John Sapcotte was admitted in 1533, rector of Buckland, in Herts, and resigned in 1533; but it is by no means probable that this should be the person who was chaplain to archbishop Grindal.

† *Life of Grindal*, p. 164. *Le Neve's Fasti*, p. 355. Wood *Athen Oxon.* vol. I. p. 487. Oughton, *Ordo Judic.* p. 2, 232. Willis, *Survey of Cathed.* vol. I. p. 272.

‡ Letter to Dr. Denne, from Mr. B. Willis, who refers to the *Antiquities of Berkshire*.

§ *Life of Grindal*, p. 294.

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tious libels; and February 20, 1592, he preached before the convocation in St. Paul's Cathedral. Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 375, 397.

Bancroft, Richard, D. D. (archbishop of Canterbury,) was a chaplain several years, and during his attendance preached, and printed, in 1588, a sermon, maintaining the superiority of bishops over their inferior brethren, *jure divino*. He also published, "A Survey of the pretended holy Discipline of the Puritans," and another tract, entitled, "Dangerous Positions," &c. He officiated as chaplain at the consecration of three bishops, June 13, 1596*.

Barlow, William, D. D. (bishop of Rochester and Lincoln,) was collated by the archbishop to the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, and was employed by his grace to write an authentic relation of the famous conference held at Hampton Court, in January 1603†. He was present at the archbishop's notifying the day of the intended dedication of the chapel of the hospital at Croydon, and was one of the three chaplains in attendance upon Whitgift during his last illness‡.

Buckridge, John, D. D. (bishop of Rochester and Ely,) was another of the chaplains who prayed with the archbishop, and administered to him his consolatory discourse in all his sickness. *Life of Whitgift*, p. 532.

Goldborough, Godfrey, D. D. (bishop of Gloucester and Worcester.) As he was of Trinity College in Cambridge, and collated by bishop Whitgift to the archdeaconry of Worcester, he was probably chaplain to him before his translation to Canterbury.

Ravis, Thomas, D. D. (bishop of Gloucester and of London,) was presented by the archbishop in December 1691, to the vicarage of Allhallows, Barking; and, in January 1696, he officiated as chaplain at the consecration of three bishops. Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 496; and Sir George Paul's *Life of the Archbishop*, p. 98.

Redmayn, bishop, mentioned among the chaplains of archbishop Grindal, was also chaplain to archbishop Whitgift. He was supposed to be a candidate for the headship of Trinity College in Cambridge, when Dr. Whitgift intended to resign. But, by the statutes of that society, neither master nor fellow should be married; and Whitgift is judged to have objected to Redmayn's being his successor, not from his having a wife, but because he understood that he designed ere long to change his condition. Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 76.

Bilgar is classed as a chaplain, because Strype has placed him between Drs. Bearcroft and Ravis, who attended in that capacity at the consecration of three bishops in June 1596.

Carier, or Charier, Benjamin, D. D. was a fellow of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge. His first parochial benefice was the rectory of Paddlesworth, in the

* According to Le Neve, *Lives of the Protestant Archbishops*, vol. I. p. 76, Bancroft was chaplain *almost five years and a half*; but he must have been in that capacity for a longer term, for he is styled in 1588, and in 1596. See Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 293, 404, 496.

† History and Antiquities of Rochester, p. 163.

‡ *Life of Whitgift*, p. 532, 578.

diocese of Rochester, which he resigned in 1599, and was collated by archbishop Whitgift to the valuable sinecure rectory of West Tarring in Suffex *. He was one of the chaplains in attendance upon his grace in his last illness, and the epitaph upon his monument in Croydon Church was composed by him. After the death of the archbishop he was chaplain to the king, who nominated him to a prebend of Canterbury, and a fellowship of Chelsey College, and, as it is supposed, would have promoted him to preferments of greater dignity, had he not forfeited the royal favour by embracing Popery. His view in the letter which he sent to Isaac Casaubon, and to the king, was to effect an union between the Church of England and the Papal see; but the apostate did not long survive the writing of the last letter, dying obscurely in a College of the Jesuits in Flanders. In Featley's *Clavis Mystica*, p. 792, there is this marginal note relative to him: "About this time, Dr. Carrier, who came over chaplain with Lord Wotton, preached a scandalous sermon in Paris, at Luxemburg House, and not long after reconciled himself to the Romish church, and, miscarrying first in his religion, and after in his hope of great preferment by the cardinal Peron's means, in great discontent ended his wretched dayes." For a more circumstantial account of him, see Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 581, and Masters's *History of C. C. C.* p. 259.

Grafton attended, as chaplain, at the consecration of Dr. Howland, bishop of Peterborough, February 7, 1584. Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 216.

Munford, Thomas, D. D. officiated at the consecration of three bishops, in June 1596, and was the preacher at the dedication of the chapel of the hospital founded at Croydon by archbishop Whitgift †. He was afterwards suspended for three years, by the archbishop, for marrying, without banus or licence, the earl of Hertford to Frances Pranel, widow of Henry Pranel, Esq.; but, on his submission and earnest entreaty, he was absolved, by the archbishop himself, in 1601 ‡. Qu. Was he not the Thomas Montfort mentioned by Newcourt as residentiary of St. Paul's and prebendary of Westminster §?

Perne, Andrew, D. D. seems, as bishop Tanner has remarked, to have been chaplain to archbishop Whitgift ||. He was a native of Bilney, in Norfolk **; but, as it may be presumed, not the son of a gentleman, who had a right to a coat of arms; since the grant to him from Garter king at arms was not of an addition to paternal bearings. The words of the patent, which was dated June 15, 1579, rather implies him to have been the first of the family received into the rank of "noble" persons; an honour that was conferred upon him, because

* Collated to the rectory of Old Romney, June 17, 1603, and deprived in 1614. Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, vol. III. p. 521.

† Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 532. ‡ Ibid. 551. § Repertorium, vol. I. p. 154.

|| Bibliothec. Britan. p. 593. The reference is to a treatise, styled, *The just Reproof of Martin junior.*

** Magn. Britan. Antiq. & Nov. vol. III. p. 302.

he had long rendered himself illustrious, by his virtue and his knowledge of the sciences*. Neither the time of his birth, nor of his admission at Cambridge, has been traced; but he was a fellow of Queen's College in 1546, and one of the university proctors the same year†. A. 1551, March 12, Mr. Perne, and five others, were retained as chaplain to Edward VI. Two of them were to be always in waiting on the king, and four regularly employed as itinerant preachers over the kingdom, especially in the more remote counties. The number was afterwards reduced to four, of whom Perne was one, and each had a yearly salary of forty pounds‡. Mr. Perne was installed in the first prebend of Westminster, November 8, 1552§; and he occurs incumbent of the rectories of Walpole and Pulham, in Norfolk; of Somersham, in the county of Huntingdon; and of Balsam, in Cambridgeshire. On the dissolution of the dean and chapter of Westminster, by queen Mary, Mr. Perne lost his stall; but, complying with the changes which she had introduced into religion, he had previously obtained the mastership of Peter House in Cambridge, being admitted into the room of Ralph Aynsworth, deprived, because he was married||; and in 1551 he was promoted to the deanry of Ely. He subscribed the articles agreed to in convocation, January 31, 1562; as also to twenty-one articles of proposals for discipline**. And as on the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was in all other instances a conformist, he did not incur a forfeiture of his preferments. His inconstancy, however, in matters of religion, exposed him to much animadversion. By Bradford, he was considered as one of those friends of the gospel, who frequented the idolatrous worship of the mass to save themselves from danger; and, in the letter written by this pious sufferer to the

* Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 323. *Quo melius igitur inter alios nobiles recipiatur, et eadem loci dignitate, quam multi excellentes antea obtinuerint.*—*Diu vi-tute et optimarum scientiarum omnibus claruit*, &c. The coat of arms granted was—Or, a chevron between three pelicans heads erased, azure: *A star of the field*. The pelican was judged to be a proper bearing for the head of a literary community; this bird having been used by the Egyptians as an hieroglyphic to denote the office of education, and of instruction in learning, as two of the duties of a father. Under this idea, we find, that a pelican, vulnerating her breast for her young, is a part of the arms of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, founded by Fox, bishop of Winchester, who bore the same arms; and a pelican, in the same attitude, was granted by the Heralds' Office, on an application from archbishop Parker, for an additional bearing in the seal of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge. Masters's History, p. 90. In Carter's History *mullets* are given to Perne, and not, as in Strype, from the patent, *a star Or*. But, as the bard who emblazoned the arms of archbishop Parker, writes,

— Stars give light, and beautify the sky;
So learning shines with life accordingly.—Life of Parker, p. 50.

† Mr. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. p. 60; and Le Neve's Fasti, p. 394.

‡ Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 7. § Le Neve Fasti, 365.

|| Fuller's History of Cambridge, p. 132. ** Strype's Ann. vol. I. p. 290, 304.

university of Cambridge, after his condemnation, was this admonition, Oh! Perne, repent *.

Against a suggestion, that he was a favourer of all the Romish errors and superstitions, abating the pope's universal bishopric, he attempted to justify himself in a public dispute; and the rumour increasing, in consequence of some expressions which had then dropped from him, he addressed to archbishop Parker a letter of explanation and justification †. And, soon after his death, his character was severely treated by Gabriel Harvey, the poet, in a grossly scurrilous tract ‡. But, notwithstanding Dr. Perne had betrayed a want of the courage of a martyr, and of even the spirit of a confessor, he was held in high repute at Cambridge, and much esteemed by the archbishops Parker and Whitgift. He must therefore have possessed commendable qualities, and have done some meritorious actions, to countervail the unfavourable opinions entertained of him for the versatility of his conduct. To his credit it is related, that, so far from being stimulated by the rancorous zeal too often discernible in converts, he by his moderation prevented the burning of any one reformer at Cambridge §. And it is certain that Whitgift, at that time a fellow of Peter House, escaped, by the master's connivance, the search made after reputed heretics, when Cardinal Pole visited the university ||.

Dr. Perne, in his epitaph, is represented as having been a most excellent patron of learned men ** ; and the following distich in Latin is one of the mottos affixed to his portrait in the combination room of Peter House †† :

Libraria, libri, redditus, pulcherrima dona,
Perne, pium musis te philomuse probant.

*Library, books, rents, gifts, O Perne! most fair;
From you, the Muses friend, these off'rings are.*

The whole of the other motto *Αληθεινες δ' εν αγαπη*. Ephes. IV. v. 5. *holding, or keeping the truth in love*, was not equally applicable to his character in every part of life.

At queen Elizabeth's splendid visit to Cambridge, Dr. Perne was one of the four doctors who supported her canopy upon her arrival at King's College; in which

* Strype, Eccles. Mem. vol. III. p. 230, 231.

† Strype's Life of Parker, p. 176.

‡ Life of Whitgift, p. 5.

§ "Let us give unto Dr. Pern his deserved praise, that he quenched the fire of persecution, or rather suffered it not to be kindled in Cambridge, saving many the stake by his moderation. Fuller, as before." In Queen Mary's persecution he screened the university by his flexible principles, so that no gremial of the university suffered martyrdom. He is indeed blamed for altering his religion four times in twelve years; but it may be said for him, that, if his compliance was faulty, his charity was singular, who endangered himself to save others, who else had been persecuted, and perhaps have fell more foully. Magn. Britan. as before.

|| Life of Whitgift, as before.

** Hist. of Lambeth Parish, App. p. 44.

†† Carter's Hist. of Cambridge, p. 36, 37.

chapel he delivered a sermon *ad clerum*, having for his theme, *Anima subdita sit potestatibus supereminentibus*. Rom. xiii. 1. And, before he left the pulpit, her Majesty, by the Lord Chancellor, sent him word, "It was the first sermon that ever she heard in Latin; and she thought she should never hear a better*." But a few days after, when Perne was the principal opponent to professor Hutton, in the Divinity Act, on the question, "Major est autoritas Scripturæ quam Ecclesiæ," *greater is the authority of Scripture than of the Church*; he gave some offence to the queen by pressing too warmly the Church's power of excommunication†. He was named by the secretary of state for one of the Lent preachers in 1565, and was not accepted by archbishop Parker, to whose revival the list was submitted; probably, because he had rendered himself unpopular by having changed his religion four times in twelve years. His grace, however, was willing to have a man, of his distinguished learning, a co-adjutor in the translation of what was called the Bishops' Bible. Ecclesiastes, and Solomon's Song, were the portions of Scripture assigned to him‡.

In 1574, the archbishop presented a valuable collection of books to the public library at Cambridge; many more books were obtained, from the lord keeper, the bishop of Winchester, and other persons of rank; and he separately classed these different parcels, that the donation of each benefactor might be better perpetuated. To the archbishop was sent an epistle of grateful acknowledgments for repeated tokens of his bounty. It was elegantly written by the orator, who noticed in it the studious attention of Perne to his grace, and to the university§.

Dr. Perne's services, as vice-chancellor, must have been very useful and satisfactory; for he was five times elected into the office||. And I am inclined to believe that no other person was so frequently honoured with this post of trouble and pre-eminence.

By using the word *seems*, bishop Tanner must have had his doubts whether Perne might have been a chaplain to archbishop Whitgift. Carter, without citing any authority, says expressly, he was so to Parker**; and I can find no other evidence of it than that in a letter he subscribes himself his grace's most bounden orator. But, supposing him to have been engaged in this capacity to either of these primates, or to both, his call of duty at Cambridge must have prevented any long residence at Lambeth. Archbishop Parker sent his son to Peter House, being assured of the good discipline of a college under a head so active and discreet. On the return of the young gentleman to college in 1564, the master signified to his grace how much pleased he was to see him again at his studies; and he likewise informed the archbishop of the course it was his intension his son should pur-

* Account by Dr. Robinson, chaplain to archbishop Parker. About the middle of the sermon, the queen sent lord Hunston to will Dr. Perne to put on his cap, which he did to the end.

† Strype's Ann. vol. I. p. 404.

‡ Life of Parker, p. 404.

§ *Tui et Academiæ amantissimus Perne*. Life of Parker, p. 484, 486.

|| In the years 1551, 1556, 1559, 1574, and 1580.

** History of Cambridge, p. 23.

sue, having procured a very learned and affable man to read to him; and he promised on his own part that all possible care should be taken of him *. When Perne was in town, soliciting contributions to the public library, he was a part of the archbishop's family; and it is not unlikely that he was at other times the primate's guest.

The screening of Whitgift from the inquisition of cardinal Pole was not the only favour conferred on him by the master of Peter House †; for, soon after his removal from Queen's College, he was dangerously ill; and, during his sickness, was indebted to Dr. Perne for his benevolent and beneficent attention to him. Of these kind and generous acts archbishop Whitgift always preserved a grateful remembrance; and, after his advancement to the see of Canterbury, his treatment of Perne was friendly and affectionate. He was frequently entertained at Lambeth House, and there deceased, rather suddenly, April 26, 1589. By his grace's direction he was decently interred in the chancel of that church; and in a sketch of his character, written soon after his death, in answer to the aspersions propagated by Gabriel Harvey, there is this passage, as quoted by Strype, from a tract entitled, "Have with you to Saffron Walden." Dr. Perne is casked up in lead, and cannot arise to plead for himself; therefore I will commit this to ink and paper in his behalf. Few men lived better, though, like David and Peter, he had his fall; yet the university had not a more careful father this hundred years. And, if on no other regard, but that a chief father of our commonwealth loved him, in whose house he died, he might have spared and forborn him. His hospitality was as great as hath been kept before, or ever since, upon the place he had, being master of Peter House, and dean of Ely. And as for his wit and learning, they that dislike, want the like wit and learning, or else they would have more judgment to discern it ‡.

A grave-stone was placed over his remains by his nephew, Richard Perne; and I imagine the doctor had a great nephew, Andrew Perne, M. A. a fellow of Peter House, who was proctor of the university in 1615; elected master of the Charter House, December 3, 1614; and instituted, February 24, 1615, to the vicarage of South Minster, in Essex, on a presentation from the governours of that hospital §.

Wood, Richard, D. D. of Cambridge, and when B. D. incorporated at Oxford, appears to have been much esteemed by archbishop Whitgift, and might be,

* Life of Parker, p. 175.

† From malice, and with the view of depreciating the archbishop, Penry vented, in his Marprelate, the false tale, that he was Dr. Perne's boy, and bore his cloke-bag after him. Life of Whitgift, p. 6.

‡ Ibid, p. 6, 322. Of his writings, see Lewis's Preface to Wicliffe's New Testament; and his benefactions are specified in Bromfield's Cambridge Collection, p. 90.

§ Bearcroft's Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esq. p. 159. And Newcourt, Repertor. vol. II. p. 537.

as Newcourt believes, one of his chaplains. Certain it is, that he was well preferred by his grace, who first presented him to the vicarage of Allhallows, Barking; and, afterwards, to the rectories of Bocking and Stisted, in Essex. He occurs also a prebendary of Westminster, and was possessed of the prebend of Portpoole, in St. Paul's Cathedral. He deceased before the 28th of September, 1609. Newcourt, Repertor. vol. I. p. 200.

ARCHBISHOP BANCROFT.

Harfnett, Samuel, D.D. (bishop of Chichester, and Norwich, and archbishop of York) appears to have been chaplain to Dr. Bancroft whilst bishop of London; as he was archdeacon of Essex; prebendary of Mapeisbury, in St. Paul's Cathedral; vicar of Chigwell; and rector of St. Margaret's, New Fish-street; preferments in the patronage of that see. From the archbishop he had the rectory of Stisted, in Essex. Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 73. Strype notices, under the year 1586, an account published by Dr. Harfnet, bishop Bancroft's chaplain, of the detection and conviction of two impostors, who pretended to have a power of casting out devils. They were young ministers, and the examination was before the archbishop and commissioners ecclesiastical at Lambeth. Annals, vol. III. p. 432.

Ravis, Thomas, bishop, who had been chaplain to the archbishop Whitgift, was continued in the same office by his successor. Godwin de Præful. p. 194.

Barcham, or Barkham, John, D.D. first of Exeter, and afterwards of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford. He occurs rector of Finchley, in Middlesex; and prebend of Brownswood, in St. Paul's Cathedral; but was collated to these preferments after Dr. Bancroft was removed from the bishopric of London; and though, according to Newcourt, he was chaplain to him when archbishop of Canterbury, I do not find that he was promoted by him: for, archbishop abbot collated him, in 1615, to the rectories of Lachindon and Pagletham; and appointed him dean of Bocking the year following, jointly with Dr. Goad. Repertor. vol. I. p. 123. The character given of him by A. Wood is, "that he was a person of great parts and learning, and strict life and conversation *.

Dr. Barcham particularly distinguished himself as an English antiquary and historian. In Speed's Chronicle, the reigns of Henry II. and John are assigned to him; and it has been observed, that they are written in a manner answerable to the good opinion learned men had of him. The Display of Heraldry, published in 1610, the scholastic part especially, was mostly written by Barcham; and at the request of Laud he presented him with a very valuable collection of coins, which the archbishop gave to the university of Oxford; and they are deposited in the Bodleian Library. When chaplain to Abbot, that prelate authorized him to obtain, and to bring to Lambeth, the remainder of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Po-

* Athen. Ox. vol. II. p. 9.

lity, then in the possession of Dr. Henry King, afterwards bishop of Chichester; and he succeeded in his commission.

Barnwell, Henry, B. D. was admitted to the fourth prebendal stall in Rochester Cathedral, in 1615, by a reversionary grant, dated February 10, 1605, being then chaplain to archbishop Bancroft. Cote's Reg. p. 219, 283. A. 1593, November 28, that dean and chapter presented him to the vicarage of Aylestord, in Kent. He was instituted to the rectory of East Barming in June 1603; and occurs rector of Ridley parish, in the same county, in 1608. He died in 1617, his will being dated March 26, and proved the same year, and was buried in Rochester Cathedral.

Childerley, John, D. D. when a young man, and junior fellow of St. John's College, in Oxford, was preacher to the English merchants at Stade; and, on his return, became chaplain to Dr. Bancroft, then bishop of London, in whose family he continued after his translation to Canterbury. The king presented him to the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, in June 1606, on the promotion of Dr. Barlow to the see of Rochester; and he held with it the rectory of Shenfield, in Essex. He was a very eminent and frequent preacher; but, through age and continual labour, grew blind some years before his death. Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 334.

Fulham, Edward, D. D. became chaplain to Bancroft when bishop of Oxford. He was a student of Christ Church, in that university; elected professor of moral philosophy, January 27, 1633; and executed the office of proctor in 1639. He was a member of the convocation assembled in 1640, and a strenuous opposer of the Puritan party. By bishop Bancroft he was presented to the vicarage of Bray, in Berks; obtained afterwards the rectories of Wootton and of Hampton Poyle, both in Oxfordshire; and in 1641 he occurs prebendary of Ipthom, in Chichester Cathedral, which he resigned in 1682. On the restoration of king Charles II. he was promoted to the canonry of Windsor, being installed July 12, 1660; and dying December 9, 1695, was buried at Compton Eastbury, in Surrey. Dr. Fuller is noticed by A. Wood (A. O. vol. II. Fast. p. 135); in Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy (part II. p. 15); and his character is given in Archbishop Laud's History of his Chanceryship.

Pasfield, Zachary, B. D. was in great favour with archbishop Bancroft; and Newcourt imagines that he might be his chaplain. Certain it is, that he was collated by him, when bishop of London, to the prebend of Newington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1601; and, when archbishop, to the rectory of Bocking. His grace also appointed him dean of Bocking, jointly with Dr. George Merton. Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 189.

ARCHBISHOP ABBOT.

Abbot, Edward, occurs chaplain in April, 1611. He was admitted precentor of Wells Cathedral, January 13, 1613, probably an optional presentation on the consecration of bishop Montague, April 17, 1608. It may be presumed he died

in 1634, that being the year of the collation of St. Sebastian Smith, his successor, into the same stall.

Barcham, John. See chaplains to archbishop Bancroft.

Barnard, D. D. is mentioned, by Fuller, as domestic chaplain to the archbishop, and one of his nearest relations. Church History, book XI. p. 128.

Childerley, John. See chaplains to archbishop Bancroft.

Dunster, John, M. A. is mentioned by A. Wood (A. O. vol. I. N° 459) as a chaplain. He was a native of Somersetshire, made a Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1598, being then sixteen years of age, and perpetual fellow in 1602. In 1611, when junior proctor, he preached before the university on Easter Monday; and a rehearſal of his ſermon is published in Dr. Featley's *Clavis Myſtica*, p. 522. The theme of the rehearſal of the four ſermons of this year was four rows of precious ſtones, or an illuſtration of Exod. chap. XXVIII. v. 15—21, in which the myſtic doſtor alluded to the four preachers. The third row, ver. 19, a turkeys*, an agate, and an amethyſt, he applied to Dunſter, the third ſpeaker, and his doctrine, who, as he obſerves, “touching the infirmities of the clergy and laity, ſo feelingly reſembled the turkeys, which the jeweliſts make the emblems of compaſſion. His ſermon, for the variety of good learning in it, was a curious agat, and moſt like that of Pyrrhus, wherein the nine Muſes were portrayed; the parts thereof were like the amethyſt, party-coloured, partly like wine, partly like violets; like wine, in his matter of confutation, ſtrong and ſearching; like violets, in his exhortation, ſweet and comfortable. His deſcription of Chriſt's bloody death was like wine, the *bloud of the grape*; but of the reſurrection, like violets, the firſt fruits of the ſpring. The emboſſment of gold, wherein theſe gemmes of divine doctrine were ſet, was his text, taken out of Apocalypſe, chap. I. verſe 18; a booke, the reading whereof the ancient church eſteemed ſo profitable, and needful, that they enjoined all, upon paine of excommunication, to reade it once a yeare, between Eaſter and Whitſontide.”

Featley, Daniel, D. D. to be noticed among the rectors of Lambeth.

Gell, Robert, D. D. of Pampsford, in Cambridgſhire, and of the ſame family with Sir John Gell, a noted colonel in the parliament army, was, according to A. Wood, for ſome time, chaplain to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. And Mr. Lewis, in his *Hiſtory of the Tranſlation of the Engliſh Bibles*, (p. 333), mentions his ſerving archbiſhop Abbot in this capacity. I do not find that he had any other preferment than the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, London; and as in the title-page of his ſermon, preached in that church, Auguſt 1, 1649, before the learned Society of Aſtrogers, he is ſtyled “Minifter of God's word there,” it ſeems to imply that he might obtain the benefice by an ordinance of Parliament. The ſubject of his ſermon, which is dedicated to the learned Society of Artiſts, or Stu-

* So ſpelt repeatedly in *Clavis Myſtica*, and thus introduced, “Few there are but know the turkeys, *tamquam angeli digitosque ſuos*, wearing it uſually. An excellent property it is ſaid to have of changing colour with the ſick party that weareth it, and thereby expreſſing a kind of ſympathy.”
dents

dents in Astrologie, is *Stella nova*, a new starre, leading wise men to Christ, and, notwithstanding some reasons, which he offered, and many more that might be named, he says, he found himself engaged, upon occasion of his subject, to speak something concerning the concealed truth of God's governing the world by the influence of the stars and angels, which he believed makes much for the glory of God, because thereby his power is made known in restraining the ordinary power of Nature, as he often doth. In 1659, he published an Essay toward the amendment of the last translation of the English Bible. He was also reputed author of EIPHNIKON, or a treatise of peace between the two visible divided parties, published in 1660, under the name of Irenæus Philadelphus Philanthropus, presbyter, and professor of the more ancient doctrine, i. e. of the Church of England. And after his death, out of his sermons and lectures in St. Mary Aldermanbury Church, was collected a volume, entitled, Gell's Remains, &c. It was licensed, in 1675, by Dr. Hooper, the archbishop's chaplain. Dr. Gell probably died in the spring of the year 1665; for, Mr. Tomkins, another chaplain, who succeeded him in this rectory, was admitted to it April 11.

Goad, Thomas, D. D. son of Roger Goad, provost of king's College, in Cambridge, was elected a fellow of that Society in 1592, and presented to the rectory of Milton, in Cambridgeshire; a living, of which the advowson was given to the college by his father. The other benefices, he acquired, were the precentorship in St. Paul's Cathedral; the rectories of Black Notley, in Essex, and of Hadley, in Suffolk; the deanery of Bocking, jointly with Dr. Barcham; the tenth prebend in Winchester Cathedral, and a prebend in that of Canterbury, though the stall is not assigned. In 1619, he was sent to the synod of Dort; and, on being introduced, requited the president's speech with a pithy oration, promising the utmost of his assistance to the general good; a promise, remarks Fuller, well performed by him, he afterwards giving ample testimony of his general learning, and solid judgment in divinity; and nothing being wanting in him but that he came too late to his employment in the synod. Church History, book X. p. 80. See also Newcourt, Repert. I. p. 101. Eachard's Hist. of England, p. 460. And Blomefield's Collect. Cant. p. 136.

Harris, Dr. is mentioned as chaplain in the parish register of baptisms in 1626.

Jeoffray, or Jeffrey, John, D. D. occurs chaplain to archbishop Abbot in 1626; and was collated by him, in 1629, to the sixth prebend in Canterbury Cathedral. The dean and chapter presented him to the the vicarage of Tisenhurst, in Suffex; and, on their presentation, he was instituted, February 27, 1642, to the vicarage of Faversham, in Kent. Not long after, he was sequestered from his preferments; and he must have rendered himself very obnoxious to the then prevailing powers, if what Mr. Lewis* relates be well founded, of his having preached that *the king may take not only part, but the whole, of his subjects estates, if it please him*. The

* History of Faversham, p. 74. See a farther account of him in Jacob's history of the same town; and also in Magn. Britan. Antiq. et Nov. vol. II. p. 1253,

Doctor,

Doctor, and Dr. Harris, another chaplain, were sponsors at the baptism of an Indian in 1626. Par. Reg.

Master, William, instituted vicar of Faverham.

Mokett, Richard, D. D. elected warden of All Souls College in 1614. By Abbot, as bishop of London, he was, in 1610, collated to the rectory of St. Leonard, Eastcheap; and, as archbishop, the year following, his grace presented his chaplain to the rectory of St. Michael, Crooked-lane. From the same patron, Dr. Mokett had afterwards the rectories of Monks Risborough in Bucks, and of Newton in Oxfordshire*.

Parkhurst, John, D. D. was, in 1572, proctor for the university of Oxford, being then fellow of Magdalen College; and was elected master of Baliol, Feb. 10, 1616†. But, previous to this promotion, he had been chaplain to Sir Henry Nevil, ambassador at Paris; who presented him to the rectory of Shillingford, in Berks; and, whilst chaplain to the archbishop, he was collated to the rectory of Newton in Oxfordshire. He resigned the headship two years before his decease; but died, incumbent of his parochial benefices, at the age of 74. Mr. Savage, in *Balliophergus*, p. 126, has thus sketched the character of his predecessor: "Thomas Hicks, a member of this house, was a skilful limner, as well as poet, and drew the picture of the reverend Dr. Parkhurst, as he sat at divine service, or divinity disputations in the chapel, and presented it to his acceptance. And, could he have drawn the image of his mind, as he did it in face or front, as limners are wont to speak, he might have presented that as comely as this; for he was a man of singular learning, gravity, and piety, frequent in preaching, and vigilant in the government of this college."

Purchas, Samuel, B. D. the compiler of a valuable collection of voyages, is mentioned as chaplain‡. In 1615, he was incorporated at Oxford, as he stood at Cambridge, bachelor; and in the preceding November, as is very probable, had been collated by Abbot, then bishop of London, to the rectory of St. Martin, Ludgate. He died about the year 1628.

Westerman, William, D. D. was entered a commoner of Gloucester Hall, in Oxford, in 1583; and, by continued study and unwearied industry, became a proficient in divinity. His merits introduced him to the knowledge of archbishop Abbot, who made him his chaplain, and preferred him to a dignity; but in what church A. Wood has not mentioned. Newcourt mentions him as being vicar of Sandridge, in Herts; and thinks he might be the William Westerman, who was instituted, in 1609, to the rectory of Bushey. Repert. vol. I. p. 816. Wood has noticed § some sermons published by Dr. Westerman.

* See an account of him and his writings in Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 327, who refers to Athen. Oxon. vol. I. col. 3. p. 68. Fuller's Ch. Hist. book X. p. 71. And Lewis's Laycraft exemplified, p. 11.

† Le Neve, Fasti, p. 483.

‡ Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 413.

§ Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 391.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

Sterne, Richard, D. D. (archbishop of York) was his chaplain, and in such high esteem as to be selected by him to do the last kind but melancholy office of assisting his grace in his devotions upon the scaffold. When the archbishop had finished his prayer, he gave his paper to Dr. Sterne, saying, "Doctor, I give you this, that you may shew it to your fellow chaplains, that they may see how I am gone out of this world. God's blessing and his mercy be upon them!" Diary. See an account of him in Mr. Masters's History of C. C. C. C. p. 376, of which society he was a fellow.

Taylor, Jeremy, D. D. though a member of the university of Cambridge, was, by the influence of archbishop Laud, elected a fellow of All Souls College, in Oxford; and, when chaplain to him, presented to the rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. Being ejected from his benefice, he retired into Wales; but, after the Restoration, was promoted to the bishopric of Down and Connor, in Ireland.

Baylie, Richard, D. D. elected president of St. John's College in Oxford, January 12, 1632. He seems to have been chaplain to Laud, when bishop of St. David's, since he occurs chancellor of that cathedral*. By the same prelate, after his translation to London, he was collated to the prebend of Chiswick, in St. Paul's; and to the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex; the former he resigned in 1626, and the latter in 1637; but he was appointed dean of Salisbury in 1635. In 1657, he was ejected from the headship of his college, being charged with the highest contumacy against the authority of Parliament†; but he was restored in July or August 1660, when he was likewise reinstated in other preferments. Dr. Baylie refused the bishopric of Lichfield; because, as Kennet expresses it, Dr. Frewen had skimmed the fines and other emoluments of that see before his translation to the archbishopric of York‡. Dr. Richard Gardiner, canon of Christchurch, who preached the rehearsal sermon at Oxford, on Easter Day, 1638, dedicated it to Dr. Baylie, at that time vice-chancellor; and in the dedication he sketches the character of Baylie, by comparing it with a former dean of Christchurch, I suppose, Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester, to whom he was under great obligations. "I knowe" (he remarks) "from my own experience, that you are made up of the same extractions of *goodnesse* and *gentlenesse*; your affections alike poyfed, your pulse beats in as *even* and *soft* a temper; there is no *fullnessse*, no *roughnesse* in it. As yet you *dignify* an equal *dignity* in the church, you fill up the place of government with that *general* applause which was heretofore payd as his due §." Dr. Baylie died at Salisbury, July 27, 1667, in the 83th year of his age,

* B. Willis's Survey, p. 156.

† Ayliffe's Hist. of Oxford, vol. I. p. 235.

‡ Register and Chron. p. 272.

§ The dedicator, alluding, as I imagine, to archbishop Laud, terms him an arch-angel. "I acknowledge in sincerity, not out of adulation (and yet, to speak truth of some is rendered,

age, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford; where, upon a stately monument, is his head, curiously engraven in alabaster, that was said to bear a striking resemblance to him in the latter part of his life*. His epitaph is in Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana* †; and he is noticed in the other books cited below ‡.

Birkinhead, John, LL.D. From inadvertency, as it is believed, he is classed by Dr. Ducarel among the chaplains to Laud; for, in 1639, when he was elected, from Oriel College, Oxford, to be a fellow of All Souls, he was only amanuensis to the archbishop. In 1643, he was chosen professor of moral philosophy, in Oxford; and in October, 1648, the parliamentary visitors ejected him from his fellowship. Soon after the Restoration, he was created doctor of laws, elected a representative for Wilton, knighted, made a master of the faculties, and one of the masters of requests. In 1661, he published the *Assembly Man*, or the *Character of An Assembly man*, written in 1647§. And, August 8, 1662, *A Brief for a Charitable Collection*, grounded on false Pretences; being revoked by order of Council, Dr. Birkinhead was to take care that the advertisement was printed in the next weekly news book||. He died in 1679. His character and writings are noticed in the books referred to below**. The *Imprimatur* to *Hudibras*, 12°, 1662, was signed Jo. Berkenhead, Nov. 11, 1662.

Bray, William, D.D. was of Christ's College, in Cambridge. He officiated as junior chaplain when Dr. Laud, as bishop of London, consecrated the parish church of Stanmore, in Middlesex, July 7, 1632 ††. And by that prelate he was the same year collated to the prebend of Mafesbury, in St. Paul's Cathedral; to the rectory of St. Ethelburg, in London; and to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields. The archbishop likewise gave him the first prebendal stall in Canterbury; probably about 1637, on the promotion of Dr. Warner to the bishopric of Rochester. In 1640, Dr. Bray was proctor in convocation, and with Dr. Oliver, another of his grace's chaplains, was appointed to compose a prayer that was to be used in that

"in the dialect and bad comment of the malevolent, to flatter), that, by the piety and prudence of
 "the *arch-angel* of our church, the most vigilant sentinell of our university, Socinianism is not dis-
 "sembled among us. The text of the doctor's discourse was Romans, chap. VII. verse 11. The
 "subject, as given in the title-page, wherein is proved the Son's equality with the Father, the
 "deity of the Holy Ghost, and the resurrection of the same numerical body, against the old and
 "recent oppugners of these sacred verities." The first passage in the sermon is; "My message
 "on Christmas Day was Christ coming *into* the earth; my Easter tidings are, that he came *out* of
 "the earth."

* Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 140. † Vol. V. N° 153.

‡ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part II. p. 117. Neale's *History of the Puritans*, vol. III. p. 464. And Grey's *Answer* to Neale, vol. II. p. 320.

§ Kenner's *Register*, p. 829. || Ibid. p. 740.

** Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part II. p. 98. Neale's *Hist. of Puritans*, vol. III. p. 465. Wood, *Hist and Antiq. Oxon.* L. II. p. 43.

†† Oughton, *Ordo Juridic.* vol. II. p. 249.

Assembly.

Assembly *. He was censured the same year by the House of Lords, for licensing two of Dr. Pocklington's publications; one a visitation sermon, entitled Sunday no Sabbath; and the other, a tract called The Christian Altar; and obliged to preach a recantation sermon †. At length, for his loyalty, his preferments were sequestered; and, after suffering imprisonment, he judged it expedient to take refuge abroad, where he died in 1644 ‡.

Brown, Thomas, D. D, of Christchurch, in Oxford, and proctor of the university in 1636. He was rector of St. Mary, Aldermary, in London, probably on the presentation of archbishop Laud; rector of Odington, in Oxfordshire §; and, in 1639, installed a canon in Windsor. On being deprived of his preferments, he went to Holland, and became a chaplain to the princess of Orange. After the Restoration he recovered his preferments; and, dying at Windsor, December 6, 1673, was there interred. And Vossius (whom the doctor had made his executor) executed a monument to his memory, the inscription on which thus characterises him: "*Vir apprime doctus et eruditus; criticus acutus; facundus orator; felix philosophus; antiquitatis chronologiaeque cultor solertissimus; ænigmatum dilemmatumque conscientiarum dubitantium Oedipus admodum Christianus.*" Notwithstanding this display of his intellectual abilities and merit, his parishioners of Aldermary are said to have tendered against him, to his patron the archbishop, a charge of blasphemy; but Walker was satisfied that it was a groundless imputation. Vossius dedicated his Sybilline oracles to Dr. Browne. Echard has drawn his character ||; and there is an account of his writings in Bodley's Catalogue; and in Magn. Britan. vol. III. P. 55.

Frank, Mark, D. D. Though in the History of Lambeth Palace he is the first on the list of chaplains to archbishop Laud, it may be doubted whether he was long in that office; because, among the clergy who were sufferers in the national commotions of the last century, he is only mentioned as being deprived of his fellowship of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge **. An act of delinquency, imputed to him, was a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, May 15, 1642. He became chaplain to bishop Sheldon, of London, who collated him, in December 1660, to the archdeaconry of St. Alban's, and the treasurer'ship of St. Paul's; and from the same patron he had the prebend of Islington ††. In February following he was admitted to the rectory of Barley, in Herts, and in 1662 elected master of Pembroke. He was one of the commissioners who certified the having compared the printed form of prayers with the original; and in June 1662 was appointed a commis-

* Synodus Anglicana, by bishop Gibson, part II. p. 23.

† Collier's Eccles. Hist. vol. II. p. 798. Fuller's Ch. Hist. book XI. 172.

‡ Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 176; and Walker's Sufferings, part II. p. 6.

§ Walker's Sufferings, part II. p. 93. || Hist of England, p. 898.

** Walker's Sufferings, part II. p. 124. And Grey's Answer to Neal, vol. II. p. 149.

†† Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 96.

fioner for visiting the diocese of Ely *. As chaplain to Dr. Henchman, bishop of London, he thus sanctioned a republication of Archbishop Bancroft's Survey of the Holy Discipline; with another tract, entitled, *Dangerous Positions, &c. Sæpe enim chartis imprimi non iniquum, quod semper cordibus imprimi, non tam ad doctrinam ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, quam ad disciplinam tuto conservandam æquum est* †. The imprimatur of the lawfulness of conformity, &c. is thus expressed, *Recensui Tractatum hunc cui titulus, The Grand Case, Grand equidem opus, si quod intendit efficiat* ‡. And of Dr. Richard Allestree's sermon on the anniversary of the king's restoration, he, in his imprimatur, dated July 9, 1662, pronounces it to be *concio quo nihil non invenio ecclesiæ Anglicanæ consonum et authore dignum*. He died in 1664, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He published a course of 51 sermons; and one at St. Paul's Cross, in 1641; fol. 1672.

Hales, John, M.A. the ever memorable fellow of Eton College. That this excellent man was, however, in the family of archbishop Laud is not a little questionable; nor does it appear that he had any title in form to the office of chaplain. After the long conversation between his grace and Mr. Hales at Lambeth, in 1638, in which Mr. Hales vindicated the notions he had advanced in his Treatise upon Schism, the archbishop (observes A. Wood) was so satisfied with Hales, that he made him his chaplain, and preferred him in the church of Windsor; but the expression of Mr. Long, in his remarks upon this tract, is, that after the conference they were very good friends, the archbishop studying to prefer Hales, and he, as his chaplain, praying for the archbishop. But there cannot be a doubt of Mr. Hale's obtaining, by his grace's interest, a canonry of Windsor §.

Heywood, William, D.D. A fellow of St. John's College, in Oxford, where he was in high repute as a tutor. Dr. Laud, when bishop of London, collated him to the prebend of Chamberlain Wood, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the rectory of Laingdon, in Essex, in 1631; and in the year following he officiated as senior chaplain at the consecration of the church of Stanmore, in Middlesex. About 1636 the bishop gave him the vicarage of St. Giles's in the Fields; and in 1638 he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster. In the Long Parliament his parishioners exhibited articles of complaint against him; imprisonment in the Compters, and in Ely House, ensued, together with a deprivation of his preferments, by which he was reduced to great straits. Surviving the restoration of regal government, he was reinstated in his preferments. He was proctor for the diocese of London in the convocation which passed the Book of Common Prayer, and signed one of the collated books. Dr. Heywood died in July 1665, eminent as a preacher, and as a man of learning, as well as for the meekness of his temper and conversation ¶.

* Kenner's Reg. p. 841, 882.

† Ibid. p. 729.

‡ Ibid. p. 742.

§ Historical and critical Account of the Life, &c. of Mr. Hales, by R. Des Maizeaux, p. 34, and 43, in the notes.

¶ Newcourt, Repertor, vol. I. p. 613; who refers to Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 213, for a farther account of the doctor, and a list of his writings.

Layfield, Edward, D.D. was half sister's son to archbishop Laud, and educated in St. John's College, in Oxford. He was chaplain to his uncle when bishop of London, and collated by him to the prebend of Harlstone, in St. Paul's. When translated, he also preferred his nephew to the archdeaconry of Essex, Feb 5, 1633, this dignity being for that time in the archbishop's gift, perhaps as an option upon the confirmation of bishop Juxon. In May, 1635, Dr. Layfield was presented to the vicarage of Allhallows, Barking; and about the same time he became doctor of divinity. As he had not this degree at Oxford by creation or admission, it was probably conferred upon him by the archbishop's own authority. The other benefices, of which he occurs possessed, were a residentiaryship in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the rectories of Childingford and Barnes, in Surrey. His sufferings for his attachment to the royal cause are noticed by Walker, with a sketch of his character*. He died about the beginning of the year 1680, and was buried in the chancel of Allhallows, Barking.

Marsh, Richard, D.D. In Kennet's Register† it is noticed, that Dr. Marsh was born, in 1585, at Finhamsted, in Hertfordshire, by a mistake perhaps for Berks, there being a parish of that name in this county, and not one so called, as I apprehend, in Hertfordshire. Though he had been a fellow of All Souls College, he is mentioned as being of the university of Cambridge, when he was created doctor of divinity at Oxford, in 1536. He was chaplain to Dr. Matthew, archbishop of York, by whom he was probably collated to the vicarage of Burfall, in that county; and to a prebend in each of the churches of Southwell and Ripon. And by the king he was presented to the vicarage of Hallifax, and the archdeaconry of the West Riding. In 1644, he was nominated to the deanry of York, but was not installed till after the Restoration, when most likely he must have been reinstated in some of the other preferments, from which he had been ejected during the civil war. He died October 20, 1663, and was buried in York Cathedral.

Martin, Edward, D.D. attended bishop Laud as chaplain at the consecration of the chapel at Hammer-smith, June 2, 1631, and was the preacher upon that occasion. His text was, Exodus, chap. III. verse 5 ‡. In October of the same year, he was elected president of Queen's College, in Cambridge; and he occurs incumbent of the following rectories, Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire; and of Doddington and Conington, in Cambridgeshire. A. 1643, March 13, the earl of Manchester, chancellor of Cambridge, ejected Mr. Martin from the mastership of his college, by virtue of the ordinance of Parliament, and by the authority of the House of Lords, the earl, as chancellor, restored him, August 3, 1660 §. In

* Part II. p. 48. See also Neale's Hist. vol. II. p. 389. And Grey's Answer, vol. I. p. 223.

† P. 233, where there is a reference to Walker's Sufferings, who notices his having one or more sermons extant.

‡ Oughton, Ordo. Juridic. vol. II. p. 274.

§ Kennet's Register, p. 221. See also an account of him at p. 670, 723, 882 and 3. In Walker's Sufferings, part II. p. 154. Neale's Hist. vol. III. p. 119. And in Carter's History, p. 187, &c. and 194.

December, 1661, he signed in convocation the Book of Common Prayer; and was installed dean of Ely, by proxy, April 25, 1662: but died soon after.

Mede, Joseph, M. A. was certainly admitted into the number of archbishop Laud's chaplains; for, he styles himself "*Cultor et Sacellanus observantissimus*," in the subscription of the dedication to his grace of the Dissertation on Churches. It does not, however, appear, that he was resident in the archbishop's family; and it is well known, that he never obtained, what was the utmost object of his wishes, a sinecure donative, in addition to his fellowship. The first edition of the Dissertation on Churches, 4to, 1638, had the imprimatur of Dr. Bray, the archbishop's chaplain, dated June 4, with this singular restriction, that, if it was not printed within three months, the licence should be void; though he admitted that the treatise might be printed with the public utility, containing nothing contrary to the orthodox faith or Ecclesiastical History. *In quâ nihil reperio fidei orthodoxæ, aut Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, contrarium, quo minus cum utilitate publicâ imprimatur, ita tamen, ut si non infra tres menses proxime sequentes typis mandetur, hæc licentia sit omnino irrita.*

Oliver, John, D. D. a native of Kent, was first a member of Merton College, in Oxford, and afterwards demy, fellow, and president, of Magdalen College. A. 1638, September 21, he was installed a prebendary of Winchester; and in October, 1639, collated by archbishop Laud to the rectory of Adisham, in Kent. In the convocation for 1640 he occurs proctor for the diocese of Canterbury, as also for the dean and chapter of Winchester; and, together with Dr. Bray, another of his grace's chaplains, was appointed to compose a prayer that was to be used in the convocation*. Towards the end of the year 1647, he was ejected from the presidency of his college, because he would not submit to a visitation contrary to the local statutes: but was restored by an order of the House of Lords, May 18, 1660: soon after, by the interest of the earl of Clarendon, who had been his pupil, he was preferred by the king to the deanery of Worcester; but he did not long survive this promotion, for he died October 27, 1661, and was buried in the chapel of Magdalen College, the whole university attending his funeral with expressions of very great concern for the loss of so excellent a man. See his character in Kennet's Register †, and he is mentioned with becoming respect by dean Fell, in his life of Dr. H. Hammond ‡.

Sydenham, Humphrey, M. A. fellow of Exeter College in Oxford, and thence nominated to a fellowship of Wadham by the founders. Wood mentions his having been informed that Mr. Sydenham was chaplain to archbishop Laud; and, on the authority of Sir Philip Sydenham, gives this character of him, that he was a careful pastor over his parishes, a person of quaint and curious style, better at

* Synodus Anglicana, part II. p. 23.

† P. 552, in the margin, are references to Walker's Sufferings of the clergy, part II. p. 122. And The Public Intelligencer, N° 45.

‡ P. 26, &c,

practical than school divinity, and so eloquent and fluent a preacher that he was called "silver-tongued Sydenham." He occurs possessed of the rectories of Ash Brittle, Pocklington, and Odcome, Somersetshire; and prebendary of Wedmore Tertia in Well's Cathedral; and died, as is supposed, about 1659, at Dulverton, when he had erected a monument for himself at Pocklington. *Athen. Oxon.* vol. II. p. 76. Walker's *Sufferings*, part II. p. 76.

Turner, Thomas, D.D. was born in the parish of St. Giles, in Reading, and admitted of St. John's College, in Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. Juxon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was collated to the prebend of Leicester, in Lincoln Cathedral, August 23, 1612, being then of Stoke Hammond, in Bucks. Being chaplain to Dr. Laud, whilst bishop of London, he was collated by him, in April 1629, to the prebend of Newington, and in October following to the chancellorship of St. Paul's Cathedral*. He was afterwards presented by the Crown to the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark; to the deanry of Rochester, in 1641; and to that of Canterbury, in 1641, being at that time in Scotland in attendance upon the king as chaplain. April 14, 1640, he preached the sermon at the opening of the Convocation†, from Matth. x. 16. As he steadily adhered to the cause of his royal master, he was not only deprived of his preferments, but suffered imprisonment for some time. On the restoration of Charles II. he declined a bishopric; being fully satisfied with the dignities he had obtained, which he enjoyed several years, dying at Canterbury in the 81st year of his age. See an account of him, by Newcourt‡ and Kennet§, in the sermon preached at his funeral by Dr. Peter Du Moulin, one of the prebendaries of Canterbury; and in his epitaph, printed in the Appendix to the Supplement of *Batteley Cantuar. Sacr.* ||.

Archbishop Laud, having imprudently suggested that in all his promotions he would prefer single clerks to such as were married; in order to remove the offence which this declaration had given, he promoted a match for Turner, one of his chaplains, and performed himself the marriage ceremony. Harris, *Hist. of Kent.* p. 579, who cites Heylin as his authority for this occurrence.

Weeks, John, B.D. installed prebendary of Bristol, May 3, 1633. He occurs proctor for that dean and chapter in the Convocation of 1640, and was presented by them to the vicarage of Barnwell, in Somersetshire. He was also rector of Shervel, in Devonshire, where he died, July 14, 1669, aged 78. He married Bridget, the 4th daughter of the brave Sir Richard Grenville, vice admiral of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Collins, *Peerage, Barons*, vol. II. p. 423.

Wilde, George, LL.D. See an account of him in *History of Lambeth Parish*, p. 61, 62.

Worral, Thomas, D.D. was chaplain to Dr. Laud, whilst bishop of London; but there may be cause to doubt, whether he were in the archbishop's family after

* Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, vol. II. p. 203.

† Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* book XI. p. 167.

‡ Repert. vol. I. p. 115.

§ P. 451, 520, 862.

|| Append. to Suppl. p. 7.

he settled at Lambeth. Concerning this clergyman, Whitlock, in his Memorials *, thus writes from archbishop Abbot's narrative: "My Lord of London hath a chaplain, Dr. Worral by name, who is scholar good enough; but a kind of free-fellow-like man, and of no very tender conscience. Dr. Sibthorpe's sermon was brought unto him, and hand over head (as the proverb is) he approved it, and subscribed his name to it; but was afterwards advised, by a learned gentleman of the Inner Temple, to scrape out his name, and not so much as suffer the sign of any letter to remain in the paper; which accordingly he did, and withdrew his finger from the pye. But what the chaplain (well advised) would not do, his lord (bishop Laud) without sticking accomplished; and so, being insensibly hatched, it came flying into the world. But my opinion is, that the book hath persuaded very few understanding men, and hath not gained the king sixpence." The preferments Dr. Worral was possessed of were, the rectories of Finchley, in Middlesex; and of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate; and the prebend of Holbourn, in St. Paul's Cathedral. To this stall he was collated in July 1627; and the dates of his admission into the parochial benefices, Newcourt was not apprized. They, however, became void by his death, before November 28, 1639 †.

ARCHBISHOP JUXON.

Baker, Samuel, D. D. of Christ's College in Cambridge, and for some time a popular preacher among the Puritans; but he was induced to relinquish this sect by bishop Juxon, who appointed him his domestic chaplain. The first benefice he had was the rectory of St. Margaret Patten, in London; his next, that of St. Mary Hill. The bishop gave him the rectory of St. Christopher's; which he ceded, by being collated to the vicarage of South Weald, in Essex. He was also promoted to the prebend of Tottenhall, in St. Paul's Cathedral ‡. He could not have long survived bishop Juxon's translation to the see of Canterbury; for, November 1, 1661, Thomas White was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary Hill, on a vacancy by the death of Baker. From the partiality shewed by him, in the discharge of his duty as chaplain, in licensing books, he contracted the envy of the Puritans; and, being likewise considered as a creature of archbishop Laud's, it cannot be matter of surprize, that he should suffer imprisonment, as well as a deprivation of his preferments, when they were in power. His imprimatur, dated February 8, 1637, is to the second edition of Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants.

Braybourn, William, created D. D. by archbishop Juxon §. He was collated to the prebend of Broomsbury, in St. Paul's Cathedral, August 25, 1660; and, probably about the same time, to the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex ||. He was promoted to the prebend of Ewithington, in Hereford, September 24, 1660; and

* Vol. I. p. 444. † Repertor. vol. I. p. 158. ‡ Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 215.

§ Bishop Gaystrell's Case, p. 40. || Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 119.

on the 28th, collated to the precentorship of that cathedral*. In 1660 he was proctor for the chapter in the convocation which passed the form of prayer, and a commissioner for comparing the printed books with the MS. He died in 1684, and was buried at Northall.

Du Moulin, Peter, D. D. was, in the reign of Charles I. rector of Wheldrake, in Yorkshire. Archbishop Neyle probably collated him to it, and for his loyalty he was deprived of it. Immediately after the Restoration, he was nominated by the king to the same prebendal stall, in Canterbury Cathedral, that his father had possessed, who died, March 10, 1658, at the very advanced age of 90; and he had also a grant under the great seal of a sinecure; but, he appears not to have availed himself of it. In the register of Adisham, in Kent, he is noticed as having been inducted into the rectory of that parish, 1650; but after being removed, in 1660, to have been collated to the same, November 21, 1661: There is an account of him, and of some of his publications, in Kennet's Register, (see the pages referred to in the index to that book): and in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIII. p. 369, are anecdotes of him from a MS. in his own hand-writing, inserted in a book which he presented to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. He died October 13, 1684, in the 84th year of his age. A volume of ten occasional sermons was published the year he died; and he printed five other sermons: 1st, On the death of Mabella Lady Fordwich, preached in St. Martin's Church, in the suburbs of Canterbury. Text, Dan. xiii. 2, 3, 4to. 1669. 2d, On the death of Dr. Turner, dean of Canterbury, Phil. i. 21, 4to. 3d. Two on papal Tyranny, 4to. 1674. Texts, Rev. xviii. 4, 5; and Rom. i. p. 16.

Nichols, or Nicols, Daniel, B. D. August 15, 1662. This is the date of his imprimatur, as chaplain, to Dr. Edward Boughen's short Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England, in Greek and Latin †. In 1662, March 15, he was admitted rector of Stisted, in Essex, by presentation from archbishop Juxon; but he deceased before February 13, 1665; because, on a vacancy by his death, Thomas Cook was then instituted to that benefice ‡.

Pory, Robert, D. D. rector of Lambeth.

ARCHBISHOP SHELDON.

Hooper, George, D. D. (bishop of Bath and Wells), will be noticed among the rectors of Lambeth.

Parker, Samuel, D. D. (bishop of Oxford), A. 1665. Mr. Parker, being then a fellow of the Royal Society, dedicated some philosophical essays to archbishop Sheldon; who, in 1667, made him chaplain, and promoted him to the archdeaconry of Canterbury; to a prebend in that cathedral; to the rectories of Chatham

* Willis's Cathedrals, vol. I. p. 541.

† Kennet's Register, p. 842.

‡ Newcourt, Repert. vol. II. p. 562.

and Ickham, in East Kent; and to the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, in Canterbury. In return for these favours, Dr. Parker, after his advancement to the see of Oxford, blazoned the character of his patron in a very high style of panegyric, considering it, however, as only a little memorial of so great a man, and promising to dedicate to him a monument more suitable to his dignity, when, from a perusal of the primate's deeds, collected by the archbishop himself, he should have it in his power to compile a just history of his life. *Parkeri de rebus suis temporis Commentar.* p. 45, 46.

Cooke, Thomas, B. D. master of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, was ordained deacon, March 10, 1660*. The archbishop collated him to the rectory of Stisted, in Essex, February 15, 1665; and by Dr. Henschman, bishop of London, he was advanced, in December 1669, to the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and the prebend of Willefdon, in St. Paul's; and in March, 1671, to the treasurer'ship of the same cathedral. Newcourt imagines him to have married a daughter of that prelate†. His imprimatur‡, as domestic chaplain (*facellanus domesticus*) to archbishop Sheldon, is prefixed to Mr. Boyle's *Reflections upon occasional Subjects*; and he expresses it to be his opinion, that the book is by no means inferior to the other writings of the same eminent author; and that he cannot say any thing greater, nor ought he to say any thing less, concerning it§. Dr. Ralph Cudworth's sermon, on 1 Cor. xvi. 57, had also the sanction of Mr. Cooke, dated from Lambeth House, October 3, 1664. He died before October 3, 1679.

Campion, Abraham, D. D. was of Trinity College, in Oxford. He took the degree of M. A. in 1663; and in November, 1673, being then senior proctor of the university, was elected professor of moral philosophy. He occurs chaplain to archbishop Sheldon in 1675, and was preferred by him to the rectory of Monks Risborough, in Bucks. In 1679 he was admitted to the prebend of Leighton Cathedral, having previously held that of Welton Painsham; and he was elected dean April 17, 1700. His imprimatur, as chaplain, was given in 1677 to the life of the valiant and learned Sir Walter Raleigh, knight, with his trial; and he published two sermons, one of which was preached at the assizes at Aylesbury in March, 1693-4; the text, psalm cxxvii. 1; the subject concerning a national providence. It was printed by the command of lord chief justice Holt; and, without his leave, dedicated to him, though it had nothing to justify it but his lordship's command, "whom nothing can or does resist." Nor is the remainder of the dedication in a style of panegyric parsimonious; but which, from the reputed stern and inflexible character of the chief justice, could hardly have been very grateful to him. The other sermon was preached at Whitehall, August 11, 1700; and published by order of the lords justices; text, Collos. i. 12, The inheritance of

* Bishop Kennet's Hist. Reg. p. 881. † Repertor. vol. I. p. 83.

‡ Ex adibus Lambethanis, Februarii 1, 1664.

§ Hic liber, &c. quem censeo reliquis ab eodem cl. autore scriptis (neque enim quicquam majus de eo dicere possum, nec minus debeo) nequicquam cedere.

the saints in light, and occasioned by the premature death of the duke of Gloucester, "our young Josiah; the delight of the present, the great hope of the future age."

Dr. Campion did not long possess the deanry of Lincoln; for, he deceased, November 21, 1701, and was buried in that cathedral, with an inscription on the grave-stone, that only denotes his name, and dignity, and the time of his death.

Pell, John, D.D. of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and a very eminent mathematician. In July, 1663, he was presented, by Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, bishop of London, to the rectory of Laingdon, in Essex; and, upon the promotion of that bishop to the see of Canterbury, in the next month, he became one of his grace's domestic chaplains, and expected, as Mr. Wood tells us, to be a dean; but being not a person of activity, as others who mind not learning are, could never rise higher than a rector. The truth is, he was a shiftless man as to worldly affairs; and his tenants and relations dealt so unkindly by him, that they cozened him of the profits of his parsonage; and kept him so indigent, that he wanted necessaries, even ink and paper, to his dying-day. Dying in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, December 12, 1685, he was interred by the charity of Dr. Busby, and Dr. Sharpe, rector of that parish, in the rector's vault under that church. See New and General Biographical Dictionary. Article, Pell (John).

Saunders, Anthony, D.D. I judge him to have been chaplain to archbishop Sheldon, because he dated from Lambeth House (*ex ædibus Lambeth*) December 16, 1675; his imprimatur to Dr. Francis Gregory's sermon at the Oxfordshire feast, preached November 25. He was of Christ Church, in Oxford; and admitted D.D. July 3, 1677. He was collated to the chancellorship of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1672; to the rectory of Acton, in Middlesex, in August, 1677; and afterwards, to the rectory of Buxtead, in the diocese of Chichester, of which diocese he was elected proctor in several convocations. He died in 1719.

Stradling, George, D.D. fourth son of Sir John Stradling, of Donat's Castle, in Glamorganshire, was a commoner of Jesus College, in Oxford; and elected a fellow of All Souls College in 1643. A. Wood has suggested, that he kept his fellowship during the usurpation, from his being then accounted a rare Latinist, and much valued by Dr. Wilson, the musical professor; but it was the opinion of Walker, grounded upon the opinion he had from the college, that he ought to be classed among the ejected fellows; and bishop Kennet* has pertinently observed, that bishop Sheldon would not have taken Stradling for his chaplain, had he been a complier with the times. He was favoured with a variety of parochial benefices, and dignities; for, he may be traced in the possession of the underwritten. Fulham, rect. (*sine-cure*) January 11, 1660. Hanwell, rect. Middlesex, February 25, 1660. Sutton at Hone, Kent, vic. Sept. 22, 1666. St. Bride's, Fleet-street, vic. April 23, 1672. Cliffe, near Rochester, rect.

* Register, p. 358.

Prebend of Wenlocksburn, in St. Paul's, London, January 11, 1660.

Prebend of Westminster Abbey, July 10, 1662.

Precentor of Chichester Cathedral, July 22, 1671.

Dean of Chichester, 1672.

In the convocation of 1660, he was proctor for the diocese of Landaff; and, if not beneficed in that diocese, this compliment might be paid to him as a native of Glamorganshire. He was one of the commissioners who signed the act of review, and examination of the form of common prayer with the original MS. and was the third of the chaplains of bishop Sheldon, of London, to whom that province was assigned. Dr. Stradling printed, in his life time, a sermon preached before the king, January 30, 1675; text, John, xix. 15. And there is a posthumous publication of a volume of 14 sermons and discourses, upon several occasions, 8vo. 1692. Kennet, in his register, notices the imprimatur of Stradling to the following publications: Dr. Langbaine's Review of the Convent, July 15, 1661. Le Gros's Sermon at Leghorn, August 24, 1662. (*Dat. ex æd. Sabaud.*) to Dr. South's Sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral Cathedral, Gen. i. 27, November 12, 1662. To the History of the life of St. Athanasius, by N. B. P. C. Catholick, November 23, 1662. And to Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants (*ex æd.*) Lambeth, October 16, 1663. His Imprimatur (*ex æd. Sabaud.*) October 10, 1662, is also to a sermon preached at East Dereham, in Norfolk, May 29, 1661, by John Winter, curate. And to the Holy Royalist, by Giles Oldsworth, rector of Bourton on the Hill, Gloucestershire, December 20. Dr. Stradling died April 19, 1638, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Tomkyns, Thomas, B.D. is in Dr. Ducarel's list, by mistake, mentioned as being chaplain to archbishop Juxon in 1669; he was then in that office to archbishop Sheldon, and an account of him will be inserted among the rectors of Lambeth.

ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT.

Batteley, John, D.D. a native of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, acquired, most probably, his grammar learning in the free-school of that town, where the archbishop had the rudiments of his education, and became a fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge. He was collated to the rectory of Adisham, in Kent, in November, 1634, by the archbishop; who, in 1687, preferred him to the archdeaconry of Canterbury; and, in 1688, to the first prebendal stall in that cathedral; and appointed him master of Eastbridge Hospital. When chaplain to the archbishop, he refused to license a sermon, preached in Ripon, on the anniversary of the inauguration of king James II. in 1685, by Dr. Thomas Cartwright, a prebendary of Durham; text, 1 Kings, viii. 66. And he received from Sir John Jennings thanks for his refusal*. It appears, however, from Letsome, that

* Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham, vol. II. p. 188.

the sermon was published in 1686. Dr. Battely's Imprimatur is to *Fasciculus rerum expetendarum opera et studiis Edwardi Brown*, March 5, 1687. He was born November 11, 1645; died October 10, 1708; and was buried in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. The epitaph is printed in Le Neve, Mon. Angl. iv. 149; and in Rawlinson's Antiquities of Rochester, p. 38, 39. Rawlinson has also given some account of him; as have bishop Nicolson*, Dr. Grey, and the editor of that deservedly admired little volume, *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*; in the preface to which the Doctor is characterised as a frequent, fervent, and eloquent preacher. The only sermon he is known to have published was from 1 John, v. 4. 4to 1694 †.

Maurice, Henry, D. D. a native of the Isle of Man, a fellow of Jesus College, in Oxford. Archbishop Sancroft collated him, in 1680, to the rectory of Chevening, in Kent; which he resigned, in 1685, for that of Newington, in Oxfordshire; and he had afterwards the sinecure rectory of Landrillo, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Being elected lady Margaret's professor of divinity, in Oxford, he succeeded of course to the 7th prebendal stall in Worcester Cathedral. His publications were: A Sermon preached before the King, January 30; text, Isaiah, xxxviii. 3, 4to. 1682. Remarks from the Country upon two Letters relating to the Convocation and Alterations of the Liturgy, A. 1689 ‡. A Defence of Diocesan Episcopacy, in Answer to Clarkson's Primitive Episcopacy, A. 1691 §. And he wrote The Draught of an Answer to the Pastoral Letters of four Titular Bishops of the Church of Rome, printed in *Collectanea curiosa*, vol. I. N° LXII. He died October 30, 1691, of an apoplexy, and was buried at Newington; but there is a monument to his memory in the chapel of Jesus College; and the epitaph is in Abingdon's Antiquities of Worcester, and in Le Neve's Monum. Anglic. ||. His departure so soon after he acquired the professorship is noticed, as is its having prevented the executing of some great work he had in contemplation.

Needham, William, D. D. was of Emanuel College, in Cambridge; and being proctor of the university in 1683, when Mr. Henry Wharton, who was afterwards his friend, and fellow-chaplain to the archbishop, commenced bachelor of arts, he had the satisfaction of deservedly conferring on him the highest honour when he took that degree **. Dr. Needham was promoted to the chancellorship of St. David's in 1689, which was his grace's option on the consecration of bishop Watson ††; and the rectory of Alresford, in Hants, of which he was incumbent, might likewise have been an option on the confirmation of bishop Mew, of Winchester. He occurs prebendary of Newton, in Lincoln Cathedral, May 1, 1703 ‡‡.

* English Hist. Library, pp. 16, 23. † Answer to Neal, vol. I. p. 486.

‡ Birch's Life of Archbishop Tillotson, p. 194. § Ibid. p. 5.

|| Vol. V N° 358 ** Life of Mr. Wharton prefixed to his sermons.

†† B. Willis's Survey of St. David's, p. 157. ‡‡ Grey's Answer to Neal, vol. I. p. 428.

The following account of an interview between the archbishop and Mr. Needham, in September, 1693, is related in *Biographica Britannica*, under the article Sancroft: "The archbishop, being then weakened by sickness, and confined to his bed, gave Mr. Needham his blessing very affectionately; and, after some talk, his grace said this to him, 'You and I have gone different ways in these late affairs; but, I trust, Heaven's gates are wide enough to receive us both: what I have done, I have done in the integrity of my heart.' Upon Mr. Needham's modest attempt to give an account of his own conduct, his grace was pleased to reply, 'I always took you for an honest man; what I said concerning myself was only to let you know, that what I have done, I have done in the integrity of my heart, indeed in the integrity of my heart!'"

Dr. Needham published a sermon preached before the Lower House of Convocation, November 12, 1702, on a general thanksgiving; text, psalm xvi. 4—6*. And his Imprimatur, as chaplain, is to Dr. Stillingfleet's Sermon on Scripture and Tradition compared, November 28, 1687. He died at Alresford, and was there interred. His epitaph is in Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 127.

Thorpe, George, D.D. fellow of Emanuel College, in Cambridge. He was not archdeacon of Canterbury, as mentioned in Dr. Ducarel's List of chaplains; nor was he collated to a prebend of that cathedral by archbishop Sancroft, for he had the fifth stall, which is in the gift of the crown. It is, however, likely, that he might obtain this dignity by the interest of his grace, who conferred on him the rectories of Bishopbourne and Ickham, in East Kent. Dr. Thorpe founded five scholarships in Emanuel College, with an allowance of fifteen pounds a year to each scholar, and he contributed ten pounds towards finishing the chapel†. He was deservedly eminent for his piety and his preaching‡; and had the character of a learned man of great humanity and benevolence, and who took a pleasure in assisting young gentlemen in their studies§. He died, November 21, 1719, aged 83 years, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

* Sermons before that assembly had been unfrequent, and at this period were occasioned by the zealous attempts of a majority of the lower house to maintain almost the same degree of independence on the archbishop and bishops of the province, that the House of Commons have on the House of Peers. With this view, Dr. Isham, proctor for the clergy of the diocese of London, was nominated to preach the year before, as appears by the following passage, copied from a tract, written, I believe, by Dr. Kennet: "Whilst the dispute subsisted between the archbishop and the Lower House to adjourn themselves, instead of obeying the schedule of prerogation sent by the archbishop, Dr. Finch made a motion, that a sermon might be preached on the Fast Day (April 4), and that Dr. Isham might be desired to preach the said sermon: none opposing the motion, (though somewhat new) Dr. Isham was pleased to accept it, and did accordingly perform it in Henry the VIIth's Chapel." On this head see a letter in "Bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence," dated March 15, 1700-1.

† Carter's History of Cambridge, p. 354, 363.

‡ Magn. Brit. Antiq. et Nov. vol. III. p. 332. He occurs master of St. Nicholas Hospital, in Herboldowne. Haisted's Kent, vol. III. p. 579.

§ Lewis, Life of Mr. Johnson, vicar of Cranbrooke, M3. p. 2.

Trum-

Trumbull*, Charles, LL.D. His imprimatur, as chaplain, to bishop Sprat's sermon at the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, is dated November 14, 1678. Archbishop Sancroft collated him to the rectory of Stisted, in Essex, in 1679, and afterwards to the rectory of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. He was deprived for not taking the oaths on the revolution†.

Wharton, Henry, M.A. To the memoir of him, inserted in the History of the Palace, p. 63, &c. sh^{ld} be added an incident in his conduct as chaplain, much to his credit, as well as that of Dr. Needham; that after archbishop Sancroft removed from the Palace, to a private house in Westminster, (August 1, 1690), they continued to officiate to him in that capacity till near the time of his retiring to Fressingfield. When his grace dismissed his domestics, his address to Mr. Wharton and Needham was in these terms: "You have hitherto served me to my very great satisfaction; but, I think, the time is now come when we must part." Upon his grace being asked why—"there is another come in my place, and it will now be dangerous to continue with me any longer." Upon which, both agreed to render their services afresh, in regard to their personal obligation, though they had happened to differ from him with respect to the public. Whereupon, with an air of satisfaction, he made them a quick and short return: "Say you so?—then go on in the name of God." And they did so. Biog. Britan.

In Appendix to the History of the Palace, p. 71, it is mentioned, that all the sermons in the two volumes of Mr. Wharton's posthumous discourses were preached in Lambeth Chapel. From the date of the last sermon, in volume the first, and the subject, it seems to have been the design of the chaplain to administer spiritual advice and consolation to his patron, under the change of scene that was soon to take place. It was delivered May 4, 1689, when the archbishop had declared his resolution not to take his oath of allegiance to king William and queen Mary, and his refusal subjected him, a few months after, to a deprivation by law. The text is, John, chap. xiv. 1; and, if the reader will turn to p. 452—460, I am inclined to believe he will concur in my opinion.

By the removal of the archbishop, his chaplain lost a patron, who would most probably have raised him to preferments of dignity. The effect the disappointment had upon Mr. Wharton's spirit and temper may in some degree be collected from an original letter written to Dr. Barker, a chaplain to archbishop Tillotson, and which, by the favour of the worthy Dr. Samuel Pegge, was communicated to the editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*‡. In this letter he complains of its being his lot to have his labours confined to the teaching of plow-joggers, who looked upon what he said to concern them but little, without a hope of his being placed in a situation, in which his learning, the fruits of much industry, could be of use to the public, till advanced age had rendered him almost unfit for active life, or he be indisposed to exert his remaining powers.

* Not Turnball, as in Ducarel's list.

† Newcourt, Repert. vol. II. p. 562.

‡ Vol. LX. p. 979.

In the introduction to the third volume of bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation* there is a paragraph which may serve as a comment upon this letter, and which leads to a surmise upon what grounds Dr. Wharton apprehended his acquiring a higher station in the church might be a far distant event. He had, it seems, as he informed bishop Burnet, a certainty of succeeding to the next stall in Canterbury Cathedral, that should be vacant in the gift of the archbishop, had his old master not been deprived; and he entreated the bishop to secure it for him from archbishop Tillotson. The archbishop's answer was not favourable. He was averse to the entering into any new engagement before a vacancy happened, and he at the same time intimated his unwillingness to encourage aspiring men. Mr. Wharton conceived there had been a lukewarmness in bishop Burnet's solicitation; and, under that idea, he was prompted to publish the famous anonymous tract, entitled, "Specimens of some Errors and Defects in the History of the Reformation." But the archbishop afterwards declaring, that bishop Burnet had pressed him to patronize Mr. Wharton, pardon was asked for the freedom he had taken, with an assurance, that, if the bishop would procure any thing for him, he would discover all he knew in the matter that had given offence; respecting which, he said, he was no more than an instrument. But this proposal the bishop treated with contempt.

Concerning Mr. Wharton's application for a stall in Canterbury Cathedral, it must be admitted, that it was an attempt rather unfair; especially when made by a person who had been a domestic chaplain in Lambeth Palace. Of the twelve prebends in that church, three only are in the disposal of the archbishop†; and, whilst a chaplain, he must have been aware, that the archbishop would not be inclined to omit the earliest opportunity of collating one of his own friends and dependents, of extraordinary merit, to so eligible a piece of preferment. Besides, he ought to have considered, that he might probably be supplanting his old friend, Dr. Barker, to whom he was obliged, as he acknowledges, for having brought him from college into the world. His views, however, in this life, were soon terminated; for, of the thirty years and more, to which he seems to have flattered himself his life might be extended, he survived very little above two, supposing the letter to have been written, which it is likely it was, at the entrance into 1692-3.

ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON.

Barker, Ralph ‡, D.D. To the memoirs of the chaplains related by Dr. Birch, in his life of this prelate, little addition can be requisite. Dr. Barker resigned the

* P. 6, 8.

† Defence of pluralities, p. 189.

‡ Not Richard, as printed in Append. to History of the Palace, p. 61; and in the account of Mr. Wharton, in the History, p. 64, l. 6, for Dr. *Baker*, r. Barker.

rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, London, on being collated to the rectory of Brasted, in Kent; and on the death of Dr. Busby he was installed treasurer of Wells Cathedral, April 13, 1695, which was probably his grace's option at the consecration of Bishop Kidder.

Mr. Barker proceeded in arts at Cambridge in 1666 and 1670; but the archbishop conferred on his chaplain the degree of doctor of divinity; and it is mentioned, in the list of Cambridge graduates, that he was, in 1692, admitted to the same in that university, the word Lambeth being prefixed. Whether this mode of registering it were designed for a compliment may be somewhat dubious. Perhaps it might be intended to imply, that he was not entitled to all the privileges annexed to a doctor created by the university; but only to such as accompany the admission, *ad eundem*, of a graduate from Oxford; and certain it is, that a person, usually styled a Lambeth doctor, could not now appear in Cambridge in the doctor's habit without giving offence; nor, supposing his name to continue in the books, could he avoid keeping the course-act required of all masters of arts who are standing for the degree of bachelor in divinity*. Dr. Barker died in 1708.

Hody, Humphry, D.D. was appointed chaplain in June, 1694. The rectory in Kent, in which he succeeded Mr. Wharton, was Chartham, and not Charte, as mentioned in the Life of Archbishop Tillotson. He was afterwards collated to the rectory of Monks Risborough, in Bucks. He died January 20, 1706; and was buried in the chapel of Wadham College. His epitaph is in B. Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 446; and there is an account of him in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 165.

Royse, George, D.D. In the Life of Archbishop Tillotson, it is mentioned, that Dr. Royse published only a few sermons. The following are noticed in Lettice's Preacher's Assistant.

1 Cor. vi. 20, 4to. 1689. Before the lord mayor. Passion Sermon.

Heb. xi. 33, 4to. 1690. Before the king.

John, i. 3, 4to. 1690. Before the king and queen.

Prov. xvi. 32, 4to. 1705. Government of the passions. Before the queen.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON.

Clavering, Robert, D.D. bishop of Landaff, and of Peterborough.

Gibson, Edmund, D.D. bishop of Lincoln, and of London. See account of him among the archbishop's Librarians, in History of Palace, p. 68; and he will be again noticed with the rectors of Lambeth.

* Mr. Masters, in Hist. of C. C. C. p. 173, 177, mentions extraordinary graces passed for admitting Dr. William Stanley, and Dr. Thomas Grene, of that college, to this degree, with all its privileges, to which an archiepiscopal faculty would not have entitled them.

Grene, Thomas, D. D. bishop of Norwich, and of Ely. See an account of him in Mr. Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, p. 178.

Potter, John, D. D. bishop of Oxford, and archbishop of Canterbury. In 1704, he commenced B. D. and soon after went to reside at Lambeth, as chaplain to archbishop Tenison, who conferred on him the rectory of Newington, in Oxfordshire.

Smalbroke, Richard, D. D. bishop of St. David's, and of Lichfield and Coventry.

Sydall, Elias, D. D. bishop of St. David's, and of Gloucester. See an account of him in Masters's History of C. C. C. C. p. 368. He officiated as chaplain at the reconciliation of the earl of Dunbarton to the Church of England. Hist. of Palace, Appendix, p. 62.

Brooke, Edward, M. A. was collated Sept. 30, 1704, to the rectory of Woodchurch, in Romney Marsh, and died Feb. 20, 1728-9. A person, of the same Christian and sur-names, was instituted to the vicarage of Hadlow, in the diocese of Rochester, June 14, 1701, and ceded it in 1705.

Hody, Humphrey, D. D. already noticed among the chaplains of archbishop Tillotson.

Ibbetson, Richard, D. D. rector of Lambeth.

Ibbot, Benjamin, D. D. first librarian, and afterwards chaplain, to archbishop Tenison. See Account of him in History of the Palace, p. 70. He was in attendance as chaplain, when the earl of Dunbarton renounced the errors of Popery, and was admitted a member of the Established Church of England. Ibid. App. p. 62.

Mandeville, John, D. D. was admitted prebendary of Ketton, in Lincoln Cathedral, January 12, 1694, and installed chancellor of the same church, June 18, 1695; it being probably an option at the consecration of bishop Gardiner. In 1708 he was preferred to a canonry of Windsor; which he resigned, in May, 1722, for a prebend in Westminster Abbey. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Lincoln in October, 1709; and installed dean of Peterborough May 21, 1722. The only parochial benefice which he seems to have had, was the rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish street, to which he was instituted, May 27, 1691, on the resignation of Dr. Barker *. He published a sermon preached, before the queen, on Whit Sunday, 1705. Text, 1 John, chap. III. verse 24. Dr. Mandeville died, January 24, 1724; and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Old Fish street.

ARCHBISHOP WAKE.

Lisle, Samuel, D. D. nominated to the see of St. Asaph in 1743, and to that of Norwich in 1747. He was a native of Blandford Forum, in Dorsetshire, commenced M. A. at Oxford, in 1706; and, whilst fellow of Wadham College, officiated as chaplain to the factory at Aleppo. On his return to England he had,

* B. Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 105, 192, 514.

first, the rectory of Tooting, in Surrey; and, afterwards, the rectory of St. Mary Le Bow, in London; and the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex. In September, 1724, he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Canterbury; and in August, 1728, installed in the 7th prebend in that cathedral. He was elected warden of Wadham College in 1738, and resigned it in 1744. In the convocations, assembled in 1734 and 1741, he was chosen prolocutor of the Lower House; and, in 1742, Dr. George Reynolds, archdeacon of Lincoln, addressed to him a printed letter, upon the refusal of the Lower House to receive or read a paper concerning ecclesiastical courts, clandestine marriages, and other articles. The reading of this paper was objected to, lest it might subject the clergy present to a premunire, the king not having granted a licence to empower them to enter upon any business. Dr. Lisle published five sermons.

1. Heb. xiii. 17, 4to. 1723. Consecration of Dr. Baker, of Bangor, at Croydon Palace.

2. 1 Cor. i. 21, 4to. 1735. Conc. ad Synod.

3. Isaiah, v. 4, 4to. 1744. Fast for the war. Before the Lords.

4. Rev. ii. 5, 4to. 1745. Fast. Before the Lords.

5. Isaiah, xlix. 6, 4to. 1748. Prop. Gospel.

Mr. Hutchins (in Hist. of Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 77) mentions the bishop's having published a discourse about rural deans. He died, October 3, 1749, and was buried at Northall.

Bateman, Edmund, D.D. was educated at Westminster school, and, though not upon that foundation, became a student of Christ Church, in Oxford, where he was admitted M. A. June 20, 1712, and D.D. in 1736. In 1731, he was appointed chaplain to archbishop Wake; who, the same year, conferred on him the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East; and, in 1733, the rectory of Chevening, as also the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne, both in Kent. March 26, 1737, he was installed archdeacon of Lewes, which might be the archbishop's option, on the confirmation of doctor Hare bishop of Chichester; and he occurs, in 1746, chancellor and residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral. Four sermons were published by him.

1. 1 John, iv. 7, 4to. 1738. Spital.

2. 2 Kings, iv. 1, 2, 4to. 1740. Ann. meeting of the sons of the clergy.

3. Deut. xiii. 18, 19, 4to. 1740. Trustees of the colony of Georgia.

4. Eccles. vii. 16, 4to, 1743. May 29, Trin. Sunday.

The Spital Sermon, on the Wednesday in Easter week, was criticised by no friendly pen in, as it is believed, *The Weekly Miscellany*. But, whichever might be the newspaper, the remarks were conveyed to the printer under the title of, *A Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, N° VII*. And the first paragraph is as follows: "Sir, I have sent you the bishop of Oxford's sermon before the governors of our hospitals. I know you will be greatly pleased to see the most material objections to these charities so fairly removed; the advantages of them to society so judiciously enumerated; advice to the governors of them so gently

“and artfully, but yet honestly, inculcated; and, in the conclusion, a generous ‘contribution so strongly pressed, not in the old and beaten way, by a mere address to the passions, but by a fair appeal to sober reason and cool reflection. Could I think this excellent composition of his lordship wanted any foil to adorn and recommend it, I should have sent you with it Dr. B’s discourse upon the same occasion. But you can distinguish good sense and fine writing without such a ‘comparison.” The writer then cites some passages from p. 7, 9, 11, and 20, of B’s sermon, which, it must be admitted, have in them somewhat of the profound and the obscure; and he concludes his letter with this sharp stricture on another sermon, without naming the author:

“When you have sufficiently diverted yourself with these flowers, you will think the sermon deserves a place in your study, near that celebrated performance, some years ago, on the 30th of January, which I know you have carefully preserved as a curiosity, and in which you remember *the enthusiasts that were got ready to congratulate them on the triumphs of the catastrophe.*” Dr. Bateman died in April 1751.

Byrch, William, LL. D. fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge*, collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. The king, to whom he was chaplain, nominated him, in 1727, to the tenth stall in Worcester Cathedral; in September, 1729, he was appointed chancellor of that diocese, and admitted rector of Fladbury; and he had afterwards the vicarage of Blockley, in Worcester-shire. He published the sermon he had preached at the consecration of Dr. Chandler, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, November 17, 1717. Text, 1 Tim. iii. 7. He died in February 1741 †.

Carter, George, D. D. was elected provost of Oriel College, in Oxford in 1708; and in October, 1719, admitted to the fifth prebendal stall at Rochester, that having been, not long before, annexed to the headship of Oriel by Act of Parliament. Archbishop Wake collated him to the vicarage of Lydd, in Kent; and, by his grace’s favour, he had a prebend at Peterborough, which was the option at the consecration of bishop Kennet. He also occurs prebendary of Brownswood, in St. Paul’s Cathedral, October 26, 1726 ‡. His character and benefactions are noticed by B. Willis. He died, September 30, 1727, and was buried in the chapel of Oriel College.

Geekie, William, D. D. had the rudiments of his education under Mr. William Baxter, at Tottenham High Cross, where that eminent grammarian and critic kept a school for some years, before he was chosen master of the mercers school in London §. Mr. Geekie was originally of St. John’s College, in Cambridge; but removed

* A. B. in 1709, A. M. 1713. Qu. Had he not the degree of LL. D. by faculty from the archbishop?

† Oughton, *Ordo Juridic.* vol. II. p. 109.

‡ Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 518.

§ Confido tamen neque te olim nostræ amicitiae et puerilis institutionis pœniturum. Satis scio tibi nondum excidisse, quod sapius a me audieras; linguam scilicet Romanorum constare fere ex obsoletis

Removed to Queen's College, and became a fellow of that society *. It appears from the first of Mr. Baxter's letters to him, dated November 10, 1706, that soon after his admission he received from the university a special favour, rarely granted to so young an academic, though of what kind it was there is no intimation †. A passage in the second letter shews, that soon after he was dangerously ill, and that Mr. Baxter had, in a dream, an alarming notice of his being near his end; accompanied, however, with a pleasing prognostic, of the sudden recovery of his young friend ‡. The fourth letter mentions Mr. Geekie and Mr. Needham § having recommended it to Mr. Baxter, to publish a new edition of Columella de Re

obsoletis Græcis vocabulis.—Facis tu quidem, quod perpauci alii, ut ingenue agnoscas, quantulumcunque id sit, quod opellæ nostræ debeas. Philological letters from Mr. Baxter to the late Dr. Geekie, when first entered at Cambridge, published in *Archæologia*, vol. I. N° XLIII. p. 206, 207.

* A. B. 1710. A. M. 1714. S. T. B. 1723. S. T. P. 1729.

† Gratulor tibi ex animo, Willielme dilectissime, tibi omnia procedere recte, atque ex voto; præcipue vero Almam Matrem Academiam tuo merito concessisse, quod rærenter tironibus contingit, et σχολαστικόν, et χαριστικόν, de suâ munificentia. Præclara sanè et egregia de tuâ indole atque ingenio mecum sperant omnes tui; tu etiam ipse, modò fueris ausus, profectus dabis quod non expectas, Ibid. p. 206.

‡ Nequeo mihi temperare, quin te certum faciam, me ineunte mense isto fuisse visu territum nocturno; siquidem tu visus es mihi per quietem in extremis agens, et quasi jam plane efflaturus animam: derepente tamen revixisse videbaris. Gratulor sanè latum fuisse nostrum augurium: in posterum fatis scio diligentior eris tui. Νόημα verficulorum tuorum admodum nobis placere; nam fuere et gravia, et fatis scita, et verba ipsa benè Latina: erratula adolescentiæ videbantur condonanda: nosti, puto, illud, "ubi plura nitent," &c. Forfan tu ad poetica minùs appellis animum, aliis rebus attentior; in hæc tamen futurus egregius, modo collubuerit. Ibid. p. 207.

In The Canterbury Newspaper, August 15, 1767, was inserted this epigram, addressed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, and said to have been written by Dr. Geekie:

"While meaner artists vainly strive to trace
The outward lines and features of a face,
Your magic pencil, Kneller, takes the soul;
And when you paint the man, you paint him whole."

§ "Gratulor sanè Needhamo tuo, et institutum laudo. Haud dubito quin operæ futurum sit novam rei rusticæ Scriptorum editionem moliri: verùm heu! eâ modò ætate sum, ut nihil, vel parum admodum, valeat nostra imbecillitas efficere."

Peter Needham, fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge; A. B. 1696; A. M. 1700; S. T. B. 1707; and, 1717, S. T. P. by royal mandate. In 1709 he published Hieroclis Commentarius in Aurea Carmina, &c. In the dedication to lord chancellor Cowper, which is written with elegance, he has truly delineated the character of that eminent lawyer. In 1721, he was editor of Theophrasti Characteres, &c. which he dedicated to Dr. Moore, bishop of Ely—"Mæcenati suo semper colendo, propter singularem a multis retro annis benevolentiam, et *beneficentia nuper collata*." The recent favour here acknowledged was, as I apprehend, the rectory of Conington in Cambridgeshire. Mr. Needham also published, at the request of the vice-chancellor and others, a sermon preached before the university on St. Paul's Day 1715-16. The Text, Luke xiv. 23.

Ru-

Rusticâ, and of other antient writers upon husbandry; but the infirmities of increasing years would not allow of his engaging in this work. Mr. Geekie, it is believed, was for a short time in the army; but, finding a military life not agreeable to him, he entered into orders, and was domestic chaplain to the duke of Somerset, previous to his attendance upon archbishop Wake in that capacity. His grace conferred on him the following parochial benefices, the rectory of Woodchurch, in Romney Marsh; the rectory of Southfleet, in the diocese of Rochester; an option, on the confirmation of bishop Bradford; the rectory of Chevening, in Kent, for which he vacated Woodchurch; and in December 1732, he was presented to the vicarage of All-hallows, Barking; with which, by dispensation, he held Southfleet as long as he lived. In June, 1731, he was collated to the first prebend in Canterbury Cathedral; and in February, 1737, installed archdeacon of Gloucester, on a presentation from the trustees of the will of archbishop Wake, that being the option at the consecration of bishop Benson. Dr. Geekie died at Canterbury, July 22, 1767. Ibbetson, Richard, D. D. rector of Lambeth.

Trimnell, David, D. D. of New College, in Oxford, and admitted M. A. January 14, 1700. He seems to have been chaplain to Dr. Wake, whilst bishop of Lincoln, as he was possessed of these benefices in the disposal of that see; the rectory of Stoke Hammond, in Bucks; the prebends of Tarenton and Castor, in the church of Lincoln; and the archdeaconry of Lincoln, to which he was collated May 17, 1715; which was a few months before his patron's translation to Canterbury, by whom he was presented, in 1718, to the precentorship in Lincoln Cathedral, probably his grace's option at the consecration of bishop Gibson. Dr. Trimnell published an *Affize Sermon*, 8vo, 1714. Text, Rom. xiii. 4. And died May 18, 1756, having almost completed the eighty-first year of his age.

Walker, John, D. D. fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge*, and made D. D. by the king's mandate, April 25, 1728. Archbishop Wake collated him to the rectory of Bocking, in Essex, in November 1725; and in March, 1726, he was presented, I suppose by Sir William Maynard, to the rectory of Great Easton, in the same county, which he seems to have exchanged for the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermary, in London. He occurs chancellor of St. David's in 1727; and in January 1728 was admitted to the archdeaconry of Hereford, which might be the archbishop's option at the consecration of bishop Egerton. Dr. Walker died November 9, 1741.

Wilkins, David, D. D. was librarian before he became chaplain. See *Memoirs* of him in the *History of the Palace*, p. 71.

ARCHBISHOP POTTER.

Bateman, Edmund, D. D. noticed among the chaplains of archbishop Wake.

Chapman, John, D. D. fellow of King's College, in Cambridge, became chaplain in 1740 or 1741. He was first collated to the rectory of Aldington, with

* A. B. 1713. A. M. 1717.

Smee; and had afterwards the rectory of Saltwood, with Hyth, which he ceded for the rectory of Merham. In 1741, the archdeacon presented him to the archdeaconry of Sudbury by right of option; and, being one of the executors of his grace's will, Dr. Paul, the other executor, presented him to the treasurer'ship of Chichester Cathedral, which was likewise an option. He died October 14, 1784. See a fuller account of him in *Biblioth. Topograph. Britann.* N° XXX.

Tunstall, James, D.D. fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge*, and elected public orator of that university, October 21, 1741. In 1739 he was presented to the rectory of Sumner, in Essex; and was created D.D. in July 1744. The same year, at the recommendation of Dr. Chapman, he was appointed chaplain to the archbishop, who collated him to the vicarage of Mynstre, in the Isle of Tenet; and the rectory of Great Chart; and presented him to the treasurer'ship of St. David's, which was an option. His parochial benefices in Kent were vacated by his institution to the vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancashire, in 1758, that was given him by archbishop Hutton. He died in 1762.

Ward-Walter, Walker, D.D. had in 1747 a dispensation for holding the rectory of Chiddingstone, with that of Hayes. He had been rector of Biddenden, and vicar of Marden. He died in 1755.

ARCHBISHOP HERRING.

Forster, Nathaniel, D.D. fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, was appointed chaplain to Dr. Butler in 1751; and, after his death, became chaplain, in 1753, to the archbishop. In January 1764, he was instituted to the sixth prebend in Bristol Cathedral; and in August following was presented to the vicarage of Rochdale in Lancashire. He died October 8, 1757.

Hall, Henry, M.A. See memoirs of him among the librarians in *History of the Palace*, p. 75; and in *Bibliothec. Topogr. Britan.* N° XXX.

Heaton, Henry, B.D. fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, was collated by the archbishop to the vicarage of Boughton under Blean, and the rectory of Iyechurch; and appointed master of Eastbridge Hospital. His grace also bequeathed him the option of the first prebend in Ely Cathedral, to which he was admitted in 1760. He died July 10, 1777. See *Biblioth. Topogr. Britan.* N° XXX.

Herring, William, D.D.† fellow of Clare Hall, in Cambridge, was chaplain to Dr. Herring, whilst archbishop of York; and collated by him to the prebend of Apesthorpe, in that Cathedral; and to the rectory of Bolton Percy, in the East Riding. He was admitted dean of St. Asaph, by right of option, May 1, 1751. He died May 22, 1744.

Hill, John, Samuel, D.D. fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge‡, was chaplain to archbishop Herring, both at Bishopsthorpe and Lambeth. He had the

* A.B. 1727. A.M. 1731. S.T.B. 1738. S.T.P. 1744.

† A.B. 1719. A.M. 1743. A.D. 1751, by faculty from the archbishop.

‡ A.B. 1737. A.M. 1741. And it is likely that the archbishop conferred on him the degree of D.D.

parochial benefices of Thorneton and Pickering, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which are not in the patronage of the archbishop; but his grace, after the translation to Canterbury, collated him to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne, in Kent; and presented him to the option of the sixth prebend in Ely Cathedral, to which he was admitted in 1751. He died September 8, 1757.

Jubb, George, D.D. elected from Westminster College to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1735. He was chaplain to Dr. Herring, whilst archbishop of York, and, on his grace's translation to Canterbury, attended him in the same office. The archbishop collated him to the rectory of Cliffe, near Rochester, which he exchanged for the rectory of Cheneys in Bucks; and, with the latter, he held, by dispensation, the rectory of Toddington, in Bedfordshire. His grace bequeathed to him the archdeaconry of Dorset, an option at the consecration of Dr. Hume, bishop of Bristol; but it did not become vacant before the removal of that prelate to the see of Oxford. Bishop Lowth collated Dr. Jubb to the archdeaconry of Middlesex, in 1779, which he resigned two years after for the prebend of Sneating, in St. Paul's. In 1780, archbishop Markham preferred him to the chancellorship of York Cathedral; and, the same year, he was nominated regius professor of Hebrew in Oxford, that has a canonry of Christchurch annexed to it. He died November 13, 1787. See more of him in the Obituary to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVII. p. 1031 and 1124.

ARCHBISHOP HUTTON.

Hall, Charles, D.D. fellow of Corpus Christi College in Oxford.
Wray, Thomas, D.D. fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge*.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

Porteus, Beilby, D.D. the present bishop of London.

Fowell, John, D.D. fellow of Exeter College in Oxford, was collated by the archbishop to the rectories of Bishopbourne, and of Chartham, near Canterbury; and to the sinecure rectory of Eynsford, in the deanry of Shoreham, in the diocese of Rochester; but subject to the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Hall, Charles, D.D. who had been chaplain to archbishop Hutton, was continued in the same office to archbishop Secker, who collated him first to the rectory of Allhallows, Broad street; and afterwards, to the rectories of Bocking and Southchurch, in Essex. He died September 6, 1774.

Plumptre, Charles, D.D. fellow of Queen's College, in Cambridge†. He was but a short time domestic chaplain to the archbishop, who collated him to the sinecure rectory of Orpington, in Kent. His first preferment was the vicarage of

* A. B. 1743. A. M. 1747. S. T. P. 1746.

† A. B. 1733. A. M. 1737. S. T. P. 1746. S. T. P. 1752.

Harlston in Cambridgeshire, which he ceded, on being instituted, by presentation from lord chancellor Hardwicke, to the rectory of St. Mary Wolnoth, in London. In January, 1752, Dr. Gooch, bishop of Ely, collated him to the archdeaconry of that diocese; and, in January 1757, he was chosen lecturer of St. James's Westminster. He died in September 1779.

Stinton, George, D.D. was collated by archbishop Secker, in 1765, to the rectory of Wittresham, in Kent; which he ceded for the vicarage of Allhallows, Barking, in London, in 1767; and the same year he was advanced, by right of option, to the chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral. Archbishop Cornwallis, to whom Dr. Stinton was also chaplain, collated him to the rectory of Halsted in Kent in 1770, and to the rectory of Newington in Oxfordshire in 1771. In 1776, on the trustees of archbishop Secker's options presenting Dr. Porteus to the mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross, in Winchester, he resigned a prebend of Peterborough, which had been an option, in favour of Dr. Stinton; and, in 1781, Dr. Stinton exchanged this prebend, and the rectory of Newington, for the rectory of Wrotham, in Kent; this living being for that turn in the gift of the Crown, on the promotion of Dr. James Cornwallis to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. He died April 30, 1783.

Wray, Thomas, D.D. was collated to the rectories of Ruckinge, Wittresham, and Great Chart; and he vacated the two last livings, by institution to the vicarage of Rochdale in Lancashire, in 1762. He died in 1778.

ARCHBISHOP CORNWALLIS.

Backhouse, William, D.D. fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge*, was, previous to his becoming chaplain, presented by Dr. Thomas, dean of Ely, and master of the college, to the vicarage of Meldreth in Cambridgeshire. On bishop Newton's resigning the rectory of St. Mary Le Bow, the archbishop collated Dr. Backhouse to it; but he was removed in 1769, in consequence of a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, that the presentation was for that turn in the Grocers Company. He was, however, the same year, collated to the rectory of Ickham, near Canterbury, and advanced to the archdeaconry of the diocese. In 1776 he was preferred to the rectory of Deal, and in 1777 appointed master of Eastbridge Hospital. He died September 29, 1789.

Lort, Michael, D.D. fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge†, and in 1759 elected the king's professor of Greek in that university. He was collated by Dr. Terrick, bishop of London, to the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-street, in 1771; and, in 1779, became chaplain to archbishop Cornwallis, who, in April 1780, presented him, by right of option, to the prebend of Tottenhall, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and, on the death of Dr. Ducarel, archbishop Moore appointed Dr. Lort to be his librarian at Lambeth Palace. He died November 5, 1790. See Gent. Mag. vol. LX. pp. 1055, 1199; and Preface, p. iv.

* A.B. 1752. A.M. 1755. S.T.P. 1771.

† A.B. 1746. A.M. 1750. S.T.B. 1761. S.T.P. 1780.

Porter, John, M. A. fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge*, was collated in 1783 to the rectory of Smarden in Kent; and, in January 1789, admitted archdeacon of Landaff; an option, to which he was presented by Mrs. Cornwallis, the relict and sole executrix of the archbishop.

Vyfe, William, LL. D. rector of Lambeth.

ARCHBISHOP MOORE.

Drake, Thomas, D. D. fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, appointed chaplain in 1783. He was collated to the rectory of Mersham, in Kent, in 1784; which he ceded, by being collated, in 1786, to the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk; with which he held, by dispensation, the rectory of Little Hormead, in Herts. In July, 1789, the archbishop presented him to the vicarage of Roehdale in Lancashire. He commenced A. B. 1768; A. M. 1771; S. T. B. 1779; S. T. P. 1784.

Griffith, Griffith, M. A. fellow of Hertford College in Oxford, collated in 1793 to the rectory of St. Mary Le Bow, London; and the sinecure rectory of Little Mongham in Kent.

Radcliffe, Houston, D. D. fellow of Brazen Nose College in Oxford; by which society he was presented, in 1781, to the vicarage of Gillingham in Kent. The archbishop, in 1789, collated him to the rectory of Ickham, in the same county; and he was, in 1787, collated by the bishop of Ely to a prebend in that cathedral.

Seale, John, Barlow, D. D. fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge. In 1793 he was collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Stisted in Essex.

Philip Warburton, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge.

CARLISLE HOUSE.

The prelates of Rochester having been accommodated with apartments in the manor-house of Lambeth, whilst it was possessed by the monks of their cathedral, bishop Gilbert de Glanville, as before mentioned, did not accede to the alienation of it, till archbishop Hubert had granted to him a piece of ground, whereon he might erect an habitation for himself and his successors, when their business should call them to London. In a register of the see of Rochester † there is a deed, reciting the customary emoluments due from the archbishops of Canterbury to the prelates of Rochester, compiled, as I imagine, by Haymo de Hethe, who presided over that diocese from 1319 to 1352, because he is the last prelate named in the deed. According to this instrument, as published by Mr. Thorpe, Hubert allotted an *acre* of land for the purpose; but I a little suspect *aream*, and not *acram*, to be the true reading, *aream* being the word in the original grant which is entered in the same book ‡.

* A. B. 1773. A. M. 1776.

† P. 140. Consentire noluit denec unam *acram* ad inhabitandum Archiepiscopus providisset et dedisset.

‡ *Aream* unam. History of the Palace, Append. p. 6.

By a late admeasurement of the ground-plot of the house and garden, the contents are 2 acres, 0 roods, 5 perches; which does not however correspond with the particulars stated in the grant*; for, by the statute perch of sixteen feet and a half, it should be only 1 acre, 0 roods, 39 perches; and by a perch of twenty feet, which was probably the measure then used†, it would amount to little more than 1 acre, 3 roods, 9 perches.

Archbishop Hubert, in this grant, was as cautious and as close as if he had had a presentiment how valuable ground would be in Lambeth some centuries after; and Glanville seems to have been of opinion, that a more extensive demesne ought to have been allowed to his new manor, having found, after searching the roll of Wynton, that every manor of the church contained fulings‡, or carucates of land. Confined, however, as was the district, he styled it his manor, i.e. his mansion, perhaps with the view of securing to it all the privileges and immunities of an episcopal house, two of which, I apprehend, were exemptions from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese, and from the payment of tithes and dues to the rector of the parish. It was likewise denominated the manor of *La* or *De Place* §.

The houses in and near London, that belonged to the other bishops, were commonly called *places*, and to the word was usually prefixed the name of the respective see; but I do not recollect that the house at Lambeth was antiently styled Rochester Place. And might it not be distinguished by the title of *La Place*, either from its having been built on the spot that had occasioned so long, so expensive, and so virulent, a contest in the Court of Rome, between the archbishop and the

* Towards the south, seventeen perches.

——— north, eighteen perches and thirteen feet.

——— east, ten perches and thirteen feet.

——— west, eleven perches and nine feet.

† In Dugdale's History of Embanking and Draining, at p. 19, in the account of Romney Marsh, it is mentioned, that, A. 1257, 42 Henry III. Henry de Bathe, justice itinerant, ordered that twelve lawful men should be made choice of by the commonalty of the said marsh; who, being sworn, should measure both the new banks and the old, and those other which ought to be new made, the measure to be by one and the same *perch*, namely, of *twenty foot*.

‡ In Cowel's Law Interpreter, *fulinga* is rendered a *fwoling*, with a Qu. under *fullings* whether not synonymous with *fwolings*.

§ A. 1456, June 7. Apud Lamehythe in manerio *de Place*, coram d'no ep'o. probat fuit Testament. Rob. Chefemen. Act. Cur. Consist. Roffen. fol. 291. a. &c.

A. 1467, June 12. Apud Lamehith in *La Place*. Probat. Test. Joh'is Henham. fol. 538. a.

A. 1313. Archbishop Raynold dated an instrument, Apud la Place, Wilkins, Conc. vol. II. p. 436, 438.

A. 1353. In manerio nostro de *la Place* apud Lamhith, Winton. Dioc.

Sept. 29. Testament. Walteri Neal probat. Reg. Joh's de Scapeia, fol. 259, 260.

A. 1368. Dat. apud *la Place* juxta Lambeth in capella hospitii *de la Place*. Reg. T. Trillet Ep'i, fol. 332. a.

A. 1389. In manerio suo apud *la Place* juxta Lambeth —Reg. W. B. Botesham, fol. 1.

A. 1456, June 7. Apud Lamehythe, &c. &c. as above.

monks of Christ Church, concerning the appropriation of it; or from its having been the site of a college erected in honour of Becket, the martyr of the supremacy of the Roman pontiffs? But, by a glaring inconsistency, pope Innocent III. ordered the chapel to be destroyed, and in some measure defecrated the ground; for, though it was permitted to archbishop Hubert to establish, if he pleased, a monastery of Præmonstratensian canons in Lambeth, it was not to be within the same area*.

When La Place was conveyed to bishop de Glanville, there were upon the premises some buildings that had been part of the dilapidated college; but, not finding them adapted to his use, he erected a house sufficiently decent (*domos satis decenter extruxit*.)

A. 1235, on a survey and estimate of the profits and outgoings of the estates belonging to the see of Rochester, it was returned, that the yearly repairs of the house at Lambeth were sixty shillings†. And, considering the value of money in the middle of the thirteenth century, and that the buildings here could not have been upon a large scale, it may be inferred that the condition of them was rather bad.

Two instruments of archbishop Walter Raynold are dated from La Place‡. One, A. 1313, March 16, directed to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, to enforce an observance of the constitutions and injunctions of his predecessor Winchelsey; the other, April 14, 1314, for the executing of an inhibitory bull issued by pope Clement V. against jousts and tournaments. As this was the first year of Raynold's primacy, it is likely that his own house at Lambeth might not be in a proper state for his reception. Thomas de Woldham was at that time bishop of Rochester.

His successor Haymo de Hethe new built la Place in 1333. I judge the expression of the historian to imply the prelate's having wholly re-edified the house, because there is no account of his inhabiting it for some years§.

In the History of the Parish (Appendix, p. 157) it is mentioned, that encroachments were made by the bishops of Rochester at La Place; but, from what I can collect from the Memorandum in Registrum Temporal. Roffen. fol. 166 b, to which, I suppose, the writer of this paragraph to allude, the case is partially represented. There was, it seems, in the 8th year of King Edward I. (A. 1280) a complaint brought before John de Reygate and his associates, justices itinerant, by some persons of the county of Surrey, concerning bars placed on the banks of the Thames, opposite the House called La Place, and it was proved that they had been put up by the then bishop, John de Bradfield; though, so far from deeming it an encroachment, he conceived himself to be warranted in what he had done under the grant of a passage from the river to the ground assigned to bishop Glanville by

* See History of Lambeth Parish, page 17, note 3.

† Registr. Roffen. p. 64.

‡ Wiksins, Concil. vol. II. p. 436, 438.

§ "A. 1333. Die Lunæ ante nativitatem B. Mariæ, episcopus ad videndum novas domus apud "La Place quæ fieri fecerat, est profectus; et sic per Derfford ad videndum fenestram in cancello "ecclesie quam similiter fieri fecerat." W. de Dene, Histor. Roffen. Ang. Sacr. vol. I. p. 372. arch-

archbishop Hubert. But it might be owing to the same idea of an encroachment, that, in 1323, M. de Rodewelle, the steward of archbishop Raynold, and others of his grace's domestics, insulted Thomas de Hethe, and others of bishop Haymo's family, whilst endeavouring to destroy the bars on the Thames wall, placed for making a way for the bishop's carriages with his furniture to the house, though the assailants did not prevail. Ang. Sac. vol. I. p. 364. Probably with the view of preventing all farther contest in this matter, bishop John de Shepey had, in 1357, a licence from archbishop Illip to construct a bridge at Standgate, for the ease and accommodation of the prelate, and all others who had occasion to pass between the river and La Place. The archbishop, however, confined the bishop to the way first granted by archbishop Hubert, and reserved to himself and his successors a right to the soil. Hist. of the Palace, p. 79, note e.

The way granted by archbishop Hubert was in a strait line from the great gate of La Place to Standgate, and continued to be an open passage, till archbishop Moore, in order to enlarge his garden, inclosed it, by a writ *ad quod damnum*, the jury allowing to the public highway a quantity of ground in lieu of it.

Bishop Haymo de Hethe, as appears from de Dene's History, was frequently at his house in Lambeth; and some occurrences, which happened during his residence in 1326, shall be particularized, because connected with a very memorable national transaction.

After the return of Isabel, queen of Edward II. from abroad, which was on the Wednesday before Michaelmas, and the king's hasty departure from Bristol, the citizens of London declared for the queen, notwithstanding all the endeavours of bishop Walter de Stapleton, governor of the city, to keep it for his sovereign. On the fourteenth of October, archbishop Raynold having summoned the bishops of London, Winchester, Exeter, and Rochester, to deliberate about sending some of the bishops, who should treat for the restoring of peace between the king and queen, it was proposed that the meeting should be at St. Paul's. This was dissented to by the bishop of Rochester, who objected to their going into the city, or even cross the river, for this purpose, because the bishops were extremely unpopular, and the evils then subsisting attributed to them. On the next day, all the bishops assembled at Lambeth upon the same business, when the bishop of Winchester offered to go, if any of his brethren would accompany him. The rest declining the office, the bishop of Rochester was pressed to undertake it, which he positively refused; and it would have been fortunate for the bishop of Exeter, had he hearkened to the precaution of bishop Haymo, and not ventured to return to his charge in the city, as it gave his enraged enemies an opportunity of treating him with great ignominy, and then depriving him of his life.

The clamours of the rioters, upon this occasion, was so loud as to be heard by the bishop of Rochester, whilst he was sitting at table in one of his own apartments, and he sent to Lambeth Palace to enquire into the cause of the tumult. The intelligence brought was, that the archbishop had fled into Kent, and, what must have been very mortifying, had moved off with all the horses of bishop Haymo, which
he

he had borrowed without the least intimation of what had happened. The prelate, who apprehended much danger from his continuing at La Place, was obliged to walk as far as Lefnes Abbey, in Kent, where he slept; and, having the next day taken some refreshment at the manor of Stone, he proceeded to his house at Halling*. The conduct of the archbishop shews that he has not been uncandidly stigmatized, by the writer of the Antiquities of Britain, for his pusillanimity, and the meanness of his disposition.

In 1338, while Ralph de Stratford, bishop of London, nephew of archbishop Stratford, at the request of his uncle, had lodgings for a length of time at La Place, one of the apartments was burnt †.

A. 1349, August 26, archbishop Bredwardin died at La Place, after an illness of four days, attributed to the fatigue of his journey from Avignon, where he had received consecration from the pope not six weeks before ‡.

A. 1360, October 19, bishop John de Shepey died at his manor of La Place §. He was the successor of Haymo de Hethe, and so much esteemed by that prelate, that it was his intention to have resigned the see in his favour two years before his death. The reasons, which probably frustrated the scheme, are mentioned in the Memorials of Rochester Cathedral, subjoined to Customale Rossense by Mr. Thorpe ||.

From the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester, which, from the year 1436, are extant in good preservation in the Bishop's Registry, it appears that the court was often held at Lambeth for granting probates of wills, for matters of discipline, and for other business.

A. 1454, June 30. At a consistory at Lamhythe, probate was granted to the will of Dr. Thadee, capellan of Wateringbury, and an order given to John Hitcham, the apparitor, to agree with the executors, and to make choice of the best assent that had belonged to the testator for a mortuary, the same being due on a vacancy by his death, and payable within a year and a day after his decease. An inventory was exhibited to the bishop (Lowe), and the apparitor reported his having chosen one coverlid or outer garment (*unum coopertorium*) for a mortuary. Fol. 231. b.

A. 1456, June 7. At Lamhythe, in the manor of de Place, before the bishop, probate was granted to the will of Robert Cheseman. Fol. 291 a, 325 b. 337 b.

A. 1467, June 13. At Lamhith, in la Place, the will of John Henham was proved. Fol. 538 a.

A. 1472, Sept. 28. Brother Thomas Burton, prior of the monastery of the blessed Mary Magdalen, of Tonbridg; under suspension at the ordinary visitation, personally appeared and submitted to the judgment and correction of the bishop of Rochester, (Alcock,) touching certain articles proved against him at the ordinary visitation. And the judge enjoined him to appear at the next consistory, unless,

* Ang. Sacr. vol. I. p. 366.

† Ibid. p. 374.

‡ Godwin de Præful. p. 112.

§ Ibid. p. 378.

|| P. 199, &c.—In the register of John de Bottleham, (who was consecrated July 4, 1400,) there is an instrument dated February 28, 1402, from his inn in Southwark (*in hospitio suo in Southwerk*), where he might be occasionally, while his house of La Place was repairing.

in the mean time, the bishop should dispense with his attendance. He appeared before the bishop at Lamethith, and was absolved and discharged. Fol. 6 b.

A. 1503, Nov. 15. A consistory was held in an apartment of the rev. father Richard (Fitzjames) by divine permission, bishop of Rochester, within his mansion, near Lamethythe Marsh (*in camera Ep'i infra mansum suum juxta Lamethith Marsh*). Fol. 338 b.

A. 1511, January 15. Bishop Fisher held a court in his house at Lambith Marsh. The process was in a matter of discipline. Fol. 12 a.

A. 1513, Feb. 16. The court of the same bishop was kept in the great room at Lamethithe Marsh, on a similar process.

It is observable, that, in all the consistory acts after the year 1500, the appellation of La Place is altered to the bishop's house at Lambeth Marsh. For the variation I can assign no other reason, than that at this time the liberty of the parish, denominated *marsh and wall*, might have become of greater value, and fuller of inhabitants, in consequence of more of the lands being drained; though the inclosure of what is nearest the river into parcels of an acre each was not made till towards the end of the following century *. But in the horrid account, related by Stowe, of the poisoning of many of bishop Fisher's domestics, with divers poor persons, it is said to have been done at *his Place* in Lambeth Marsh †.

This execrable transaction is somewhat differently told, and with circumstances not mentioned by Stowe, in Dr. Baily's, als. Richard Hall's Life and Death of Bishop Fisher, p. 101. For, observes this writer, "The bishop escaped a very great danger; for, one *R. Rose* came into the bishop's kitchen (*being acquainted with the cook*) at his house in Lambeth Marsh; and, having provided a quantity of deadly poyson, whiles the cook went into the buterie to fetch him some drink, he took his opportunity to throw that poyson into a mess of gruell, which was prepared for the bishop's dinner; and, after he had stayed there awhile, went his way: but so it happened, that, when the bishop was called unto his dinner, he had no appetite to any meat, but wished his servants to fall to, and be of good cheer, and that he would not eat till towards night: the servants being set to dinner, they that did eat of that poysoned dish were miserably infected, whereof one gentleman, named Mr. Benner Cawen, and an old widow, died sodainly, and the rest never recovered their healths till their dying day. The person, that did this wicked deed, was afterwards, for the same offence, boyled alive in Smithfield, in the 22d year of king Henry's reign ‡.

"Shortly after this, continues the bishop's biographer, there happened another great danger to him in the same house, by reason of a cannon bullet that was shot through his house, close by his study window (where he was used to spend much time in prayer and holy meditations), which made such a horrible noise

* History of Lambeth Parish, p. 31. † Ibid. p. 73.

‡ On *Tenebr* Wednesday, or Wednesday in *tenebris*, i. e. Wednesday in Passion-week, on three of which days there was an office called in *tenebris*,

“ and clatter as it went thorough, that all the house were suddenly amazed ; upon
 “ enquiry made from whence this mischief should proceed, it was found out how
 “ that it came from the other side of the river, and out of the earl of Wiltshire’s
 “ house, father to the lady Ann Bullein, which being told unto the bishop, he
 “ called all his servants before him, and said unto them, *Let us trusse up our baggage*
 “ *and be gone, this is no place for us to abide in any longer ; so he set forwards in*
 “ *his journey towards Rochester.*”

The mistake of Fisher being the last bishop of Rochester* who enjoyed this house is in part corrected in the Appendix †, where Hilsey or Heath is mentioned to have been the last bishop who resided there. Hilsey is the prelate alluded to, who, in the chapel of his house in Lambeth Marsh, consecrated Henry Holbeach, suffragan bishop of Bristol, March 24, 1537. Strype had inadvertently styled it the bishop of London’s house ‡ ; and, when Warton pointed out the error to him, he added, that this house was soon after conveyed from the see of Rochester to the Crown §. This alienation was made by bishop Heath, who received the temporalities March (or May 31), 1540 ; and he had in exchange a house that had belonged to the prior of the dissolved monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester, and was situated in Southwark, near the house of the bishop of that diocese. The grant of bishop Holbeach, to Joan de Sturdevant, to be keeper of this new mansion, is dated July 5, 1543 ||.

La Place was soon after transferred to Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, and from that circumstance acquired its present name of Carlisle House. The prelate had it in lieu of Carlisle House in the Strand, that had long appertained to his see. But why the bishops of Rochester were not permitted to remain in their old mansion, and the bishops of Carlisle accommodated with the house of the late prior of Winchester Cathedral, is rather mysterious ! Thus far is clear, that Heath was not so attentive to the interest of his successors as Aldrich ; who, besides his acquisition of the House in Lambeth Marsh, reserved a quit-rent of sixteen pounds a year, payable out of the premises of the house in the Strand, which the bishops of Carlisle still receive ; whereas the house in Southwark was upon lease, at the small annual rent of thirty-four shillings. Bishop Heath, however, was not neglectful of what more immediately concerned himself ; for, he procured a commendam (the first as it is thought allowed to a bishop of Rochester) of the rectories of Shoreham and Cliffe in Kent, and he enjoyed these benefices four years after his translation to the much more profitable see of Worcester. Bishop Holbeach, who followed Heath at Rochester, had also in commendam the rectory of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, but I believe bishop Ridley was not favoured with any such indulgence. And when

* Ibid. † P. 158.

‡ Memoirs of archbishop Cranmer, p. 63.

§ Ibid. Append. p. 257.

|| Literæ patentes Nic. Roffen. Ep'i, Julii 5, 35 Henry VIII. concedentes Johanni Sturdevant officium custodis domus sive mansion' episcopalis cum gardino juxta et prope ædes Winton. ep'i in Southwark, quæ qudiem domus cum gardino quondam prioris monast' S. Swithini Winton. dudum suppressi et dissoluti. Reg. vol. I. Eccles. Roffen. fol. 32 b.

a licence was granted to bishop Poyner, to retain with his fee a prebend of Canterbury, the vicarage of Ashford in Kent, and the rectories of Towyn in Merionethshire, and of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, in London. The reason assigned was that he had no house to dwell in*. By this must have been meant, that he had no house in the vicinity of London; for, that in Southwark, which was called Rochester house, was under a lease for 31 years, from the late prior of St. Svythin to Stephen Bekislam†. But the palace of Rochester was then habitable; and the manor house of Bromley, if not that of Halling, was in the bishop's occupation.

It is remarked (Hist. of Parish, p. 73.) that the bishops of Rochester were not losers by the exchange. With respect to situation, it is conceived, they were not benefited, nor had they the advantage in the quantity of ground assigned to them for what they relinquished; the area of the premises of Rochester house, containing in length towards the north 426 feet of assize; and to the south 366; and in breadth, to the east, 128; and to the west 108 feet.

At page 74, there is a paragraph, with errors, copied from Spelman and Aubrey; it being mentioned that bishop Aldrich leased Carlisle house at a small inconsiderable rent for divers years, not expired (according to Aubrey) in 1718. That there could not have been such a long-subsisting lease, is manifest from the following extract of a letter to Dr. Denne, from Mr. Jos. Nicolson, secretary to the bishop of Carlisle, dated July 9, 1744.

“ Rev. Sir,

“ Though I had, some years ago, made indexes to all the registers and records here, yet, for fear of any omission in regard to your enquiries, I have again reviewed them all very carefully, and cannot find the least thing I doubt worth your notice.

“ In the oldest rental here (except one in 1329) which is only 1626, I find the London rents thus: *The Lord Herbert, for rent in London, 8l.—Lambeth House*, but nothing else. And the first lease we have now, in these premises, bears date, July 31, 1661; whereby Richard (Stern) then lord bishop of Carlisle, demised unto Sir John Digby, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, knt. (in trust for William Walker, son of William Walker, of London, merchant) all that capital messuage, or mansion place, called Carlisle House, in Lambeth Marsh, in the county of Surrey, as also all outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns,

* Strype, Eccles. Mem. vol. II. p. 220.

† Counterpart of the Lease in the Archives of the bishop of Rochester. Notwithstanding there was such a lease subsisting when this house was granted to the see of Rochester, it seems probable that bishops Heath and Griffiths resided in it: for, Heath, as above related, appointed a steward in the house and garden; and Griffiths, who died November 20, 1558, was carried from his place in Southwark, to be buried in the Church of St. Magnus, near London Bridge. Eccles. Mem. vol. III. p. 451. Annals, vol. I. p. 30.

“ stables, orchards, gardens, ways, easements, commodities, and appurtenances, &c.
 “ lately in the tenure and occupation of Edmund Morgan, of Lambeth Marsh, Esq.
 “ or his assigns, and all other rooms, stables, &c. with the said capital messuage
 “ used, or therewith heretofore demised by the right reverend father in God, Robert (Snowden, I suppose), some time lord bishop of Carlisle, to one Michael Wickham, of Rose Castle, in the county of Cumberland, gent. and late by
 “ the right reverend father in God Barnabas (Potter) Lord bishop of Carlisle, to
 “ the said Edward Morgan, to hold for twenty-one years, by and under the yearly
 “ rent of ten pounds, in which state it has ever since continued, and was last renewed,
 “ April 29, 1741, to Robert Henley, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the
 “ county of Middlesex, woodmonger.

“ Indeed, in bishop Nicolson’s MS. history of the bishops of this see is the transcript, 1537, *The House at Lambeth Marsh*, &c. which, as it is taken from
 “ Spelman’s Reliquiæ, p. 211, I cannot hope that it will be new to you.

“ The houses, or at least some interest therein, have, I suppose, been all along
 “ in the same family, for the duke of Beaufort still pays that rent, which bishop
 “ Nicolson calls a ground-rent, and says, that a part of Beaufort buildings still
 “ carries the name of Carlisle Rents, out of which is paid an annual quit-rent of
 “ 16l. and that the White Horse Tavern, on the west side of the said buildings,
 “ where distress was made by bishop Rainbow for the said rent, was then (1716)
 “ an alehouse with the same sign,” &c.

In a book of the contributions for the relief of the poor of the parish of Lambeth, (which will be more particularly noticed in another place,) in the 6th year of king Edward VI. the bishop of Carlisle is entered; from which it may be inferred that he occasionally resided in his house in Lambeth Marsh.

It is an old parchment book, entitled,

1552.	in com. Surr.	{	Lambhith	{	A Register Booke of the benevolence of the pa-	Anno D’ni
			rishioners for the Releife of the Pore, made in		de 2. Ambrose	
			Anno vi. Regis Edwardi VI. et in		Willowes. M.C.LII.	

THE CHURCH.

That the parish-church of Lambeth occupies the same site upon which stood the collegiate church built by archbishop Baldwin, will, in the opinion of the compiler of the history* admit of a doubt. It is, however, unquestionable, that the two

sacred edifices were subsisting at the same time; that of Baldwin's erection being placed to the east of Carlisle House, as shewn in a former page. It was dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Thomas, but the parish-church to the Virgin Mary. The company of parish-clerks having first appropriated this church to the Virgin Mary, as advanced by Maitland*, is a tale imaginary and groundless. In the vestry-book †, the churchwardens, in the year 1529, are called churchwardens of our Lady of Lamethy, and in the following year ‡ of our Lady of Lambeth. Bishop de Glanville was admitted to the rectory of the church of St. Mary de Lambeth §. It was under the same denomination granted by William Rufus to the prior and the convent of Rochester Cathedral ||; and in Domesday Book, where the church is mentioned, the entry is, the manor of St. Mary is what is called Lamhei **. When the countess Goda, who was possessed of this manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, granted it to the monks of Rochester, she reserved to herself the right of the patronage of the Church; perhaps because she had been the builder of it; and upon this supposition, if the Virgin Mary was her tutelary saint, she might dedicate the church to her honour.

Remains of several parish-churches noticed in Domesday are still discernible. In some, the old nave has been added to the chancel, and a new and more spacious nave erected; whilst in others there has not been the like alteration. But at Lambeth, both chancel and nave are of such dimensions, that they must extend beyond the area of a country church built at so early a period. All search, therefore, for any marks of the original fabric would be fruitless.

Among the Desiderata in Antiquities, is the age of most of our parochial churches; though it was not intended by our ancestors to leave us in ignorance as to this point, there being episcopal constitutions, which enjoined, that the year and the day of the dedication of a church, the name of the saint to whom it was consecrated, and of the prelate by whom the office was performed, should be inscribed openly and distinctly, in a suitable place, over the high altar; and donations to the church, together with the number of days of indulgence granted to the contributors, were also to be recorded in the calendar of the church ††. How few of these inscriptions were duly attended to at the Reformation, when the altars were removed, is clear

* Hist. of London, p. 1216.

† Fol. 45.

‡ Ibid. fol. 46.

§ Regist. Rossen. p. 13.

|| Ibid. p. 383.

** Hist. of Parish, p. 3.

†† Constitut. Walteri de Cantalup. Wigorn. Episc. A. 1240. Annus autem et dedicationis dies ecclesiarum, quæ consecratæ fuerint, et altarium, et a quo consecratæ fuerint superferbantur altaribus evidenter. Wilkins, Concil. vol. I. p. 666. Synodus Exon. Petri de Quivil Episc. A. 1287. Ut autem consecrationis impensæ memoria perpetuetur; præcipimus, quod dotis quantitas, quæ in dedicatione ecclesiæ est collata, dies dedicationis et annus, nomen consecrantis, numerus dierum indulgentiæ consecrante concessæ, in calendario ecclesiæ conscribantur. Ibid. vol. II. p. 138. Constit. Synodales Ossorienfes in Hibernia, A. 1320. In Ecclesiis vero dedicatis, annus et dies dedicationis earum, et nomen in cuius honorem dedicatur, cum nomine dedican-

clear from Mr. Pegge's Sylloge *; and as little information is to be expected from writings, which, if they ever contained accurate entries, soon perished by the injudicious method of keeping them locked up in chests in damp churches. With respect to Lambeth church, there is not the least vestige of an inscription, nor is there any book of accounts, or minutes of vestry, of an earlier date than 1505. Possibly, were the registers in the office of the bishop of Winchester examined, a memorial might be found of the acts of consecration of the whole church, or of particular parts of it, and it is there only that an enquiry can be made with any prospect of success.

From a survey of the church, it is to be feared, no decisive evidence can be drawn. The compiler of the history conceives it to have been erected in the pontificates of Arundel and Chicheley, and under their auspices, because these prelates were great builders. Are there not, however, objections to this surmise that cannot be easily obviated? The naves of Canterbury cathedral, and of the collegiate church of Maidstone, are undoubted proofs of the munificence of Arundel in this way. But the style of architecture in both is widely different from that of Lambeth church, where the want of embellishments, and even of elegance, renders it improbable that it should have been built by his direction and at his expence. Besides, his arms do not appear at Lambeth church, an omission for which it is difficult to account, supposing him to have been a principal contributor to the fabric, there being in Maidstone church many shields emblazoned with his arms. Chicheley was archbishop from 1414 to 1443; and, if he were the constructor of the nave of Lambeth church, the work must have been ill-executed; for, before the end of the century, it was in a very dilapidated condition. He gave liberally towards the building of Croydon church †; had he extended his bounty towards that of Lambeth, his biographer would hardly have neglected the noticing of it.

In attributing with certainty the windows in the chancel of this church to the reign of Edward IV. because such large windows are said to have come first into fashion at that period, a reason is offered, which will not, I suspect, stand the test. For, if I am not much mistaken, I can point out a very large window that was made above a hundred years before. It is at the east end of the chancel at Dartford church; and though, from æconomical views, it was, not long since, contracted by the lessee of the parsonage, the size of the original window may be clearly seen in the outer wall. But this was the work of Haymo de Hethe, bishop of Rochester, in 1333 ‡; whose bust is to be seen, in good preservation, on the summit of

cantis, et numero dierum indulgentiæ in consecratione concessæ, distincte et aperte circa majus altare in loco ad hoc idoneo constituentur, ut anniversarius dies dedicationis a parochianis memoriter et reverenter annis singulis solenniter feriendus observetur. Ibid. p. 501.

* Bibliothec. Topogr. Britann. N° XLI.

† Duck's Life of Archbishop Chicheley in English, p. 174.

‡ See Addenda, p. 240. An engraving of this window is in Mr. Thorpe's Antiquities. Pl. xxix. the

the pointed arch. At Lambeth the alterations of the windows are such, in different parts of the church, that it is scarcely possible to deduce any satisfactory conclusion as to the age of those which may be of the greatest antiquity.

The time of the building of this church engaged my father's attention, and the result of his examination shall be communicated in his own words, as far as is in my power; his notes, which are upon detached pieces of paper, being much interlined. They are to this purport.

"I have not been able to trace, with any certainty, from records or books, the building of the parish-church of Lambeth, so that all that I can say about it is no more than probable conjecture, founded on the following observations. There is the head of a royal statue (the body mutilated) at the north-east corner of the steeple, within the body of the church, over the organ-loft *. This I take to be the head of Edward I. from the resemblance there is to what I have seen in the best portraits of that king; particularly that engraved by Vertue, from the statue at Caernarvon Castle, as well as from the descriptions of that prince's personage, which represent him tall, and of a most graceful mien, with his hair naturally curling, and an uncommon vivacity in his countenance.

"Now, if I am right in this point, I can scarce be wrong in imagining that this church was built by his fifth son, Thomas de Brotherton, and the statue set up by him in honour of his father, who had created him earl of Norfolk, and hereditary earl-marshal of England, giving him the whole estate of that earldom, a part of which was their antient family-seat at Lambeth, that reverted to the Crown upon the death of Roger Bigod, without issue, 35 Edward I. A. 1306." Collins, Peerage, 2d edit. vol. I. p. 7. Speed's Hist. of Great Britain, p. 649. Camden Britan. p. 476.

"Not but that there seems to be some reason to surmise, that the church was of a later erection, and that owing to one of the Mowbray family, probably Thomas, the first duke belonging to it, so created September 29, 11 Richard II. A. 1397; whose grandmother was the sole daughter and heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, and whose mother Elizabeth was her only child by Thomas Lord Segrave." Collins, Peerage, vol. I. p. 469. "He therefore, as heir general in her right, not only inherited the Norfolk estate, but assumed the arms of England, with a label of three points, the same that were borne by Thomas de Brotherton himself (and are still quartered by Howards, duke of Norfolk, as his heirs general)." British Compendium, 1725, p. 9. "And, to strengthen this surmise, the arms of Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, are to be seen within a garter (of which order he was made knight, 19 Richard II. A. 1396.) upon painted glass in a window on the North side of the church, between the 2d and 3d corbels." Steele, p. 29, 30.†.

* This statue, it is believed, was taken down on building the seats for the charity-children.

† When the window was fashed, the arms were not replaced. Steele's Papers, to which Dr. Denne refers, is the copy of a MS. entitled Monumental Inscriptions, Arms, &c. in the Church and Church-yard of St. Mary, in Lambeth.

"Nay,

“Nay, farther, at the east end of what is called Howard’s Chapel, (so termed from the name of the family which succeeded to Mowbray in this honour and estate,) we discover an ancient carved stone shield, that bears the ancient form of a lion rampant, the arms of Mowbray; and on a stone, opposite to this, on the west side of the arch, is a like shield, whereon is a griffin’s head erased, which was a crest belonging to the said arms.” Steele, p. 6, 38. “For this I depend upon the authority of Steele, though to me there seems to be a label round the neck, or out of the mouth, of the animal here represented; and, if so, it may be thought a leopard’s not a griffin’s head, correspondent to an account we have in the Peerage of England, (1711, v. I, part II. p. 268,) where king Richard II. in the 17th year of his reign, A. 1304, is said to have acknowledged this peer’s right to bear for crest a golden legend with a white label (which of right did belong to the king’s eldest son), and to have granted him and his heirs a coronet of silver, to be used instead of a label, about the neck of the leopard. It is said to be as now borne by the Howards duke of Norfolk, a lion passant guardant, and his tail extended, gorged with a ducal coronet, as descended from Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, 5th son of Edward I.” Collins, Peerage, vol. I. p. 22.

These Addenda were transmitted to the press, and some sheets printed, before the compiler had the satisfaction of perusing “The Environs of London;” which will account for his not sooner noticing that interesting and amusing volume. One of the original sources from which Mr. D. Lysons drew his information was the Registry of the Bishops of Winchester; and, particularly, he found, in the Register of William of Wykham, evidence conclusive of the building of a church at Lambeth between the years 1374 and 1377*. The second surmise, therefore, of Dr. Denne, concerning the age of the present fabric, has acquired weight by this discovery; and the extract from the Register farther shews, that the voluntary contributions were insufficient, there being a necessity for a compulsive mode of levying money to defray the expence. It has not escaped my attention, Mr. Lysons’ having suggested, that “all the other parts of the church, except the tower, were most probably built in the latter end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries.” I must, however, take the liberty of expressing my dissent from this opinion, as far as the nave is affected by it, not conceiving it likely, that almost the whole of the church should be so slightly constructed as to continue little more than a century; and the objection already made to the notion of the church’s having been built by archbishop Chicheley will here more forcibly

* Environs of London, p. 277. “In the Bishop’s Registers at Winchester is a commission to proceed against such of the inhabitants of Lambeth as refused to contribute to the rebuilding and repairs of the church, dated 1374.” Reg. W. Wykham, part III. fol. 113. b. “Three years afterwards there was another commission to compel the inhabitants to build a tower for their church, then newly rebuilt, and to furnish it with bells.” Ibid. fol. 162. b.

apply, it appearing from the Accounts of the Churchwardens, that, soon after the commencement of the 16th century, the church needed an extraordinary repair, and underwent a great alteration.

Dr. Denne's transcripts from the parish-book will throw light upon this subject, as also shew the charges of the repairs and alterations to which he alludes, and the means by which they were defrayed, in some degree; for, unluckily, there is no entry of the churchwardens' accounts between 1505 and 1514.

Among the payments in 1505 is a charge for 2000 tiles*. These might be used in a temporary repair of the roof of the nave, then in a very indifferent state; or in part for covering of the side aisles, which, from the legacies of Walter Howard †, and John Abevington, are supposed to have been built about that time ‡; or perhaps rather rebuilt, for the word *build* in old writings is not to be strictly interpreted; and it is judged, that in the original design of the church there must have been passages between the main pillars of the nave and the outward walls. But these aisles, or at least the south aisle, might be re-edified upon a more extensive plan.

Ten years after, if not sooner, it was determined to erect a roof, entirely new, over the nave, the first payment to the carpenters, on account, towards this work, being made in 1515. But, according to the common remark, church-work is slow work; for, the old roof was not taken off till 1522. The delay might be owing to a want of money requisite for so heavy a repair; and it appears, that legacies to the church, and the ordinary receipts from burial fees and other contingencies, not being found adequate, there was a collection in the parish. The contributors are entered in the churchwardens accounts, with an exception to some strangers whose names were unknown to the collectors, because, "when they gaydyred the gifts, they lakyd their clerk."

In the book are the following items.

	l.	s.	d.
Of mayster of the prerogative and M. Baret, out of the box,	3	13	4
Of mayster Baret out of the box, - - - -	1	14	0
Of mayster Prerogative and mayster Baret, - - - -	0	6	8

Dr. Denne in a marginal note styles it the Commutation Box § in Doctors Commons. Mr. Baret was register of the prerogative court; he was buried at

* Paid for ii. mill. of tyle to a man of Stretom, ix. s. iiid.; to a tyler for his wages by the space of iiij. days and a half, taking by the day viid. iis.; to a labourer to serve the tyler for a day and a half, vid.; paid for iiij. lb. and dim. of powder xxid.

A. D. 1515. Payde for iii. lodes of lyme iis.; for a loade of sande vi. d. for ii. payng tyall, iiis. viiid.

A. D. 1521. Payde for a loode of breeke, viis. viiid.]

† Secretary to lord treasurer Howard.

‡ See Tables of Benefactions in Hist. of Parish, p. 38.

§ For penances.

Lambeth; and is mentioned to be the ancestor of the late lord Dacre*. And the master of the prerogative was Dr. Mompesson, to whose memory there is a monument on the south wall of the chancel†, which was cleaned, and the arms re-embazoned, by the care of Mr. Buckmaster, in 1773.

The total disbursements in the account of 1521-1522 for repairs, and ordinary payments, amounted to 101l. 14s. 4½d. and the receipts to no more than 95l. 14s. 6½d. so that there was a deficiency of 5l. 19s. 10d. After intimating how considerable the voluntary subscriptions and grants were, in the accounts of this and the preceding year, and how very large the payments for stone, lead, and timber, as also to masons, plumbers, and carpenters, Dr. Denne observes, that probably the church-roof was raised, and new-leaded, in these years. Nor may it be deemed a very improbable surmise, that, before this repair, the roof was only what is called a span roof tiled, and without any cieling, and that it might now be coved, if not made flat and leaded, in the same manner as the ailes now are. And might not the corbel stones, embellished with shields of arms, be placed in order to support the timbers of the roof that was then erected? The roof was carried still higher in 1681.

That every shield of arms (except one) was intended to be commemorative of a contributor to the fabric, there can be little doubt. They have been lately whitewashed, as appears to me, unfairly, as well as injudiciously, because it in some measure frustrates the grateful design of those who put them up, and had the arms retained their proper colours they would have been an ornament to the nave. The account of them in the History of the Parish is not satisfactory; perhaps Steele's description, with some surmises, though not all well founded, may tend to an illustration of them. He has noticed the shields in the order in which the corbels are ranged from the chancel.

On the north side.

The first appeared to him to be so obscured by the figure of Fame, that he could not discover what was insculped. But it contains the usual emblems of our Saviour's passion; viz. a spear, a sponge, a hammer, pincers, nails, and scourge.

The second has the arms of the See of Canterbury, impaled, according to Steele, with, quarterly, Gules and Ermine: on the 1st and 4th a goat, or antelope's head, erased Argent. The engraving of this shield in History of the Parish, pl. IX. N° 8, must be inaccurate, not one of the archbishops having borne the arms there represented. But Steele's description corresponds with the bearings of archbishop Morton. He died in 1500; and as the design for rebuilding the ailes, and the necessity for repairing the nave, must have been known before his death, it is probable that in his life-time, or by will, he was a benefactor. This is the more likely, because his executor, Dr. Hugh Pentwyne, who had been archdeacon of Canterbury, and the auditor of causes, was a contributor‡.

* Hist. of Parish, App. p. 161

† Ibid. p. 44.

‡ Ibid. p. 38.

The third corbel, a lion rampant, Argent. The arms of Mowbray, says Steele; but he was mistaken, they belong to Dr. Mompeffon*.

The fourth corbel, Gules, femy of crofs croflets, three lions rampant Argent. Engraved in pl. IX. N° 3, and there appropriated to Belhouse†; and one of the name, if related to Barrett, register of the prerogative, might from that connection be a contributor. But is Belhouse the name of a person? The Barret family had a feat in Essex called Belhouse.

The fifth corbel, Barry of four, Argent and *Sable*, per Pale countercharged. Steele.

The arms of Barret, register of the prerogative. The late lord Dacre observed ‡, that the colours in pl. IX. N° 3, Argent and *Gules*, were wrong. But in Collins's Peerage, Supplement, vol. II. p. 501, the arms of Barret lord Dacre are said to be, Party per Pale, Barry of six, countercharged, Argent and *Gules*.

The sixth corbel. Argent, a cross, and in the first quarter a Canton Gules. Steele.

On the fourth side.

The first corbel. The royal arms. Steele.

And it appears that there was a small contribution from the king, this entry being in the churchwardens' book, "Of the wyffs of the king's gift, 6s. 8d."

The second corbel has the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling Gules, a Fess Or, in chief a goat's head erased, and in base three escallops Argent. Archbishop Warham. Steele.

With a label or motto inscribed *Lord Wereham*. Dr. Denne.

The third corbel. Argent, a chevron between three cocks heads erased, Gules (quartering Azure, three crescents Argent. Dr. D.) Impaled with Argent, a Saltire Sable, in chief three escallops Gules. Steele.

The fourth corbel. *Argent*, (Or, Dr. D.) a bend Sable, impaling, Gules, a chevron, between three lions rampant Argent. Steele.

The fifth corbel. Gules, four lions passant, Or. (quarterly Azure and Gules, Dr. D.) on a chief Argent three ogresses. Steele.

The sixth corbel. Gules three goats' heads erased, (horned and bearded, Or. Dr. D.) Argent. Steele.

As stated in the first Table of Benefactions§, the west end of the church was rebuilt about the same time that the nave was new-roofed. The arms of archbishop Warham being cut on a small shield on the north side of the door case, he is imagined to have been a great benefactor towards it. And, as there is on a shield on the south side a pelican, John Fox, archdeacon of Winchester, is supposed to be here marked as a large contributor. This was also the bearing of his relation and patron the bishop of Winchester; but, from its not being impaled with the arms of that see, it is not likely that the prelate should be the person alluded to. The work, how-

* Hist. of Par. App. p. 44.

† Ibid. p. 161.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

ever, was certainly not completed at the expence of archbishop Warham and archdeacon Fox; for, in the Churchwardens' Account is this receipt, l. s. d.

Of the wyffs for the gardenyng of the west window, - - - 1 0 0

And among the payments is,

Item, to glessyer, for glassyng of the west window and

mendynge of other windows, - - - - - 2 13 8

No entry occurs in this book relative to the steeple, most probably erected not long after 1377, there being a commission issued from the bishop of Winchester in that year*, to compel the inhabitants to build a tower for their church, then newly built, and to furnish it with bells†.

The evident marks of a beacon, seen by Dr. Ducarel, he has not noticed. Not the least vestige of the iron, to which the needful utensil must have been fixed, is discernible; and the only specimen of such a relic of antiquity so placed, which the doctor had probably in his thoughts, is at Hadley in Middlesex‡. Indeed, a lighted pitch-pot must have been a very hazardous appendage to the steeple of a church; and, had there been one at Lambeth, the tower being at so small a distance from the great gate of the palace, that would have been in danger of fire, and the valuable writings of the prerogative-office kept in an insecure apartment§. But beacons were always raised on an elevated situation, which is the case of Hadley, but not of Lambeth Church; and the card of beacons, published in Lambard's Perambulation of Kent, shews that the eastern beacon, nearest to London, was upon Shooters Hill, and that in Middlesex to the West upon Hampstead Hill.

The chapel on the north side of the chancel, built by Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was consecrated in 1522.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts of that year is this entry: l. s. d.

Payd for candyls when the chapel was hallowed, - - - 0 0 2

The next item is to my lady's grace for cloth for the awbys, 1 0 0

And in 1567 was paid for mending a piece of glasse in the crucifixe in the Dewk's chapel, - - - - - 0 1 4

The chapel on the south side was erected immediately after the building of the aisle with which it communicates; for, in the will of Sir John Legh, proved December 10, 1523, he directs his body to be buried in the chapel by him late built, and the chapel to be repaired by the owners of Stockwell and Levehurst. Descriptions of his monument, and of the other monuments in this chapel, were given in the Appendix to the History of the Parish. On a late alteration it was found necessary to take down the table monuments.

* Environs of London, p. 277.

† A. 1644. Received for the cross that was upon the steeple, and other old iron, 1l. 3s. 6d. Churchwardens Accounts.

‡ Topographer, N° VI. in which there is a print of it.

§ Hist. of Palace, p. 31.

Sir John Legh was descended from John, third son of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme in Cheshire, knight banneret, by his second wife, Cicelie, daughter of Thomas de Hugh *; and Sir Peter issued from Piers Legh, of Maxfield (younger son of Robert Legh of Adlington), who married, in November 1388, Margâret, widow of John Savage of Clifton, ancestors of the earls of Rivers †.

In the times of Popery, the high altar was not the only altar in Lambeth Church, nor, as it is believed, in any other Parish Church in England. The Churchwardens Accounts have references to altars to the Virgin Mary, to St. Thomas, St. George, to St. Nicholas, and to St. Christopher; viz.

	l.	s.	d.
A. 1520. Received of John Chamberlin for the Vyrgin lyghtt,	1	6	6 ob.
A. 1522. Received of the dutches of Norfolk the xvii. daye of			
Julie of the Vyrgin lyghtt, - - -	3	6	8
Received of Richard Browne for the Vyrgin lyghtt,	1	2	0
Received of St. Thomas's lyghtt, - - -	0	13	0 ob.
Received of John Symonds for St. George's lyghtt,	0	2	2
Received of John Maffey of St. George's lyghtt, -	0	1	6
Received of Harie Bull and John Symys for St. George's			
lyghtt, - - - - -	0	2	2
A. 1523. Payd for ii lb. nex wex for St. Nicholas lyghtt, -	0	3	8
Payd to Calcot for St. Christofer's banner, -	0	4	8
A. 1519. Payd for 2 bords for the gabel end of St. Christofer's			
ile ‡, - - - - -	0	2	4

Mary being the tutelar faint of that church, it can hardly be doubted that her image was fixed in the chancel, and the altar in honour of her not far from it. Where the other altars were placed cannot be ascertained; but there was certainly an altar in Howard's Chapel, and one most probably in Leigh's Chapel. That of St. Christopher gave its name to one of the ailes. As there was an altar to St. Nicholas, it is not extraordinary that the ceremony of the boy bishop should be observed on his festival.

The following articles in the Churchwardens' Accounts relate to it: l. s. d.

A. 1522-1523. Paid for a doffyn of mens glovys, - - -	0	3	0
Paid for a doffyn and half of children's glovys, -	0	1	6
Paid for the bushopes glovys and the crossyer glovys, -	0	0	4

* Collins's Peerage, Barons, vol. I. p. 230.

† Sir Peter Leycester's Antiquities of Bucklow Hundred in Cheshire, p. 230.

‡ "A chantry was founded in this church in 1312 by Thomas Romayne; and endowed with six marks annual rent, issuing out of certain houses in London, after the death of his wife Juliana. And another chantry was founded by John Wynter, lord of the manor of Stockwell, at what period does not appear; it was restored by Ralph Leigh, lord of the same manor in the reign of Henry VI. and endowed with 10l. annual rent. Sir John Leigh granted the lands which had belonged to this chantry to Henry VIII." Environs of London, p. 295.

Paid for the bushopes soper, and they that dyd wayt upon him into the contrey,	-	-	o	3	1
Paid for the bushopes dynner, and his company on St. Nycholas day,	-	-	-	o	2 8
Paid to old John Clerke for his labor in going with the byshoppe,	-	-	-	o	1 1

In the Churchwardens' Books, fol. 309-314, are "accounts of the wardens of the b ethren of Sent Crystovar, kept within the church of Lambeth in the time of Henry VIII." from which the underwritten payments are extracted: l. s. d.

Imprimis, paid to Syr William Webster for 1 year and 1 quarter,	8	6	8
Paid for a carpenter to mend the lyghtts,	-	-	o 1 o
Paid for a preeft when Syr William went on busines,	o	1	o
Paid for mending tapers,	-	-	o 1 o
Paid for the expences of fests,	-	-	4 1 1
Paid for the drawghts of the mortmayne,	-	-	o 3 4
Paid for 2 new torches,	-	-	o 13 4
Paid for 2 tapers,	-	-	o 1 o
Paid for making the altar clothe,	-	-	o 8 o
Paid for costs and charges of the feste,	-	-	2 7 8

Christopher was a saint in such high repute, that the figure of him was frequently placed near the principal door of entrance into the church. He was presumed to be the guardian against violent and sudden death; but his protection was supposed to be in force from day to day, and to extend only to those persons who had in the day an opportunity of contemplating his image*.

Of by-altars only one seems to have been replaced on the revival of Popery in the reign of queen Mary, and that was the altar in Howard's chapel †.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts, 1516-1517, are these items: Payed, for xvii elnes of buckram, price the elne vd. 7s. 2d. Item, for dyyngge off buckram, for the *lettern* clothes, 8d. Item, for payntyng the *lettern* clothes, 8d. Item, for the lynge of the *lettern* clothes, 4d. Mr. Lysons (Environs of London, p. 309) has noticed the three last articles, with this difference, that for *letterne* (as in Dr. D's extracts) he reads *letty* and *lettny*, adding, "probably these clothes were for the processions in which they chanted the litany on rogation days." But to me it seems more likely that *lenten* was the word meant, signifying the season belonging to *Lent*, and that the buckram was for the cloth that was to be hung in Lent before the rood placed over the entrance into the chancel; a rule that was then

* Sunt qui certos divos certis quibusdam colunt ceremoniis. Alius Christopherum singulis salutabat diebus, sed non nisi conspecta ejus imagine, quo tandem spectans? nempe huc, quod sibi persuaserit sese eo die a malâ morte tutum fore? Erasmi Opera, vol. V. p. 26. 2.

† A. 1557. Paid to Nycholas Brymsted, for making up the fyde awtor in my lady of Norfolk's chapel, and paying in the church, and for sande, 4s. 2d.

constantly observed. I the rather incline to this opinion from finding the following payments in the same book: A. 1519-1520. Item, for a peece of finalle clothe for the roode clothe, to draw the corteyne before the heye alter, 12d.; and, A. 1554-1557. Payde to James Walker, for payntyng of a clothe that doeth cover the roode in Lent, 3s. There was also another veil before the alter; as appears from these items: For a linen clothe to make a vale that is drawn before the awtor in the Lent, 6s. 6d. Item, for payntyng of the said vale cloth, 5s.

All the utensils and furniture that were of a superstitious cast being removed in the reign of Edward VI. new were to be provided after the accession of queen Mary to the Crown; and as the royal commissioners were apprehensive, and not without reason, that a sufficient sum of money would not be obtained by voluntary contributions, they enjoined the levying of an assessment, and it is the first rate that occurs in this book. Happily for England, Mary's reign was of short duration; and in that of Elizabeth the lately purchased vessels, vestments, &c. were ordered to be sold. The following inventory of them, with the prices annexed, is copied from the Churchwardens' Book.

A. 1565. The account of the churchwardens and others of the parish of Lambhithe, who, by virtue of a recognizance dated the xxvi daye of March, and exhibited to my lord's grace of Canterbury the xxx day of June, for and concerning the sale of certain parcells of ornaments of the said church.

	l.	s.	d.
First, a crosse of sylver doble gilt, waying lvi oz.	-	-	14 15 10
Item, for a chalice with a cover waying xxi oz.	-	-	5 3 10
Item, for a verke clothe solde,	-	-	0 3 4
Item, for broken waxe solde,	-	-	0 1 0
Item, for white plates,	-	-	0 0 5
Item, for broken vestments, and certen bannerols, and crosse clothes, and pendants,	-	-	0 5 8
Item, for the virgins pastes, and the orfornes of a cope,	-	-	0 7 0
Item, for an olde paire of organs,	-	-	1 10 0
Item, for the holie water stocke, and ii broken candlesticks,	-	-	0 2 10
Item, for olde laten and pewter solde after iiid. ob. the pound,	-	-	0 9 7 ob.
Item, for a piece of an old cope of red velvet,	-	-	0 3 4
Item, for a clothe of the storie of the passion,	-	-	0 1 8
Item, for a litel pewter ornett,	-	-	0 0 2

* 23 4 8 ob.

* Paid to master Allen for writing, when the crosse and chalice, and other vestments, were defaced, 12d.; for the dyners of master parson, churchwardens, &c. 6s. 1d.; for writing this accompte when it was delyvered to my lords grace of Canterbury, 3s. 4d.; paid for a copy of the recognizance wherein we stode bounde to the queen's commissioners, concerning the sale of certen of the church goodes, 12d.

A. 1570.

A. 1570. Viceſimo quarto die Maii, anno Reginae nunc Elizabethæ xii^o.

A note of all ſuch ornaments with a roode loſte, in the pariſhe church of Lambeth, appreyſed and ſolde by theſe perſons, whoſe names are hereunder wrytten, the daye and yere aforeſaid.

	l.	s.	d.
Imprimis, the ſylinge of the roode loſte,	-	-	3 0
Item, one deſke,	-	-	0 1 0
Item, two ſtreamers,	-	-	0 2 4
Item, a border of an olde cope,	-	-	0 0 6
Item, for the borders of the herſeclothe, with certaine imbrodered images,	-	-	0 3 4
Item, for two peces of whyte fatten,	-	-	0 0 8
Item, for thre ſmale clothes of whyte damaſke, and one valence to the ſame,	-	-	0 10 0
Item, for a ſepulchre clothe of whyte farſenet with imagery woorke,	1	0	0
Item, for a canapye clothe of red velvet,	-	-	2 10 0
Item, for thre copes of whyte damaſk with imagerye woorke,	-	-	0 16 0
Item, for a cope of bawdkyn,	-	-	0 2 0
Item, for another cope of grene bawdkyn,	-	-	0 3 0
Item, for one cope of blew velvet, with martlets of gould, with deacon and ſub-deacon *,	-	-	2 7 4
Sum total,	7	19	2

Whereof there is owynge by Mr. Saynt John,	-	-	3 7 4
And by Mr. Pye,	-	-	2 10 0

The inventory, previous to its being delivered to archbiſhop Parker, was ſigned by Thomas Bullock, curate; by four perſons who ſtyle themſelves aſſiſtants; by fix other pariſhioners, who ſubſcribe themſelves coadjutors, as well as by the three churchwardens, and the three ſydeſmen. Two of the churchwardens, and the three ſydeſmen, could only ſet their marks; but Matthew Allen, the other churchwarden, not only wrote his name, but, in order to ſhew how much more learned he was than his brethren, he mentions, in Latin, that nothing was valued by him,

* Among the payments of the churchwardens in the firſt and ſecond years of Philip and Mary, are theſe items: Paid for a ſtaffe for Judas Croſſe, 4d.; to the broyderer for mending of the canebe clothe, and for mending iii copys, 9s.; for a lyttel belle to go with the ſacrament, 3d.; for a holie water ſpryknell, 2d.; for iiij ſtaves to beare the canebe clothe, 1s. 4d.; to the waxe chandler for the heers lyghte, and the ſconſe lyghte for the viſitation of ſicke perſons, 4s. 8d.; to Mr. Lee of Adyngton, for a coope of blew velfett, withe *marlyans* of gold, and a ſewte of veſtments of the ſame, for preſt, decon, and ſub-decon, 3l. 6s. 8d.

because he was absent *. The images in the rood loft were removed early in the reign of Edward VI. doubtless by archbishop Cranmer's injunction; and, after the king's death, replaced by order of queen Mary's commissioners. The charge of the new roode with Mary and John, was 6l. 13s. 4d.; and another item in the same page of the Churchwarden's Accounts, was 3s. 6d. paid to James Cakett "for walshing owth the Scriptures owth of the clothe that hangyd before the roode "lofte." This gallery was taken down in 1570.

Seven articles were, in 1642, exhibited against Dr. Featley, rector of Lambeth, before the committee for plundered ministers †. The first part of the second article ‡ was, "that the communion table did stand in the middle of the chancell; "but is now removed, and is set at the east end of the chancell, and threeways "compassed about with railles, the said table standing divers steps high §."

To which charge the doctor answered, "For the communion table, I never gave "order for the placing or displacing of it; it standeth as it did when I came first to "the parish; only once, Mr. Woodward, when he was churchwarden, about 20 "yeares ago, brought it downe to the middle of the chancell, and compassed it "about with a most decent and usefull frame, at his own charge; but the parishioners (finding the standing of it there to be very inconvenient, partly because "it stopt up the passage from Lee's isle to Howard's chappell, partly because "it debarred 30 or 40 at least from hearing the preacher) with publike consent, "removed it to the place where it first stood time out of mind; and is the fittest "place for it to stand in, that the communicants may best both heare and see the "minister at the communion ||.

"For the steps in the chancell, at the publike meeting of all the parish, it was "proved that the chancell had for above 60 yeares such an ascent as now it "hath; and that, by reason of store of corpes lately interred there, it could not "be levelled without great wrong to the dead, and danger to the living, from the "stench.

"For the frame about the communion table, when, upon the receipt of an order "from the House of Commons against innovations, I assembled the whole parish

* Per me Mattheum Allen tertium procuratorem Ecclesiæ de Lambith predictæ, absentem tamen, cum hæc venderentur, et nihil appretiatum fuit per me, quia abfui. Paide for a dynner at the king's hedde at the sale of the vestments, for diverse of the worshipfull of the parishie, xxs.

† See The Gentle Lash, or the vindication of Dr. Featley, a known champion of the Protestant religion. Also seven articles exhibited against him, with his answers thereunto, which the doctor at page 1 styles Spongia; imprinted 1644. 4to.

‡ Spongia, p. 8, 10.

§ A collection to be had for a cloth for the communion table, which is now covered with the herse cloth, at 3 price; whatever is wanting, the churchwardens to allow. Acct. A. 1608.

|| A. 1634. Paid the joyner for removing the communion table, 1l. 7s. 2d.

A. 1583 Paid for a communion table, 11s.

"together, to put in execution that order, and asked them concerning this
 "frame, they cryed all with one consent, it is no innovation, let it stand, let it
 "stand. But for any new Popish ceremonies, I have mainly opposed them,
 "and could never be brought by perswasions, nor by threats, nor by pre-
 "sentments, nor citations, from the chancellour of Winton, or archdeacon of
 "Surry, or his official, to turne the communion table *altar-wise*. Nay, I
 "preached a sermon professedly against such *changing it, or calling it by the name*
 "*of an altar.*"

Dr. Featley, by trusting to his memory, was mistaken as to the frame about
 the communion table's being placed at the sole charge of Mr. Woodward,
 there being in the churchwarden's book a minute of the balance allowed him,
which he was out of purse, under that article; and there is afterwards entered
 a farther account, made by Christopher Woodward, churchwarden, of the
 charge and discharge of making the frame about the communion table, and also
 of the wainscott and setting at the upper end of the chancel, done this last year,
 1620.

Imprimis, paid to James Simpson, joyner, for making the frame	l.	s.	d.
about the communion, with scrues and iron works,	-	5	5 0
Item, for lyme, sand, and works in levelling the chancel,	-	0	17 6
Item, for matting the frame about the communion table,	-	0	6 0
Item, for wainscott and setting the upper end of the chancel,	-	2	6 6
		8	15 0

Among the names of the persons contributory to this great charge, are Mr. Roger
 Jeffon, 2l.; Mr. Richard Woodward wainscotted the upper end of the chancel,
 2l. 6s. 6d.; Dr. Featley, 10s.; Sir Gilford Slingsbie, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Christopher
 Wormall, 5s.; Mr. William Beeston, 5s. Sum received, 7l. 6s. 2d; so remains
 due to Mr. Woodward, 1l. 8s. 10d.

Other entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts relating to the communion table
 and chancel:

A. 1615. Paid to Richard Carver for work done about the screens	l.	s.	d.
betwixt the church and chancel,	-	1	11 0
A. 1643. Paid for taking down the rails about the communion table,	0	1	0
A. 1644. Received for iron bars that were about the chancel,			
weighing 342lb. at 1½d.	-	2	3 0
A. 1644. Paid to Edward Marshall for 2 dayes work in levelling			
the chancel,	-	0	4 0
To the carpenter for taking down the screenes between the church			
and chancel *,	-	0	13 0

* A. 1644. Paid to the painter for writing the X Commandments, 2l. 5s. 0d.

A. 1645.

A. 1654. The arch at the upper end of the church repaired where it is joined to the chancel. Reg. Book of Vestry Orders, fol. 1-7.

A. 1699, July 12. Expended with several gentlemen going to several churches in London to view their altar pieces, 12s. 6d. August 11. At meeting the painters about the altar and king's arms at Charles Thorp's, 11. 4s. 7d. Mr. Woodfall for extraordinary work in painting the altar, 2l. 3s. 0d.

A. 1700, Dec. 24. Paid Mr. Woodfall at several payments for paynting the X Commandments, king's arms; &c. 30l.

The cypher I. H. S. surmounted by a cross, painted in the east window of the chancel, is noticed in the History of the Parish, p. 30; and by Aubrey, in Antiquities of Surrey, vol. V. p. 230; who observes; that they express the initial letters and character of our Saviour, i. e. *Iesus Hominum Servator*. This was long a prevailing opinion, and has still its earnest and ingenious advocates*; but it cannot be a difficult task to shew that the notion is groundless.

Iesus having been a common name among the Jews; and, as we read in Scripture, appropriated to Christ, as being the saviour of mankind; we should have recourse to the Hebrew letters that compose the word for its etymology, and for the mystical meaning, if any such were intended. And so sensible were the Jews, near the time of Christ, how pertinent the name was to him, that they denied him the last letter of the name Iesus, because they denied him to be a saviour†.

Against the usual method of decyphering I. H. S. it appears to be an objection of some weight, that there is a selection of only three letters of the word Iesus, or rather Ihesus; whereas, in anagrams and devices of the like kind, we find all the letters of a word introduced. Thus, in the verses subjoined to the eighth book of the Sibylline oracles, there is a line for every letter of the six words to which the acrostick alludes‡; and, agreeably to the practice among the ancients to denote names by numbers, all the letters in Iesus, in the Greek, amounted to 888; and those in Christ in the same language to 1480; and the same observation holds good, when initial letters only are used. I will instance in the artificial name of Ιχθυσ, a fish, which, we are told, was at an early period applied to Christians, supposed to be regenerated by the waters of baptism, some ancient fathers having assumed this name, because all the letters in the Greek word comprize all the titles of Iesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour (Ιησους Χριστος, Θεου Υιος, Σωτηρ §). But in these examples omit one of the letters, or alter their arrangement, and the presumed coincidence is immediately dissolved.

* See The Topographer, N° IX. p. 532: and N° XVI. p. 3, &c.

† Lightfoot's Works, vol. I. p. 995.

‡ Ιησους Χριστος, Θεου Υιος, Σωτηρ, σταυρος, Iesus, Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour, the cross, Whiston's Vindication of the Sibylline Oracles, p. 43.

§ Bingham, Eccles. Antiq. vol. IV. p. 146.

That I. H. S. is the name abridged, and was not intended to express the office of our Saviour in the initial letters of Latin words importing that office, is obvious from this circumstance, that the letters in the cypher are really an abbreviation of a Greek, and not of a Latin word. And it may be observed, that I. H. was a very antient mode of contraction; and that upon coins and old tablets I. C. and X. C. were engraved or written to signify *Ἰησους Χριστος* *. The insertion of the H. in the name Ihesus, is, comparatively speaking, a modern way of spelling the word. H. is the *ητα* capital of the Greeks, who also represented the final letter by both S. and C. and these characters are indiscriminately found in the cypher. This use of C. has occasioned some perplexity to the advocates for this mode of decyphering it, as not being the initial letter of any of the Latin words by which Jesus is rendered, viz. *Salvator, Servator, Soter, and Sospitor*; they have therefore adopted the word *Conservator* in an unaccustomed sense; and, by a farther-fetched conjecture, it has been thought that even *Conditor* might be meant.

With whom the idea might originate that I. H. S. imported the office of the Saviour of mankind, it may not be possible to ascertain. But I am apt to attribute it to the reverie of some monk, perhaps of our own country; who, not being aware of its being the contraction of a Greek word, and that the final letter C. was the *συγμα* of that language, might imagine that I. H. referred to *Ihesus*, and C. to *Christus*.

From the general use of this cypher, it seems to have been inferred, that there was no other abbreviation of the name of Ihesus, which is, however, a mistake. For antiently it was written I. H. and I. H. T. viz. I. H. the two first letters of the name, and T. as the form of the cross †. And though I. H. S. is unquestionably the most common mode of contraction; yet I. H. U. S. is sometimes, and I. H. U. or Ihu, is very frequently, to be found in prayers and monumental inscriptions, as also in epistolary communications, as is evident from many pages in the *Original Letters* published by Sir John Fenn.

THE FOLLOWING ARE PARTS OF INSCRIPTIONS:

In St. Margaret's Church, Rochester. Registrum Roffense by Mr. Thorpe, p. 726, 727.

* Christi vero nominis literarum contractio perantiqua est: illius siquidem meminit Clemens Alexandrinus: το δε ιωτα και ητα τ ενομα σημανει το σωτηριον. Sed hæc Christi nomen per I. H. contractum spectant; in nummis autem ac veteribus tabellis fere IC. XC. scribitur. De inferioris ævi numismatibus Dissertatio. Dufresne, Gloss. vol. III. App. p. 22.

† Bishop Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies, vol. III. p. 245.

Obiit hic T. C. sibi que seque *Ib'u* miserere.
On whis soule and all Xten soulls *Ib'u* have mercy.

In the church of Bexley in Kent. Custumale Roffen. pl. VI. p. 77.

Whatsoever my dedys have bee,
Of me Allmyghty *Ib'u* have mercy.

On an old tomb in the south aisle of Braunston church in Northamptonshire is left the effigies of a woman, and the following lines over her head :

And of Alys that was his wyffe,
Ib'u brynge their sowlis to everlasting lyffe.

Brydges' Hist. vol. I. p. 31.

And in Original Letters, vol. I. p. 202.

Ibu have you in his bleffyd kepyng.

Now I. H. S. as commonly explained, cannot possibly apply to I. H. V. And I question whether there may be a word in Latin signifying a Saviour that has V. for the initial letter.

Conceiving then, that in developing these cyphers the Latin has not any claim of preference to our own language, it is submitted to the judgment of those who imagine I. H. S. to denote *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, whether *Jesus have us* be not as plausible an interpretation of I. H. V.

The cypher in Lambeth chancel can hardly be antient. A charge of viiid. is an item in the Churchwarden's Account of 1567 for mending a piece of glasse in the crucifixe in the Dewk's (Norfolk) chapel. Of this crucifix there is not any vestige, and probably it was demolished by order of the parliamentary visitors in the last century. Nor would a cypher like that in question have been suffered to remain, because it was an offensive object to these over zealous regulators, under an idea that it prompted the congregation to make obedience at the recital of the name of Jesus, which they deemed a very reprehensible action. One of the crimes alleged against Dr. Edward Layfield, vicar of Allhallows, Barking, was his having I. H. S. set up in his church*; and a part of the first article of complaint against Dr. Featley, rector of Lambeth, when summoned before the committee, was, that he preached for bowing before the name of Jesus. To which he answered, "that, upon occasion of a sermon preached before a punie divine at Lambeth, in his absence, who said that Lambeth was the most superstitious place he

* Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part II. p. 48.

“ ever came in ; for, whensoever he named Jesus, they either bowed the head or
 “ knee, or put off their hats, which he affirmed to be a popish innovation, and
 “ idolising ; he, the next Lord’s Day after, at the earnest entretie of the prime
 “ gentlemen of the parish, in a sermon, apologized for the canon of the church,
 “ and the practice of his parish *.”

With the view of exciting the attention of the communicants, the words *Lift up your hearts* are painted in capital letters over the table ; a form of speech, which was the usual preface to the eucharistical or consecration prayer in antient liturgies, and is retained in ours. To *Sursum Corda*, in an episcopal or collegiate chapel, there cannot be the least objection ; but perhaps Dr. Gibson, who was chaplain to archbishop Tenison, and rector of Lambeth, when the new altar-piece was placed, judged it more proper that an inscription in a parish-church should be in English.

What might have been the size of the old font is not known ; it was, however, painted and lined with lead †. The present marble font, with the cover and inclosure of joiner’s work, was given by John Hart, gentleman ‡. In allusion to the name of the donor, four hearts of the same metal were fixed within it. The molds, and the places of the rivets, are still to be seen. He is in the Churchwardens’ Accounts noticed as the archbishop of Canterbury’s solicitor §.

In the Register of Baptisms, in 1626, is this entry : George Horsan, an Indian, dwelling with the lord archbishop of Canterbury his grace, being presented at the font by Dr. Harris and Dr. Jeffereys, chaplains in the house ; and after the Indian had made confession of faith, and craving to be baptized, was by Dr. Featley, then rector, named George.

A. 1619, October 29. Archbishop Abbot and the duke of Buckingham were godfathers at a christening in Lambeth Church. Dr. Featley preached upon the occasion. Text, Mark, i. 9 ; subject, the spiritual Bethesda. The sermon is printed in his collection, styled *Clavis Mystica*, p. 207. At p. 214 are the following passages.

“ Christ travelled over a great part of Palestine to Jordan, to receive John’s
 “ baptism ; where are they who will not stirre out of doores to receive Christ’s
 “ baptism ? Jesus came himself to Jordan, they will have Jordan by a secret pipe
 “ conveyed into their private houses. I goe not about to streighten the bowels of
 “ our mother the church, which in great charity and compassion fendeth the water
 “ of life in baptism to infirm infants ; and the bread of life in the other sacrament

* Spongia, p. 6.

† A. 1565. Paid for painting the font, 14 s. A. 1621. Received for the lead of the old font, and for old pieces of brass, 16s.

‡ History of Parish, p. 28, 39.

§ The next article in the Churchwardens’ Book is, William Hutton, bricklayer, gave 1000 bricks, 8s. They were probably used in raising the font. A. 1615. Paid to Richard Yevans, carver, for making a frame for the X commandments, 3l.

“ to sicke persons, who are not able to fetch them. But, when the childe is strong,
 “ the minister provided, the congregation assembled, if perchance there fall a drop
 “ of raine to wet their new set russe, or there lye any dirt in the street to foul
 “ their shoes, upon such or the like sleight occasions and frivolous pretences,
 “ to deprive God of his publike worship, the congregation of the spiritual foode,
 “ the infant of the benefit of the prayers of the whole assembly, argueth a great
 “ neglect of the solemne worship of God, and an insufferable wrong to his church.”

P. 215. “ Jesus was baptized in the open and common river Jordan. Where
 “ are they who disdain the common font? no font will serve them but a font of
 “ gold new-made, or a silver basin with their armes on it. St. Paul teacheth us
 “ that the way to Heaven is hard and rugged, a stony and thorny way, through
 “ many afflictions; these thinke to goe to Heaven treading all the way upon car-
 “ pets and rich leaves. Doe they thinke it is pleasant to God to keep state in
 “ their march towards Heaven? to receive the sacrament of Christian humility in
 “ pride? to professe the renouncing of the pompes and vanities of this world,
 “ and, in the very profession thereof at the font, to shew the pompe and vanity
 “ thereof? *Calcare seculi fastum majori fastu*, for which Plato justly taxed Dio-
 “ genes. But the time excludeth, and that whereof mine eyes are now witnesses
 “ silenceth all such otherwise seasonable increpations. For wee all see, and rejoyce
 “ to see, this infant presented by the parents to God, in the temple; and re-
 “ verently and modestly brought, without displaying the instances of gentility,
 “ to holy baptism; the publike ministry is not neglected, the common font is
 “ not despised. Such an assembly, so honourable, so religious, so full, wee rather
 “ pray for, than hope for, upon the like occasion, in this place. Let the honour
 “ of it redound to God, the benefit to the infant to be baptized, that the peeres
 “ of this kingdom, and others of eminent quality, have for a time absented them-
 “ selves from the king’s court, and now present themselves in the courts of the
 “ Lord’s house to add a lambe to Christs flock. Such an illustrious constellation
 “ of so many starres, and some of the first magnitude, hath seldom appeared in
 “ this horizon,” &c.

In 1645, this font was not to be used, there being this entry in the Churchwardens’ Account, June 19, Paid for a basin to be baptized in and for the frame, 5s.

For near fourcore years after the Reformation, a chalice seems to have been the only piece of silver sacramental plate of which the parish was possessed; and at the choice of officers, it was generally minuted who of the churchwardens should have the custody of it for the year ensuing*. The chalice in use before that time was, in 1565, defaced and sold, there being then a payment of “ 1s. to Matthew

* In the Churchwardens’ Accounts for 1699 is this entry: Paid to Mr. Jackson, my lord’s porter, for looking to the church plate, 5s. it being then judged that the archbishop’s palace was in no danger of an attack from burglars.

For 1693, paid to the bishop’s porter, for taking charge of the communion plate, 10s.

“ Allen,

Payments :

For our new communion guilt cup, weighing 29 oz. 8 pwts. at	1.	s.	d.
8s. the ounce, - - - - -	11	15	3
Item, for gravings the cup and stopes, - - - - -	0	1	6
Item, for the case of the cup, - - - - -	0	7	6
Item, given to the lord of Canterbury's men, when his grace did consecrate the plate *, - - - - -	0	11	0
Item, for diverse tymes going by water to the goldsmith, - - - - -	0	3	6
Item, for weighing the two flagons, and going by water, - - - - -	0	1	0
Item, for the two flagons, weighing 72 oz. at 5s. the oz. and 2 pwts.	18	6	0
Item, for going several times to Goldsmiths' Hall, - - - - -	0	1	6
Item, lost by light gould, - - - - -	0	7	0
Rest in Mr. Clay's hands on this account, - - - - -	32	4	3
	2	8	9

The flagons seem to have been disposed of in 1643, there being in the receipts of that year this item :

For the parish plate, weighing 72 oz. at 4s. 9d. the oz. sold.

And in the payments of the same year are these items :

By vertue of a warrant from my lord general, for bedding for	1.	s.	d.
the soldiers sent to Kingstone, - - - - -	8	14	6
For a skin of parchment, and writing the covenant, - - - - -	0	1	6

The flagons now used, as the inscriptions shew, were bought at the charge of the parishioners in 1664. And on a silver plate for collecting the offerings is inscribed *ex dono* A. B. St. Mary, Lambeth. The benefactress was Mrs. Ann Barf-ton, to whose memory there is a monument in the chancel †.

Preaching having been so unfrequent in parochial churches, before the 16th century, it was not to be expected that much expence would be incurred in the structure of a pulpit ; but, considering the situation of Lambeth church, it is somewhat strange, that in 1522, when it was judged expedient to have a new pulpit, the old one should not be worth more than eight pence ‡. The contributions towards making of a new pulpit were first by master Parson, 3s. 4d.; by Harrie Knighte, 1s. 8d.; William Elyott, 1s.; Sir William Argall (the curate), 4d.;

* A. 1639. Paid to the lord bishop of Winton's chapel clerk, at the consecrating a piece of plate, 2s. 6d.

† History of Parish, App. p. 46.

‡ Received of John Borowe for the old pulpytt, viiid. Churchwarden's Account. There was a passage of communication between the side ailes, not far from the steps leading up into the chancell. A. 1637. Received for a child of Dr. Clarke's buried in the cross aile above the pulpit, the child's bell, and no clothe, 10s.

“ Time will outstrip mee, if I make not the more haste, and because I see many
 “ *composing themselves to their rest, and some fast already*, I will begin to *draw the*
 “ *curtaines*, and shut up all that has been delivered with a brieve application to
 “ ourselves *.” Unless, however, the doctor was rapid in his delivery, his brief
 application must have lasted half an hour.

Concerning the present pulpit in Lambeth church there is this entry in the vestry
 minutes; June 14, 1698, whereas Mr. Raphe Snowe, treasurer to the archbishop
 of Canterbury, observing the pulpit to be old, and to stand at present inconveniently,
 hath given a new pulpit, reading desk, and clerk’s pew, to be fixed in a more
 convenient place; it is this day ordered in vestry, that the new pulpit, &c. be
 placed against the pillar joyning to the chancel on the south side; and that, to
 make room for them, the seats which are there at present may be taken away so
 far as there shall be occasion †.

This pulpit, and the desks, are very lately removed into the chancel.

Before the Reformation there were but few fixed seats in any of our parochial
 churches. At Lambeth, in the reign of Philip and Mary, there were, however,
 so many pews as to make it expedient to distinguish by labels to whom they were
 allotted ‡.

Concerning the pews there are many entries in the Churchwardens’ Accounts,
 from which the following extracts are copied.

A. 1564. Mem. At a vestry called within the parish of Lambhith, the second
 daye of January, A. vii°. regne Elizabeth, wherein it was agreed, by the same
 vestrie, for the feffment of seates and pewes, in the church, as followeth, toward
 the reparation of the churche.

John Hamond, James Marler, William Tegge, churchwardens.

First, we do agree, that all such gentlemen, or others, as shall be placed in Sir
 John a Lee’s chapell, shall paye quarterlie, towards the reparation of the churche,
 every of them for them and their wyves, xii d.

Item, we do agree, that all such gentlemen as shall be placed in the chappell,
 called the dutcheffs of Norfolk’s chappell, shall paye quarterlie to the reparations
 of the churche, every of them, xiid.

These somes over and besydes the clarke’s wages.

	d.		d.
Mr. Mote, quarterlie, above clark’s		Daniel Cranmer,	ii.
wages, - - - -	iiii.	John Hammond,	ii.
Mr. Baker, quarterlie, - - -	ii.	James Marter,	ii.
Thomas Byfaker, - - - -	ii.	William Tegge,	ii.
Mr. Allen, clark of my L’s kitchen,	ii.	&c. &c.	

* Clavis Mystica, p. 578.

† A. 1698, Nov. 25. Paid for the pulpit cloth and cushion, 6l. 18s. od. May 22. Received
 of Mr. Earl for the pulpit, 10s.

‡ Paid for a skin of parchment to wryte men’s names upon the pewes, 4d.

All other inhabiteurs within the parish of Lamhith that will sitt in any pewes within the church of Lamhith, shall paie quarterlie for their seates 1d. besides the clark's wages.

Item, that the placing and displacing of the parishioners, shall be always at the order and discretion of the churchwardens.

The names of the parishioners at the same vestry consenting and agreeing to this order, be these that hereafter followe :

Mr. Parson, doctor Porye, Mr. Bafeley, Mr. Northey, Mr. Mote, &c.

There were a considerable number who subscribed two pence a quarter; but not any notice is taken of those who were willing to pay a shilling for seats in the side chapels. Such as gave a preference to Sir John a Lee's, must have been biaffed by an inclination to a higher seat in the synagogue; for, as the pulpit was then placed, the preacher must have been indistinctly heard in that chapel.

A. 1573. Paid for a fote stole in Mr. Framton's pewe, 8d.

A. 1574. Paid to a joyner for ii. new pewes on the north side of the church, at the upper end of the eyle, and for ii seats for the clerke and the skolers to sit and saye sarvyse in, 1l. 4s. 8d.

A. 1581, Feb. 18. Memorand. It was agreed by the consent of the parson and parishioners, that the churchwardens for the yere beinge by the consent of the parson then shall place the parishioners in their pues, according as it hath been heretofore used, as well in all places of the body of the church, as of the chappels*.

A. 1582. Paid to Henry Findon for one daye's work in cutting down the partition between the church and the chancel †, and making new setes, 1s. 2d. ‡

A. 1584. Paid for removing the curate's pew, and mending the clerk's seat, 6d.

A. 1608. Paid to the joyner for setting up a seat in the south quier, for the ease of women that come to be churched §, 7s. 10d.

A. 1615. Paid the carpenter for 26 single seats, in the middle row on the north side of the church, 26l. os. od.

4 new seats above the pulpit, next the chancel, for mending 6 seats for making the church-porch doors, and for the frames for the buckets, 14l. 1s. 6d.

As mentioned in the table of benefactions ||, the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the parish, as also of the landholders and others, towards repayr-

1705, Nov. 8. The placing of parishioners in the pews left to the discretion of the churchwardens. Vestry Book.

† And yet in the Churchwardens' Accounts, in 1615, is this item, To Richard Yevans, carver, for work done about the sereens betwixt the church and chancel, 1l. 11s. od.

‡ Then follows this item to Henry Findon for cutting down the munions in the church 1s.

§ By stat. 2 and 3 Edward VI. The woman shall come into the church, and there shall knele down in some convenient place nigh unto * the place where the table standeth; and the priest standing by her shall saye these words, &c.

|| History of Parish, p. 38.

* The quier doors, 2 Edward VI.

ing

ing and beautifying of the church, amounted to 106l. 5s. 6d. and the disbursements to 106l. 4s. 9d.

The following persons were contributors.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
The lord Caron, -	10	0	0	Zacharie, wife of James In-			
Sir Thomas Hunt, knt.	2	0	0	gelly, - -	5	0	0
Sir George Paule, -	2	0	0	Mr. Nicholas Knight, -	1	10	0
Mr. Auditor Gofton, -	3	6	8	Mr. Christopher Woodward,	1	10	0
Mr. Robert Bennett, -	2	0	0	Mr. Doctor Dove, -	0	10	0
Mr. Edward Ap John, -	2	0	0	John Scott, - -	0	10	0
Mr. Richard Barnesley, -	2	0	0	Peter Marlowe, -	0	3	4
Mr. James Holloway, -	2	0	0	Mr. Slaney, - -	0	2	6
Mr. Garrett Van Lee, -	2	0	0	Mr. John Stock, -	0	13	4
Mr. John Scudamore, -	10	0	0	Mr. John Goffe, -	0	6	0
				Mrs. Jane Vaux, -	1	0	0

A. 1619. A farther account made by Henry Barnes, Edward Carpenter, and Christopher Butler, of the voluntarie contribution by them received towards finishing the seats in the church, and the disbursements for the same. Among the contributors were.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
The lords grace of Canter-				Sir William Foster, knt.(de-			
bury, - -	5	0	0	ceased) - -	2	0	0
Sir Robert Hatton, knt.	5	0	0	Mr. William Suthes, -	1	0	0
Sir Gilford Slingbie, knt.	0	10	0	Ladie Hunt, - -	0	10	0
Mr. Roger Jeffon, -	12	0	0	Sir Francis Gofton, -	2	0	0
The lord Ridgewaye,	2	0	0				
Sum total received, -	-	-	-		56	3	0
Payments to Robert Richardson, joyner, in full,	36	7	8				
Payments to William Johnson, carpenter, for 9 double							
seats in the middle row, on the south side of the							
church, and the curate's and clark's seat, -	22	0	0		58	16	8
So that the parish is indebted to the churchwardens on							
this account, - - - -	-	-	-		2	13	8

A. 1615. The gallery in the north aisle was built this year by Mr. Roger Jeffon, of South Lambeth, at his own costs and charges, amounting to 55^l*.

A. 1699, Dec. 26. The gallery at the west end of the nave, or middle aisle, was built by subscription, and the seats therein assigned to the subscribers in proportion to the sums contributed.

Subscribers of five guineas in the first or front row.

Subscribers of three guineas in the second.

* History of the Parish, p. 28, 39.

Subscribers of two guineas in the third.

Subscribers of thirty shillings in the fourth.

Subscriptions of one guinea in the fifth.

A. 1704, May 10. Ordered in vestry, that the old gallery on the north side of the church be pulled down, and a new one erected, (by a four quarters rate, June 18). The licence of the ordinary for this work June 15. Received of Mr. Pottinger for the old gallery, 5l. os. od.

1708, June 7. Order of vestry for building a gallery on the south side of the church*, toward which, Ralph Snowe, Esq. bequeathed by will 100l. and the money received by subscriptions this year amounted to 68l.

June 30. Paid Mr. Lee for a licence to build the gallery, 5l. 19s. od.

1721, Dec. 13. Ordered in vestry, that portals be made to the church doors within the church; and the constables pew be fitted up for the reception of the churchwardens and overseers,

Galleries have been lately erected in the side chapels.

In the gallery over the entrance into the chancel, which was more commonly called the rood loft, there was often an organ. The Churchwardens' accounts of Lambeth notice one in this church; *e. g.*

l. s. d.

A. 1517. Paid (*In primis*) to Sir Wylliam Argall for the organs, 0 10 0

A. 1565. Received for an old paire of organs, - - - 1 10 0

A. 1568. Paid to father Howe for his fee for keeping the organs one yere, - - - - - 0 1 0

And there are the following entries relating to synging men and music books, and to processions to St. Mary Overe's church.

1 and 2, 3 and 4, of Philip and Mary, paid to fix synging men on

Trinite Sondag evyn, - - - - - 0 3 4

Payd to the clerk of Sent Mare Overes, - - - - - 0 0 8

Payd to John Spryngwell, smythe, for synging with the procession that day, - - - - - 0 1 0

Payd for five processionalis to syng in the queer, at 2s. 3d. apiece†. 0 11 8

Payd for a nantifoner‡ of parchment to syng on, - - - 1 6 8

Payd for iii grayels of parchment, and one grayl of paper to syng in the queer, - - - - - 2 13 8

Payd for ii ymnalls to syng in the queer, - - - - - 0 5 8

Payd for a nantefoner‡ of parchment and a venite book, - 3 6 8

Payd to Edward Smythe, syngynge man, for his quarters wages, dew at Mychelmas, the yere aforefaid, - - - - - 0 3 4

Payd to the clerk of St. Mary Overes, - - - - - 0 0 8

* History of Parish, p. 28.

† It is mentioned that the queen was at Lambeth Church, Sept. 19.

‡ Sic—Sic—

Payd to women that made garlands,	-	-	-	o	o	3
Payd to vii synginge men on Trenite Sondeye even, goying with our proceffion to St. Mary Overes,	-	-	-	-	o	4 10
Payd to the clarke of St. Mare Overes,	-	-	-	-	o	o 8
Payd to the waytes of London for coming home with our proceffion from St. George's church,	-	-	-	-	o	2 o
There are in the accounts of former years charges respecting the proceffion to the church of St. Mary Overy; <i>e. g.</i>					l.	s. d.
A. 1517. Payd at St. Mare Overe's for the Trentyd,	-				o	2 6
A. 1518. Payd for the smoke mony at Saynt Mare Overe's,	-				o	2 6
Item, for garlands and drynke for the chyldren on Trenyte Even,					o	o 6
Item, for iiij onffys of ganefyng rebonds, at ix d. the ounce,	-				o	3 o
A. 1519. Item, to my lord of Wyncheſter hys ſcrybe at Sent Mary Overes, for the ſmoke mony,	-	-	-	-	o	2 6
A. 1520. The ſame entry,	-	-	-	-	o	2 6
A. 1522. For ſmoyke mony to the ordinarye,	-	-	-	-	o	2 6

Proceffions about Whiſſuntide to the cathedral, as being the Mother Church of the dioceſe, were required from the inhabitants of every pariſh, except where the dioceſe was ſuch as to render it extremely inconvenient. From this circumſtance the attendance of the pariſhioners of Lambeth at Wincheſter was moſt probably diſpenſed with; it was, however, expected of them to pay this homage at St. Mary Overy's, the principal church of the deanry within which diſtrict Lambeth is ſituated, and near which church the biſhop of Wincheſter had a manor houſe. Trinity Evening was the cuſtomary time, and the proceffion was made with garlands, ſtreamers, and muſic. It is frequently noticed in the Churchwardens' Accounts in the reigns of Henry VIII. and of Philip and Mary; but the practice was diſcontinued during the intermediate reign. On theſe occaſions the biſhop of the dioceſe claimed a fee, called in ſome places a *cathedralicum*, in others a pentecoſtal, and in others a ſmoke penny. Smoke money is the common term in the Lambeth books; but it is once ſtyled the Trentyd.

As mentioned in a former page, the rood loſt was taken down in 1570; where the organ was afterwards placed; and how long the organ then in uſe ſubſiſted I have no memorandum. The preſent organ was erected in the beginning of this century.

TRANSCRIPTS RELATIVE TO BELLS, CLOCKS, AND THE VESTRY ROOM.

	l.	s.	d.
A. 1515. Paid for the making of a bell clapper, -	0	3	0
A. 1518. Payd to the yeman amyner for defaultts of the rynging of the bells at the kyng's comyng, - - - - -	0	2	4
A. 1554-1557. Payd to the ryngers on Corpus Christe day, -	0	0	4
A. 1572. Payd to Gyles for keeping of the bells one quarter to Christmaffe, - - - - -	0	0	6
A. 1572. Payd to John Gyles for looking to the bells one yere,	0	2	0
A. 1577. Payd for a new rope for the sainte bell, - - - - -	0	2	8
A. 1579. Payd for making the great clapper to a fmithe in White Chapel, it waying xxxilb. <i>et dim.</i> at vid. the pounde, -	0	15	9
A. 1583. Payd for work about the frame of the clock-houfe and clocke, - - - - -	0	6	0
A. 1584, May 17. It was agreed at a vestry holden in the presence of Thomas Blage, rector, and John Skot, esq. the churchwardens, and many other parishioners, that there be a collection had amongst the parishioners, for the new changing and casting of the bells, and that the money wanting thereof shall be paid out of the church stocke.			

Then follows the benevolence, and among the contributors are these names :

First, of my lord's grace of	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Canterbury, - - - - -	1	0	0	Mr. Doctor Gryffen, -	0	6	0
My lord Browghe, - - - - -	0	10	0	Mr. Catesbie, - - - - -	0	6	0
Mr. Sargent Fenner, - - - - -	0	10	0	Peter Starkey, - - - - -	0	0	6
Mr. Skotte, - - - - -	0	5	0	Harrie Dawson, - - - - -	0	0	6

In toto, 7l. 3s. 7d.

Another benevolence for the same purpose in 1584.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Mr. Blagge the parson, - - - - -	0	5	0	Antony Vause, - - - - -	0	9	6
My lord Broughe, - - - - -	0	10	0	Thomas Folkes, - - - - -	0	6	8
The countess of Suffex, - - - - -	0	10	0	Mr. Adams, - - - - -	0	5	0
Sir William Catesbie, - - - - -	0	10	0	Mer. Sondaie, - - - - -	0	6	8
Mr. sarjeant Fenner, - - - - -	0	10	0	Mr. Dorrat, - - - - -	0	5	0
Mr. Dr. Griffene, - - - - -	0	10	0	Mr. Lypescombe, &c. - - - - -	0	3	4
Mr. Shotte, - - - - -	0	6	8				

Sum, 9l. 3s. 0d.

Payd

	l.	s.	d.
Payd for the new casting of iiij bells, - - -	18	0	0
A. 1597. Received of Anthony Foule for the old clapper of the great bell, weighing 56lb. - - -	0	5	0
Payd to Anthony Foule for making the great bell clapper new, at 5d. a pound, the clapper wayed 60lb. - - -	1	5	0
A. 1598. Item, the olde great belle that was broken in the time of Roger Wynflo, Rychard Sharpe, and John Lucas, churchwardens, in 1598, did contain in weighte xiiijlb. one quarter, and xxii lb.			
Item, the new greate belle that now is in the stepell doth way xv lb. and half, and xxii lb.	1	s.	d.
Item, also, for newe castinge, carrienge, hangenge, and all other charges, and he to have xis. the hundred, - - -	8	0	0
Item, it was agreed, that he should have for the overplushe of mettell, that he put into the bell viiid. the pound, so there was put in more than there was in the old bell, one hundred and xxxviijlb. - - -	4	12	8
Item, for one newe clapper for the newe great bell, waying lviijlb. rated at vid. the pound, - - -	1	9	0
Item, for newe working of the clapper of the old great bell, - - -	0	10	0
Summa,	14	11	8
A. 1609. Payd for mettall that was put into the great bell, - - -	3	7	0
Item, in part for casting of the great bell, - - -	11	0	0
A. 1615. Paid to the bell-founder for casting the third bell, - - -	4	0	0
A part of the contribution money, noticed at p. 271 of these Addenda, was towards the new-casting of two bells, the great bell, and the third bell; and the payment to William Caster, for casting the great bell or tenor, was, - - -	11	0	0
A. 1616. Also the parish is indebted for casting the third bell in parte, - - -	4	0	0
Payd to Philip Walton for taking down the said bell in 1613, - - -	1	13	4
A. 1623. Payd for ryngynge when the prince came from Spayne *, - - -	0	12	0
A. 1627, June 7. To the ringers at the command of Sir George Paule †, - - -	0	4	0
A. 1630. Payd the ringers the day the prince was borne, - - -	0	6	0
June 27. To the ringers when prince Charles was baptized, - - -	0	3	0
A. 1633, October 13. Payd for ryngynge on the duke's birth day, - - -	0	7	0

* Paid for faggots for a boonfyre, 4s.

† Item, for a bonfire, 7s. 4d.

	l.	s.	d.
November 19. Payd for ryngynge on the king's birth day, -	0	8	0
A. 1635. Payd to the ryngers, at the Palsgrave's coming to my lord's*,	0	3	0
A. 1645. Payd to the ryngers at regaining Lecheſter †, -	0	6	0
A. 1705, April 10. Gave the ringers when the ſiege of Gibraltar was raiſed, the day I (viz. Thomas Coleman) was ſworn in,	0	15	0
A. 1726, July 26. Agreed (in veſtry) that nothing ſhall be paid for ringing, but for the ſeveral days following, viz. March 1, May 28, 29, Auguſt 1, October 20, 30, November 5, December 25.			
A. 1638. Payd for carrying the faint's bell to be new caſt, -	0	1	0
A. 1639. Payd to Mr. John Clifton for caſting the faint's bell weighing 68lb. of old metal, at 8d. the pound; and adding to it 14 lb. of new metal, at 16d. the pound, - - -	3	0	0
A. 1585. Agreed that Holloway ſhall have iiis. a yeare for oyle, for the clocke, and bells, and for candle to the clocke,			
A. 1586. Payd to Holloway for the whole yere's wages, and for oyle and candle, - - - - -	3	4	0
A. 1595. To Lewis Small for kepinge the clocke, and for oyle and candle, - - - - -	0	4	0
A. 1596. It is agreed that the pariſh clarke ſhall keepe the clocke hereafter by himſelf or his deputy.			
A. 1599. Payd to Lewis Smalle, for keping the clocke, his wages,	0	12	0
A. 1605. To Smalle for keping the clocke, - - -	0	16	0
A. 1632. Payd for a new clock for the church ‡, - - -	5	0	0
A. 1568. Received for the olde lede which was left unſtolen over the veſtry, - - - - -	3	10	0
Paide for the charges of a newe chamber made over the veſtry, where the lede was ſtolen, conſiſting of various articles and fums.			
Item, to one of the keepers of Newgate for bringing Father Stone to be examyned before Mr. Southcote, touching the leade ſtolen from the veſtry, - - - - -	0	1	0
A. 1569. Paide the charges of the fynyſhyng of the chamber over the veſtry, with the ſtaires, &c. - - -	3	4	10
A. 1621. Payd to Thomas Mercer for repayryng the room over the veſtrie houſe, - - - - -	1	8	4

* A. 1641, February 13. Paid towards a bonfire at his majeſty's going to Parliament, 1s. 6d.

† Leiceſter.

‡ Dr. Featley's gift of a ſun-dial over the church porch (A. 1625) is noticed in a table of benefactions.

The following items occur in the Churchwardens' Accounts.

A. 1626. Payd to the bricklayer for paving the church, and for ſtuſſe and workmanſhip in placing Dr. Featley's new ſun dial upon the church, 2l. 13s. 2½d.

A. 1636. Payd to George Hollis for paynting work belonging to the church dial, 6l.

Payd to the joyner for the frame of the church dial, 1l.

EXTRA-

EXTRAORDINARY ACTS AND OCCURRENCES
IN LAMBETH CHURCH.

A. 1315, 4 kal. August. John de Rose, chancellor, and Robert de Norton, auditor, to archbishop Walter de Raynold, made a decree upon a difference between Thomas de Woldham, bishop of Rochester, and Robert, vicar of Dartford, respecting an augmentation of the endowment of that vicarage *.

A. 1412, March 6. The convocation which met in the chapter-house of St. Paul's, London, was continued to Lambeth church; where, on Wednesday, June 6, archbishop Arundell, with the prelates and clergy, condemned many treatises containing certain heretical and erroneous conclusions; and the tenors of those which were most obnoxious, to the number of upwards of three hundred, are specified in the register of that primate †.

A. 1463, July 16. The whole convocation being assembled in St. Paul's cathedral, Simon Harrison, dressed in the habit of a Dominican, or preaching frier, was brought before the archbishop (Bouchier) and his brethren. He was, on suspicion, apprehended by the archbishop's chaplains, whilst saying mass in Lambeth church; and, on being interrogated, he confessed that he had committed idolatry, by celebrating mass for a long time, though he was only an acolyte. He was delivered into the custody of the bishop of Winchester, to be punished; but the sentence afterwards passed upon him is not noticed ‡. Keyser, in his Travels, vol. I. p. 414, relates the cruel punishment of a clergyman in Milan for the same offence. A scaffold being erected before the church where the crime was committed, he was sentenced first to read mass, and, as soon as he began, the first leaf was torn out, after which his canonical robes were pulled off. He was then delivered over to the civil magistrate; by whose order, the thumbs, with the fore and middle fingers of both his hands, between which, at the elevation he held the host, being first burnt to a coal, he was hanged. He had pleaded in vain, that the pope's bull of his ordination was on the road from Rome; and the interest of his relations, who were persons of some note, was to as little purpose.

A. 1555. The Legatine Synod assembled at Lambeth palace was, February 10, by monition from the prolocutor, continued to the next day, to meet in Lambeth church, for the purpose of hearing the publication of the provincial constitutions of cardinal Pole §.

* Registrum Rossense by Thorpe, p. 302.

+ Wilkins, Concil. vol. III. p. 338.

‡ Ibid. p. 585.

§ Ibid. vol. IV. p. 132.

Sir Francis Goston, Stock-				For the trees that were in			
well,	-	-	1 0 0	the church-yard,	-	2 10 0	
Mr. Christopher Woodward,	1	0 0		Of the Ladie Hunt, Lambeth			
Mr. William Beeston,	-	0 10 0		Deane,	-	-	0 12 0

Lambeth in com. Surr. 1623.

Mem. That this landscott was granted unto the parishioners of Lambeth, by Sir Thomas Ridley, knt. ordinary for Surry, for the enlarging the church-yard, and other reparations to be done about the church, whereupon the churchwardens now beinge, as well with the moneys collected by the same landscott, as also appeared by their account, as also with a gratuity of 20l. given by the lord archbishop of Canterbury for that purpose, did take downe the old walle on the south side of the church-yard, and builded a new wall of brick close adjoining to the common sewer or ditch there, so as the elme trees standing upon the ground, without the old wall, were digged down and sold by the churchwardens, which said ground so taken in to be added unto the church-yard conteyneth in length from east to west 127 foote and a half of assize, little more or lesse; in breadth at the west head thereof, from the newe walle to a mark or stake set by the church-yard side, 21 foote of assize, little more or lesse; and in breadth at the east head thereof, 12 foote of assize, little more or lesse.

How soon this ground was consecrated is not certain; the fees paid to the bishop's officers are entered among the disbursements of 1627*. Dr. Featley preached upon the occasion; and it appears by the first paragraph of his sermon, that the number of inhabitants who had died of the plague, had rendered this new inclosure necessary. The text was Acts vii. 16; the subject Abraham his purchase, and this the introductory passage†.

“ Upon the hearing of my text read, I suppose many look for a funerall sermon, and have already so christened my future discourse in their preconceits. For here is the carrying of the dead, and the interring, together with a place for buriall, purchased by Abraham for him and his heirs for ever. But as Isaac said to his father Abraham, behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lambe for a burnt offering? so they may reason with themselves, behold the bearers, and a sepulchre, and the ground, but where is the corpse to be laid in it? My answer hereunto must be, a thanksgiving to God, whose mercy hath altered the case with us, because his compassions fail not. It stood lately with us, when the waies of Sion mourned, because none walked in them; and the gates of the sanctuary lamented, because almost none, specially of the better ranke, who left us desolate, entered at them. Wee saw, with weeping eyes and bleeding hearts, a presse as it were of dead corpses; and many suing for a reversion of a void roome in our

* Paid for consecrating the church-yard, and for fees and other duties, 2l. 13s. 9d. A. 1626. Received of Sir George Paule, for stones left at the building the church-yard wall, 6s.

† Clavis Mystica, p. 825.

“ dormitory ; but now (God be blessed) we have a place given for buriall, and
 “ no corpses at this present to *take reall and corporall possession thereof*. How be
 “ it, because what hath befallen us heretofore, may also hereafter, and if death
 “ should strike any at this present *without a writ of removall*, which cannot bee *sued*
 “ *out of any court*, for ought I know, *against the dead*, wee know not where to
 “ bestow them : wee could doe noe lesse in Christian charity and providence, than
 “ procure the bounds of our Golgotha to be enlarged. For, though other houses
 “ and tenements *stand void with us*, the grave shall never *want guests*, nor the
 “ church-yard and vaults under ground *tenants against their will*. All men and
 “ women are flowers, and all flowers will fall, and when they are ready to fall,
 “ we shall have *slips* (I feare), but too many to *plant* this parcell of ground, which
 “ we have gained in by the gift of the father of this sicchem.”

The Doctor concludes in the like fanciful style :

“ All church-yards by the ancients are termed KOIMHTHPIA, *dormitories* or
 “ *dortories*, wherein they lie, that *sleep in Jesus*. Now it is most uncivill to presse
 “ into, or any way abuse the bed-chamber of the living, and much more of the
 “ dead. What are graves in this dormitory but sacred *vestries*, wherein we lay up
 “ our *old garments* for a time, and after take them out, and resume them *new dressed*
 “ and *trimmed*, and *gloriously adorned*, and made *shining* and *exceeding white as snow*,
 “ (so as no fuller on earth can white them). These shining raiments God bestow
 “ upon us all at the last, for the merits of the death and buriall of our Lord and
 “ Saviour, &c.”

Concerning an intended acquisition of another piece of burial ground, and from
 the same cause, there is an order in the vestry minutes, 1665, August 29, “ for
 “ purchasing a lease of certain tenements, and piece of ground, brickwalled
 “ round, lying in or near Lambeth field, the ground to be forthwith used for a
 “ burying place in respect of the great necessities thereof in this time of visita-
 “ tion of the plague*, and to be hereafter consecrated, or so much thereof as
 “ shall

* In the Churchwardens' Accounts are these memoranda relative to the plague at different years.

1568. Received of my lord's grace of Canterbury at sondrie times, when the	1.	s.	d.
town was infested with the plague, - - - - -	0	10	0
A. 1578 and 9. Payd for two books of the order set forth by the quene for the			
plague, - - - - -	0	0	6
A. 1579. Payd to the viewers of the deade, - - - - -	0	3	8
A. 1593. Payd for wrightinge a booke of them that were visited with the plague,	0	0	6
A. 1624. Payd for a book of orders for the sicknesse, - - - - -	0	0	6
A. 1625. Payd for two bookes for the fast, - - - - -	0	1	6
A. 1640. Payd to Mr. Smith for bords for the pest house, and other timber,	3	0	0
A. 1641 and 2. June 5, to May. Mr. Hinde, the senior churchwarden, died			
of the plague this year, and his accounts as churchwarden could not be found.			
Received by half a years' assessment allowed towards the visited houses,	19	19	10½
A. 1645. Payd to the bearers for carrying Edward Burleigh to be buried, who			
died of the plague, - - - - -	0	8	9
			Parish

"shall be hereafter agreed upon." If the lease was purchased, there was no such appropriation of the premises. But some years after archbishop Tenison granted to the parish a piece of ground, which is now used for a place of burial*.

In several pages of the Old Churchwardens' Book, there are items of rent received for two houses in the church-yard, the donor of which is not known. They were inhabited by the priests, who officiated at the church, one of whom paid ten shillings a year for his house, and the other five shilling a year for his chamber; and another entry notices two pence paid by a woman for two days hire of a room†. From 1586 to 1604, the curate resided in one of these houses, which from that circumstance was called the curate's or minister's house. In 1586, it was agreed in vestry, that Mr. Hammond the curate, should pay xxxvi. s. and viii. d. a year for his house, during the time he should continue curate; but, June 22, 1592, the vestry raised the rent to xli. s. to his successor Sir Hargrove, who was also to maintain the reparations of the house. This house was afterwards occupied by Henry Gardener for several years, and when he died, by his widow, till 1623. The clerk or sexton lived in the other house, and twenty shillings was the annual rent of it.

These tenements being, in 1623, in manifest decaye and dilapidated, and there being no church stock, nor means whereby the churchwardens might repay or re-edifie them, the parishioners of vestry made a grant of them to John Baylie of Lambeth, starchmaker. They are described as standing between the common

Parish Register.

A. D. 1602.	In the months of August, September, and October, persons buried,	29.
A. D. 1603 (the year of the plague).	In the same months, - - -	441

A. D. 1624.	In July, August, September, and October, - - -	93
A. D. 1625 (year of the plague).	In the same months, - - -	485

A. D. 1665 (year of the plague).	In August, September, October, November,	531
----------------------------------	--	-----

				l.	s.	d.
A. D. 1642.	Payd for visited houses,	-	-	42	2	6
A. D. 1643.	Payd to the visited houses,	-	-	39	9	4
A. D. 1579.	Payd to the viewers of the dead,	-	-	0	3	8
A. D. 1640.	Payd to wid wells shut up for fear of the plague,	-	-	0	8	6

* History of Parish, p. 40.

† A. 1515. Received of Sir William Argall for a yer's rent due at Michaelmas, xs. A. 1519. Of Sir Alexander Preeft for ii. yers rent of his chamber in the churche-yerde, xs. A. 1520. Of Sir Robert Collett for a quarters rent of on of the howstys in the churche yarde at Midsummer, xv. d. A. 1520. Of a woman for on of the howstys in the churche yerde for ii days hyer, iij. d.

fewer

fewer* and the church-yard, with a garden plott, and a backside or yard, and the premises to conveyne in length from east to west fiftie foote of assize, little more or lesse, and from north to south twenty-one foot of assize, little more or lesse. They were demised upon these conditions, that when rebuilt by Bailie he should hold them for thirty one years from Lady-day 1624, at the rate of a pepper corn for the first two yeares, and of three pounds a yeare for the remainder of the term. He built four tenements; and by a new agreement in 1629 he relinquished the original grant, accepting in lieu of it only the house next the water-side, for the term of twenty-five years, upon paying yearly a pepper corn rent. But in consideration of the resignation, as also for the payment of ten shillings yearly (after twenty-five years were expired) for ever, it was further stipulated, that the parishioners should keep in good and sufficient repair the tomb-stone and monument lately erected by John Baylie, in memory of Elizabeth his late wife, and her posterity, and that the ground under the tomb-stone should not be otherwise used, but shoulde remaine the sepulture for him and his successors. The monument is fixed, within the church, to the south wall of the south aisle, near Leigh's chapel, and the inscription printed in the History of the Parish †. According to the table of benefactions, Baylie expended 45*l.* in rebuilding these houses ‡; and in the Churchwardens' Accounts are the following items relative to them.

A. 1624. Paid to Mr. Adie for his counsell touching the church- l. s. d.
yardie and building there, - - - - - 0 10 0

A. 1636. Paid for writing a certificate to my lord of Canterbury
concerning Mr. Baylie's houses, - - - - - 0 3 9
which was most probably the attestation in archbishop Laud's register noticed by Dr. Ducarel §.

Mem. That I have allotted a little part of the church-yard for George Denham, to inclose for passage from his house, paying therefore 1*d.* a yere; and this to endure during the pleasure of me and my successors. Thomas Blague.

Written Junii 22, 1592. (Churchwardens' Account Book.)

A. 1670, November 10. Ordered that a brick wall of seven feet high be erected from the north-east corner of the chancel to my lord archbishop's wall, to prevent all nuisances. Vestry Book.

* A. 1570. Payd for vi pieces of tymber for a newe bridge over the dytche on the south side the churche-yard, vis. viii. Churchwardens' Accounts.

† Append. p. 35.

‡ Hist. of Par. p. 37. The present rent of these houses is 23*l.*

§ Ibid. App. p. 120.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN STEELE'S PAPERS WHICH ARE NOT NOTICED IN THE APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

THE CHANCEL.

Against the east end of the south wall is a small but beautiful monument, of various coloured Italian marble, being a tablet between two cantelievers, which supports a picht pediment, on whose top stands a globe or ball, behind which is raised a pyramid. The inscription saith,

"Near this place lye buried two sons and two daughters of the right reverend GEORGE HOOPER, late lord bishop of Bath and Wells, and ABIGAIL his wife, daughter of RICHARD GUILFORD, of this place, gent. who all died in their infancy. The last in the year 1694.

This monument was erected to their memory by ABIGAIL PROWSE, the only surviving child, widow of JOHN PROWSE, of Axbridge, in the county of Somerset, esq."

In the base of the monument is a shield bearing gyronney of eight, OR and ER-MINE, a castle triple towered SABLE. Impaled with OR, a saltire between four martlets SABLE *.

THE MIDDLE ISLE.

On the floor lies a grey stone inscribed :

In memory of John Clayton, gentleman, of this parish, who departed this life the 27th of August, 1723, in the 35th year of his age.

At the head of the last, lies also a large stone, and thereon the following inscription :

Here lyeth the body of Ewin Richins, who departed this life the 13th of November, Anno Dom. 1715. Aged 40 years.

At the west end of the middle isle, adjoining to the cupboard for the bread given by Mrs. Margaret Oakley †, on the east side, is a white marble table, with a compass cornice adorned with three flaming lamps, and hath the following inscription :

* As in the History of Lambeth Parish Dr. Ducarel has omitted this memorial of bishop Hooper's family, an enquiry was made whether there was any such monument remaining. And the answer given was in the negative. But, on being noticed by Mr. Lysons in the Environs of London, it was examined, and the description and inscription in Steele's papers found to be correct. It is however, placed so high, that from the floor all the letters are not discernible.

† Hist. of Par. p. 38.

- " *Memoriæ et virtutibus sacrum*
 " *Nicholai Hookes Armigeri*
 " *Conditi in illo quem prope extruxit tumulo.*
 " *En hospes moriture virum*
 " *Qui*
 " *Summam dubiis rebus probitatem,*
 " *Sincerâ in Deum pietate,*
 " *Speſtatâ in utrumque Carolum fide*
 " *Eximiâ in omnes charitate,*
 " *Moribus ſuaviſſimis,*
 " *Et limatiſſimo ingenio*
 " *Omnibus elegantioris literaturæ ornamentis exculto*
 " *Mire adornavit.*
 " *Hoc*
 " *Pignus pietatis monumentum poſuit*
 " *Johannes Hookes ſuperſtes*
 " *Nepos ſi quis alius mœſtiſſimus*
 " *In lachrymarum confortio.*
 " *Obiit 7 Nov. 1712. Æt. 84.*
 " *Elizabetha conjux chariſſima obiit 29 Nov. 1691.*
 " *Quæ (cum fratre, ſore et multiplici prole)*
 " *In eodem quieſcit tumulo."*

Beneath is a ſhield bearing Argent, a chevron between three owls, Azure. On a ſcutcheon of pretence of the laſt, a chevron inter three pheons, Or, within a border Ermine.

On the floor before this monument, at the foot of the gallery ſtairs, lies a ſtone, whereon is carved a flower de luce within a ducal coronet on a torce, between *N.* and *H.*

HOWARD'S CHAPEL.

Under the gallery ſtairs is a white marble, inſcribed :

Here lyeth Joanna Maria Wayman, daughter of Mr. John Wayman, by Eve his wife ; borne the 12th of January, 1618-19 ; died the 28th of April, 1679.

Near the laſt, on a large grey ſtone, is written ;

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Peter Schrieber, who departed this life the 26th of September, 1715, aged 57 years.

CHURCH-YARD.

At the ſouth ſide of the eaſt end of the church-yard is an altar tomb of ſtone, yet raiſed but a ſmall height from the ground, and thus inſcribed :

" Here

“ Here lyes what remains of
Mrs. Ann Jefferies.
Whose maiden name was Heath.
Ob. May 1735.

Once
Neat and yet genteel, handsome and agreeable,
Sweet in her manners, innocent in her life,
Generous and obliging, sensible and discreet.

Now
Food for worms, and cloathed
With the deformity of the grave.
But, reader, don't think
Such worth shall lye buried in oblivion.
No—be assured she shall find
What she ardently wish'd for,
A happy immortality.
What though no costly urn preserves her dust,
Nor hallowed walls support her marble bust,
There is—from whom her form shall never part
Till the last pang shall tear it from his heart.”

I must not omit (concludes Steel) that the learned Mr. Ashmole saith his worthy friend, Thomas Sanderfin, Esq. died near Epsom, May 19, and was buried in this church May the 24th, 1681. Ashmole's Diary, p. 64, and Par. Reg. Descriptions of Monuments and Arms, from Steele's Papers.

MIDDLE AILE.

Against the north wall, opposite to the pulpit, is a curious monument of white Italian marble, with an inscription * on a table between two pilasters that support a compass pediment thereon, in the middle of an urn, from which proceed festoons of flowers extending towards a couple of camps. The base terminates on a cherub's head, above which is a shield bearing Gules, six cross crozlets fitchée, three, two, and one, Or, impaling Ermines, on a cross quarter pierced Argent, four ferdemoulins Sable. The crest, on a torse, a phenix Azure, beaked Or, sacrificing itself, proper.

On the same wall, betwixt two of the arches, is a hatchment, bearing Sable, three covered cups, Argent, on a scutcheon of pretence party per Pale Azure and Vert, a chevron between three hinds trippant Or.

* See Hist. of Parish, Appen. p. 34. T. Theobald.

Also near the organ-loft hangs a hatchment that bears, Ermin, a bend Verre, cottized Sable *, impaled with Azure, a star of sixteen points, Or. The crest, on a wreath a mount Vert, thereon a hound sejant, Or, collared Gules.

SOUTH AILE.

Against the south wall. Monument of Martha Eldridge †. On the cornish is a small urn; and beneath, on the base, are the arms on a lozenge, Azure, a cross formy fitché, Or; on a chief of the last, three covered cups of the first. Impaled with Argent, a cross crosslet fitchée Gules, between three martlets Sable.

LEIGH'S CHAPEL.

Over the stair-case of the gallery—monument of Hammond ‡. It is a neat monument of white Italian marble; on the top is a large urn, from which proceeds festoons of fruit and flowers. In the base is a shield, bearing, Party per pale, Gules and Azure. And Dr. Thompson is noticed by Wood, A.O. vol. II. Fasti, p. 192. Gules and Azure, three demi-lions passant guardant, Or; impaling, Party per pale indented, Argent and Azure. The crest is, on a torce, a wolf's head erased, per fess indented Or and Azure. On each side the arms is a small shield; the first bears Hammond, as before, impaled with, Gules, a chevron between three owles, Or. The other is Hammond, impaling Party per pale, Azure and Gules, a chevron countercharged, inter three eagles displayed Argent.

Against the East end of the North wall—monument of Reynolds §. On an open compass pediment is a shield bearing three coats pale-ways. First, Argent, a chevron cheque, Gules and Azure, between three cross-crosslets fitché of the last. The second, Argent a cross moline, Gules, in the first quarter a torteaux. The third is, Argent, a fess, dancette between three roses Gules. The crest is, out of a crown mural, Or, a demy-hound, saliant, Argent, eared and collared gold, whereunto is affixed a chain of the last; under the inscription in the base of the monument is a beautiful groupe of three cherubims heads.

Grave-stone of Broughton ||.—Over the inscription is a carved shield, bearing thereon a chevron between three bears passant, within a border. The crest, on a wreath, a wolf passant, different from that on the hatchment, which is a bear.

At the foot of Sir John Leigh's tomb lies a fragment of black marble, on which is a shield, bearing two bars and a canton, with mantling and crest, on a torce a bird perching on the stock of a tree, fess-ways—imagined by Steele to have been the arms and crest of Woodward **.

* Qu. the arms of James Plume, Esq, of Vaux Hall, who, in 1715, served the office of high sheriff of Surrey.

† Hist. of Par. App. p. 36.

‡ Ibid. p. 61.

§ Ibid. p. 58.

|| Ibid. p. 57.

** Ibid. p. 56.

Grave-stone of Ashmole*.—The crest, on a mount Verdant, Mercury preparing to fly: between two naked boys (the Celéstial Sign Gemini) sitting at his feet proper.

THE CHANCEL.

Grave-stone of Thompson†.—On a shield over the inscription is his arms, being a fess embattled between three falcons close:—Steele supposed these arms should be, party per fess, counterchanged.

Tomb-stone of Thomas Clere‡.—On the North side of the chancel lies an ancient grey stone inlaid with brass; thereon is engraved the portrait of a gentleman completely armed, as also a shield, bearing on a fess three eaglets displayed, quartered with a cross moline, and a crescent for difference. By which arms, says Steele, we are assured that this was the tomb-stone of Thomas Clere Esq. mentioned in Stow's Survey, p. 790.

To the epitaph on Thomas Clere, by the earl of Surrey, Steele subjoins this note: "This epitaph, though differing in some words, is seen in Camden's Remains; but "the most considerable disagreement is in the account given of his age; here we "find him not twenty-eight years old, whilst that in Camden makes him older by "above twenty years."

More East, lies an ancient inlaid stone, on which is seen the engraven effigies of a lady in her mantle of estate, whereon are the arms and quarterings of Howard, viz. 1st, on a bend, between six crosslets fitchée, an escutcheon, thereon a demy-lion pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure counter-flowered. 2dly, three lions passant guardant, in chief a file of three points. 3dly, a lion rampant. 4thly, Checkey; impaling, 1. a chevron between three mullets. 2. on a chevron three flower-de-luces. 3. on a cross, five escallops. Lastly, two lions passant guardant. Grave-stone of lady Katharine Howard§.

In the History of the Parish, Append. p. 44. it is mentioned that of the eight distinct coats of arms placed over the tomb of Dr. Mompeyson, the arms of Sir Noel Caron were, *Sable*, a bend Azure, Semi of fleurs de lis Or. These coats are thus emblazoned by Steele. "Those on the dexter side are, 1st, *Argent*, on a bend Azure, Semy of flower de luzes, Or; 2d, *Argent*, a chevron *Sable*; 3d, *Argent*, a chevron *Gules*, between three trefoiles slipped, *Vert*; 4th, Or, a saltire *Sable*. On the sinister side, *Argent*, a chevron *Gules*, between three torteauxes; 2. Or, a fess embattled *Sable*; 3. *Cheque*, *Argent* and *Gules*, a chief *Sable*. The last is *Vert*, but the charge so very obscure I cannot discern what it should be.

On the west of Sir Noel Caron's trophies is a small black marble table, between two pilasters of alabaster; over them is an open pitched pediment, and on the base is a scull crowned with laurel. The arms on the shield are, *Sable*, a bend between six bees volant en arreau *Argent*, with a crescent for difference, impaling a fess between three boars heads coupé. The crest on a torse is a castle triple-towered, thereon

* Hist. of Par. App. p. 59.

† Ibid. p. 38, 43.

‡ Ibid. p. 42, 43.

§ Ibid. p. 40.

an armed arm, the hand holding a sword. The inscription writ with gold, &c. Monument of Beeston*.

The coats of arms on the Skipwith atchievement, as emblazoned in the History of the Parish, Ap. p. 47, 48, do not all correspond with those in Steele's papers, who thus describes them. First, Barry of ten, Argent and Gules, in chief a greyhound currant Sable; secondly, quarterly Sable and Or, a bend Argent; thirdly, Argent, three bars Gules, each charged with five flower de luces Or; fourthly, Argent, two bars Gules within a border Sable; fifthly, Gules, two single arches in chief, and a double one in base, Argent, supported by as many piers, with bases and capitals Or; sixthly, Argent, a cross ingrailed Gules; seventhly, Azure a lion rampant Ermine; eighthly, Sable, three chefs-rooks, Argents; ninthly, Or, a chevron Gules, between three flower de luces Azure; tenthly, Or, fretty of ten pieces, Azure, on a canton Gules, a cross moline Argent; eleventhly, Argent, a falcon proper, armed, jessed and belled Or, perching on the stock of a tree Vert; the twelfth is Sable, a fess between three doves Argent, beaked and membered Gules. The crest is, on a wreath, portcullis Gules, handled, nailed and armed Or. On each side of this shield there are two small escutcheons, the first bearing Skipwith; the other with the same impaled with Argent, three bars and a canton Gules.

Atchievement of Edith Doddington †.

Whereon, writes Steele, is a lozenge bearing, Sable three bugle horns, Argent, fringed Gules, impaling Argent, a fess florey, counter florey Gules, between three ravens proper.

HOWARD'S CHAPEL.

Against the wall on the East side of the arch near the chancel hangs a small table, having on a lorange, Azure, a chevron between three croflets, Or, on a chief Gules, a lion passant of the second. Beneath are the letters M. M.

Above this is the hatchment of John Roblston Esq; the arms, Argent, a cinquefoil Azure, on a chief Gules, a lion of England, quartering, Or, a chevron Gules, and canton Ermine.

The crest is a falcon's head erect proper, beaked Or.

Monument of Richard Marsh. ‡ —A shield, bearing on a bend, three leopards heads.

CHURCH-YARD.

Tomb of the family of Richards. § —Above the inscription is a carved shield bearing a chevron between three dolphins naiant. Impaling, a bull passant inter three fishes hauriant. The crest is on a torse, a leopard's head jessant a flower deluce.

Thus described by Steele: a handsome altar tomb of Portland stone, with a black marble ledger.

* Hist. of Par. App. p. 45.

† Ibid. p. 33.

‡ Ibid. p. 34.

§ Ibid. p. 74.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF LAMBETH.

TOTAL YEARLY RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, AND BALANCES.

Receipts. l. s. d.	Payments. l. s. d.	Balances. l. s. d.
1515.— — — —	— — —	In primis receyved in the box, - - - 2 11 8
1516.— — — —	— — —	In primis in the box, - 4 19 0
1517.— — — —	— — —	—The same, - - - 12 15 4 ob.
1518.— — — —	— — —	—Receyved of redy money in the box, - - - 16 14 6
1519.— — — —	— — —	— — — in the box of rede money, - 16 15 0
1520.— — — —	— — —	15 19 0
1521.— — — —	— — —	Within the box of redy mo- ney, with a broken grote, 16 12 6 ob.
		The greateſt charge for repayrs of any in the book, amounting to 26l. 12s. 3d.
1522.— — — —	— — —	In galyhalpenys in the box with a broken grote, - 0 2 0
— 95 14 0 ob.	101 14 4 ob.	So ye payments is more than the receyts by - 5 19 10
1523.— 12 18 1 ob.	12 3 0 ob.	So there remayneth in the box, - - - 0 15 1 ob.
		Detts awyng to the churche of the preſent accompts. Imprimis of mayſter par- ſon, vii. vii. ob.
1524.— 9 4 9	8 14 11	remaynes in the churche boxe, - - - 0 9 10
		Item the churchwardens ow to the ſexten a quarter wages due at Mydfomer laſt paſt iiis. iiid. Item for hole yeare waſhyng iiis. Item, to the pariſhe clarke

for

Receipts. l. s. d.	Payments. l. s. d.		Balances. l. s. d.
		for a quarter wages dew at Mydfomer, xvi s. viii d.	
1525.— 20 3 2	14 6 10 ob.		5 6 3 ob.
1526.— 20 16 5	18 17 7 ob.	And foremaynes in the churche boxe, - -	1 18 9 ob.
		Detts belonging to the churche of Lambythe: Master Par- fon owyth for payng of his chauncell, vii s. viii d*. Item, master dofter Pertte owythe xi s. Item, the wyffe of John Stanton owyth a challes (the bequest of her houfband) price liii s. iii d.	
1527.— 24 14 7 ob.	18 7 2	And foremayneth in the churche boxe delyvered to the church- wardence newly chofen,	6 7 1 ob.
1528.— 14 0 11 ob.	11 13 10	Delyvered in the churche boxe,	1 7 1
1529.— 18 16 11 ob.	18 13 9 ob.	And so remayneth in the churche box, - -	0 3 2
1530.— 9 2 11	8 17 5	And foremaynys in the churche box, - - -	0 5 6
1531.— — — —	— — —	Lefte in the cherche box all thyngs dyschargett, -	2 11 5
1532.— — — —	— — —	There remayneth in the box,	3 0 1 ob.
1533.— — — —	— — —	There remayned in the cherche box (with a gylte ob.)	3 1 3
1534.— — — —	— — —	All there accounts made and detts remayneth in the cherche boxe no more, but detts to receyve of the executores of Peter Daw- fon, xxxv s. vii d. and of Blakeetts wyfe, 5 s.	
1535.— — — —	— — —	All thyngs clere discharged and accounted dew to the	

* From this sum being mentioned as a debt from the parson in the accounts of three years, it should seem that master Ambrose Payne might have his doubts whether he were subject to the charge of paying the chancel.

churche,

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Receipts. l. s. d.	Payments. l. s. d.	church, and the sayde pa- ryshioners to the church- wardens, xxv s.	Balances. l. s. d.
1536.— — — —	— — —	All thyngis rekenyd and acon- tyd, there remayneth in the cherch box, —	0 6 0
1537.— — — —	— — —	The cherche howythe the chandelar for ii torchis and xxiii to the sayde wardene.	
1538.— — — —	— — —	There remayneth in the boxe, with a gyte ob. —	0 3 0
1539.— — — —	— — —	There remaynthe in the boxe,	5 3 2 ob.
1540.— — — —	— — —	There remayneth in the boxe,	6 14 7 ob.
1543.— — — —	— — —	Soc alle countes accounted, all allowance allowed ther re- mayneth in the church box,	3 7 10
1544.— — — —	— — —	All things descharged well and trewly, we have lette in the cherche box, —	7 5 0
1545.— — — —	— — —	Lette in the cherche box,	5 17 6 ob.
1546.— — — —	— — —	Lette in the cherche box, —	6 0 0
1547.— — — —	— — —	All thyngs recknyd; accounted, and payd, there remayneth in the church box, —	3 3 11
1548.— — — —	— — —	All things truly reconed, counted, and payde, re- mayneth in the church box in corrant mony, as mony gothe now at this daye,	12 5 2
1551 to 1554.— — — —	— — —	Oct. viii. all thyngs accompt- ed and discharged, they leave in the church box, —	21 6 4
1555. } for 3 years. 1556. }			
1557.— 66 4 3	56 14 9 ob.	So remayneth in the church box of corante mone,	9 9 5 ob.
1 Eliz. Oct. 1.			
3 Eliz. Oct. 1. Account for 2 years.		Delyverd in the church box of corante and lawful mones,	8 15 0
3, 4 Eliz. Oct. 1. Account for 1 year *.		Delyvered in the box,	9 8 5

* Mem. Payd for clenfing and schoring the dyche agens the church-yard, from the lytill
brige goyng into the church-yard to the end of the house where the sexten dwelleth, containing
by estimation xii rods, at xii the rod.

4, 5 Eliz. Oct. 1.	Account for 1 year.	Remeyneth in the church box in money,	1. s. d. 7 0 0
5, 6 Eliz. Michs.	Account for 1 year.	Remayned in money in the church boxe, with a gage of vs.	8 3 6
Receipts.			
1. s. d.	1. s. d.		
1565.— 16 1 0	7 19 10	Delivered to the newe church- wardens, and a gage of 5s.	7 16 2
1566.— 16 11 8 *	8 15 4	Remayned in the church boxe in redy money with ye gage,	7 16 4
1567.— 17 4 1	7 19 0	Remayneth in the church boxe, and the said gage,	9 5 1
1568.— 23 7 11	18 7 9	Remayneth, &c. and the said gage,	5 0 2
1569.— 16 9 6	10 2 9	Remayneth due to the church boxe. In rede mony. And vs. was lent, by Francis Wil- mot and John Bagshaw, to Richard Tompson, mole taker, deceased,	6 1 9
1570.— 24 15 3	18 4 9	Remayneth dewe to the church boxe,	6 10 6
Including for the sale of vestments, 7l. 9s. 10d.		That is to saie,	1. s. d. 1. s. d.
		In redie mony,	- 2 9 10
		In Mr. Ol. St. John's hands,	- - - 3 7 4
		In Button's hands for rent,	- - - 0 13 4
		Remaine in dett in Mr. Wil- mot's and Bagshaw's hands, being churchwardens be- fore,	- - - - - 0 5 0
		Received for a stone of chryf- tall folde by consent of the parish,	- - - - - 0 1 3
		And so in all,	6 16 9
1571.— 16 15 11	8 7 5		8 8 6
1572.— 18 13 7	6 6 1	Refts owing 1l. 3s. 4d. in redie money,	11 4 2

* The receipts are afterwards stated at only 15l. 15s. 8d.

Receipts.			Payments.			Balances.		
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1573.—	20	19 5	9	12	5	Dew to the church boxe,	11	7 0
1574.—	22	11 6	9	18	3	Remayneth to the church box in redye money,	12	13 3
1575.—	28	1 6	11	0	1	Resteth in detts xxs. in redye money in church box,	17	1 5
1576.—	28	1 6	8	18	1	Resteth in the church boxe in redye mony, - - -	19	3 5
1577.—	30	8 11	8	18	9	Remayneth in the church boxe in redye money, - - -	21	10 2
1577 to March 1, yere and quarter. }						For precious stones, iiid.		
1579.—	33	16 0	11	12	9	Resteth in the church boxe in readie money, - - -	22	3 3
1579.—	34	10 2	18	14	6ob.	Resteth in redye mony and delivered to newe church- wardens, - - -	15	15 7ob.
This year's account begins thus : Firste, the sayde accomptans doe charge themselves to have received of Dr. Aubreye and of Dr. Clarke, out of Wheler's office, to the use of the church of Lambhithe, xxi lb. xiii. vii. and one peny in a cloute.								
1580.—	23	19 11	8	3	10	So resteth in redye money, and delivered over, - - -	15	16 1
						Richard Mafon and Mericke Sondaye sureties for Francis Wilmot to answer the church stocke.		
1581.—	38	18 2	9	18	8	So remains in the church box, - - -	18	19 6
						Stocke delivered to Francys Wilmot.		
						Anthony Vause and Merick Sondey, sureties.		
1582.—	33	4 2	15	10	0ob.	So remayneth, - - -	17	14 1ob.
1583.—	32	17 2ob.	12	17	5ob.	So remayneth, - - -	19	19 9
1584.*—	47	11 9	30	15	9	So resteth in money, - - -	16	16 0
1585.—	32	11 1ob.	10	17	8	So resteth, - - -	21	13 11ob
1586.—	41	17 5	42	11	0	So resteth due to these ac- countants, iiis. 6d. ob.		

* Of the receipts in 1584, 9l. 3s. od. was by collection towards new-casting the bells.

Receipts.			Payments.			Mem. Sum total of charges for building—xxix lb. xii s.	Balance.				
Sum. omnis.											
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
1587.—	18	16	8	16	1	1		So resteth due,	-	-	2 15 7
1588.—	19	11	0	19	4	3		So resteth,	-	-	0 6 9
1589.—	17	5	11	15	8	4		So resteth due,	-	-	1 17 7
1590.—	18	6	0	16	4	0		So resteth due, stock delivered to Rd. Dye,	-	-	2 2 0
1591.—	17	11	11	13	5	10		So resteth due,	-	-	4 6 1
1592.—	21	13	9	15	18	9		Remaining in the church box,			5 15 0
1593.—	23	3	10	22	12	5		Remaineth in the church box,	-	-	0 11 5
1594.—	15	4	6	15	1	11		So remaineth, (which was paid and so even),	-	-	0 2 7
1595.—	20	12	9	20	1	0		So remaineth xi. ix. Mem. to be allowed for twice ringing as her Majesty past by, 3s. 4d. So remaineth,			0 8 5
1596.—	14	9	2	16	12	0		So remains due to these accomptants,			2 2 10
1597.—	21	2	6	16	3	3		So is due by these accompts,			4 19 3
1598.—	22	2	9	18	15	1		So remayneth,	-	-	3 7 8
1599.—	40	16	7	36	6	1		So remain,	-	-	4 10 6
								Of the receipts, 8l. 2s. 1d. were of the parish towards the charge of the great bell, and 5l. 6s. 8d. iiii years rent before hand of church hopes (or Pedlars Acre) towards the same.			
1600.—	21	1	0	21	0	7		So remains,	-	-	0 0 5
1601.—	15	2	4	17	4	1		So remaineth due to the churchwardens, 41s. 9d.			
1602.—	15	8	10	17	14	9		So remaineth due to the churchwardens, xlvs. 11d.			
1604.—	30	18	3	34	17	0		So is due to the churchwardens, 3l. 18s. 9d.			
				22	8	4		A review of Skidmore's since Sept. 2,	l.	s.	d.
								Receipts,	-	24	7 10
He chargeth himself with paying, - 16 3 8											

Re-

Receipts.			Payments.			The church oweth l. s. d.			Balance.		
						him for 1602, 2 5 11					
						<u>1603, 3 18 9</u>					
						22 8 4					
									l. s. d.		
						So Skidmore oweth, - - -			1 19 6		
1605.—	17	19 9	18	5	1	<u>0 5 4</u>					
1606.—	26	5 0	19	13	4	So remain, - - -			6 11 8		
1607.—	20	11 0	20	7	2	So remain with 10s. received					
						at Pratt's yard, - - -			0 3 10		
1608.—	18	4 6	13	12	9ob.	So remaineth stock delivered					
						to Mr. Weston, - - -			4 11 8ob.		
1609.—	41	2 4ob.	46	0	4	So due to the churchwardens,					
						iiii l. xvii s. xi d. ob.					
						Among the receipts are of the					
						lord archbishop, a volun-					
						tary gift, 5l. of Sir Thomas					
						Parrie, voluntary, 13s. and					
						collected by landfcott.					
						In the archbishop's l. s. d.					
						liberty, - 3 10 8ob.					
						In the prince's, 5 12 3ob.					
						In the Lambeth					
						Marsh, 2 10 11ob.					
						In Lambeth, 4 19 4					
1610.—	29	12 0	24	19	8	So remaineth due to the church,			4 12 4		
1611.—	24	3 6	22	3	4	<u>2 0 2</u>					
1612.—	20	11 6	48	17	2	So remain, - - -			4 16 7		
Land fcott,	29	1 1									
Old lead,	4	1 2									
Sum omn.	53	13 9									
1613.—	28	9 9ob.	24	10	1ob.	So remain in the church					
						stocke, - - -			3 19 8		
1614.—	25	11 1	25	14	4	So the parish is indebted to					
						churchwardens, 3s. 3d.					
1615.—	30	10 0ob.	31	19	8	So the parish is indebted to					
						churchwardens, 11. 9s. 7d. ob.					
						Received by voluntary contributions, as also of the					
						holders, for repaying and beautifying the church, and					
						new, casting of 2 bells.					

Receipts.			Payments.			Balance.		
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
106	5	6	106	6	9			
1616.—	24	7	0	25	15	6		
1617.—	28	18	0	32	0	6		
1618.—	22	12	9½	22	10	8		
1619.—	20	15	3 ob.	18	6	4		
1620.—	28	15	7	25	7	8		
1621.—	20	7	11	19	11	2½		
1622.—	12	17	6½	12	15	11½		
1623.—	26	17	6	27	0	6		
	68	4	0	68	4	6		
1624.—	29	16	8	29	3	7		
1625.—	65	3	7¾	64	18	8		
1626.—	12	12	10¾	11	15	10		
1627.—	43	16	5¾	40	4	10		
1628.—	54	11	0	54	2	0		
1628.—	24	1	5	27	11	10		
1630.—	63	5	9	56	12	5		
	25	18	4	—	—	—		
1634.—	47	1	9	50	15	11		
1635.—	46	9	1	45	16	4		
1636.—	43	0	11	41	10	5		
1637.—	35	3	2	35	3	2		
	43	2	5	39	14	10		

So rests due to churchwardens on this account, 1s. 3d.

So the parish remaineth indebted to the churchwarden, 1l. 8s. 6d.

Farther account of contributions received, 56l. 3s. od.

So the parish is indebted to churchwardens, 3l. 2s. 6d.

So remain in purse, - 0 2 1½

So remaine in stock, - 2 8 11½

So remaineth in stock, - 3 7 11

Contributions to the frame about the communion table, 7l. 6s. 2d.

So rest in stock, - 0 16 8½

So remaineth in stock, 0 1 7

Paid more than received, 3s.

Landseott and contributions for enlarging the churchyard, with disbursements.

Reste in stocke, - - 0 12 11

Rest in stocke, - - 0 4 11½

So rest in stock, - - 0 17 0¾

Rest in stock, - - 3 11 11¾

The remaynder given to Rob.

Maybanke, churchwarden, 0 9 0

Remain due to Mr. Friend, 3 10 5

Soe remain in the hands of Mr.

Henry Barnes, - 6 13 4

The ordinary receipts for church duties and rents.

Payd more than received, 3l. 16s. 2d.

Remain due to the parish, 0 12 9

So there remains in stocke to

the parish, - - 1 10 6

The receipts were by an affeiment, - - - - -

Remaining in Mr. Scotson's hands, - - - 3 7 7

1638.

Receipts.			Payments.			Balance.		
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1638.—	71	5	2	75	1	1	Refts due to Mr. Clay l. s. d.	
							from the parish, 3 15 11	
							Whereof the said Mr.	
							Clay hath remain-	
							ing in his hands	
							on account of the	
							plate money, 2 18 0	
1639.—	60	0	1	59	15	2	So that there re-	
							mains to Mr. Goat-	
							ley, - - 0 4 11	
29	5	2½	30	12	8		Receipts were by an assessment,	
							made to defray the charge	
							of diverse indite-ments against	
							the parish, about highways,	
							as also for reparations about	
							the church, and for mend-	
							ing the clocks and bells,	
							paid at the Crown Office	
							for indite-ments, 7l. 13s. 6d.	
1640.—	—	—	—	—	—		The account neither cast up	
							nor signed.	
1641.—	—	—	—	—	—		Mr. Richard Hinde, the church-	
							warden, dyed of the plague,	
							and his accounts could not	
							be found.	
1642.—	92	13	10½	100	14	0	Due to the church. l. s. d.	
							warden, - - 8 0 1½	
							Item in the receipts, ————	
							half a year's tax, 14 8 0	
							Communion and	
							collections for the	
							poor, - - 26 12 2½	
1643.—	65	16	9	68	16	12	Refts due to Mr.	
							Henry White, 3 0 2	
1644.—	68	0	8½	68	5	7	Due to Mr. Robert White, 0 4 10½	
1645.—	45	6	11½	45	5	7	Refts due to the parish, = 0 1 4	

REMARKS.

That there is at present in this country, and from a want of liberality, a much greater inattention to sacred edifices than there was in former ages, is a notion very prevalent; but which, as I conceive, is too hastily admitted. With respect to parish-churches it was a subject of complaint centuries ago: for, among the charges alleged by Wicliffe against the mendicant friers, one was, that parish-churches fell to decay and ruin, in consequence of the people being seduced by their arts to contribute to the churches of the convents*, on a promise, that, by the intercession of St. Francis, his votaries would have the easier access to Heaven; and that their vanity should be gratified by their effigies, richly ornamented, being portrayed in a principal window.

For the favours conferred on posterity, those who have preceded us are entitled to grateful acknowledgments; though at the same time it will not, I trust, be thought invidious to truly appreciate the value of their gifts, and to weigh with candour the motives from which they originated.

Parish-churches, in general, are destitute of elegance in the style of architecture, which was a material saving in the expence of erecting them. The walls of them were, however, substantially constructed, and with a cement far superior to that used for many years past. In this instance they built for posterity, but, as has been truly observed, we cannot avoid having a great esteem for their œconomy, and must admire how speedily the loftiest edifices were raised. They had also an advantage, which is no longer enjoyed, of a profusion of timber in most parts of the kingdom. It was from this circumstance that the roofs were often shingled, and not tiled, though many were covered with only thatch: and within the churches there was a total want of cleanliness, and of attention to the convenience of the persons who frequented them. Most of the churches that were tiled were uncieled, and of course after every fall of snow were extremely wet and uncomfortable; and the paving of churches was comparatively of a late date, and instead of it, earthen floors were covered with straw, or reed, for persons to kneel on, there being before the Reformation hardly any pews, and not many movable seats. White-wash was sparingly used, and what little painting there might be was upon the rood-loft, or within the chancel.

In all these articles there are manifest improvements, even in churches the most retired; and they occasion a constant expence to the parishioners far exceeding what their predecessors subjected themselves to after making due allowance for the

* Lewis's Life of Wicliffe, p. 22; and Coll. N^o 22.

difference in the value of money. The sums total of yearly receipts and disbursements, and the balances extracted from the Churchwardens' Accounts of Lambeth, though the series is imperfect, will warrant this conclusion with respect to that parish; nor do I see any grounds for a suspicion, that there was in that district more parsimony or remissness than in other parishes. On the contrary, I apprehend there may be room to infer, that the inhabitants and occupiers of lands in Lambeth have very often shewn a commendable spirit of improvement. And it is observable, that what they did was chiefly by free gifts, for, with only one exception, in the reign of Queen Mary, that has been noticed in a former page, there was not a recourse to a land-scott till the year 1609. Not but that an assise is in a great degree considered as a voluntary contribution, because it is the act of the parish assembled in vestry, by which the persons present subject themselves equally with those who are absent, to the rate imposed; and this is almost always much higher than they could be compelled to levy by law for work that is only needful.

To ascertain how much has been laid out in Lambeth church of late years is not in my power; but as there have been unquestionably great repairs, and many judicious alterations, I am persuaded, that, could I have obtained the desired information, the communicating of it to the public would have done credit to the parishioners. For a part of the money they are however indebted to a benefactor whose name is unknown, and will not probably be ever discovered; the fines and advance of rent of the piece of ground called Pedlar's Acre, having been appropriated to this use, under an opinion, founded on tradition, that it was originally granted to the church.

Thou shouldest knely before Christ in compas of gold,
In the wyde window westward wel neigh in the mydel,
Pierce, the Ploughman's Creed.

was, as above remarked, the lure held out by the friers to draw in the contributors to the churches of their convent. This kind of compliment, probably, without any previous stipulation, has been paid to the donor of Pedlar's Acre, by exhibiting in painted glass a man bearing a pack, and a dog in attendance upon him. When it was first put up there is no minute, but such a portrait certainly subsisted in 1608, there being in the Churchwardens' Accounts, of that year, an entry of "of two shillings, paid to the glazier for a pannell of glass for the window where the picture of the pedlar stands." In 1703, there is a charge of two pounds paid to Mr. Price for a new glass pedlar, of which see an engraving in the History of the Parish, p. 30. To the articles concerning the rents of this piece of land, as stated at p. 31, these particulars may be added from the Churchwardens' Accounts.

l. s. d.

A. 1515. Detts owing to the church—My lord Edmond Haward
(Howard)

0 4 0
A. 1516.

A. 1516.	Received of my lord Edmund Haward (Howard) for the Church Hooppys,	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
A. 1554-1578.	During these years the annual rent was,	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
A. 1620.	Received for a fyne for a lease of Church Hopes for 21 years,	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
A. 1646, December 16.	Ordered by the vestry, that Mr. Edward Smith have a lease of a parcel of ground, called the Church Hopes, for 61 years, at the rent of,	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
A. 1699.	Received of Matthew Weymondfold, Esq. and justice Jackson, for Pedlar's Acre,	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
A. 1702.	Received of justice Isaacson,	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
A. 1581, February 4.	It was agreed by the consent of the parson and parishioners to defend Johnson their servant for the churchop he occupieth. At the charge of the church box against Mr. Easton, who challengeth a title to it.								
A. 1582.	Paid for a counsellor in law, and expences for 16 days space for the church hopes,	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
A. 1640.	Paid for quit rent and searching the rolls concerning the church hopes,	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	10

THE RECTORY.

When Goda gave the manor of St. Mary, Lambeth, to the priory of Rochester Cathedral, she reserved in her own disposal the patronage of the church; but, on the manor's being vested in the Crown, the advowson of the church was re-annexed to it, nor have they been since disunited. The change between archbishop Hubert and the priory was in one respect clearly advantageous to the incumbents of Lambeth; for, had the manor with the advowson remained in the priory, the monks would hardly have failed in securing an appropriation of the rectory, subject to an endowment for the support of a vicar. This was a favourite plan with them, and it is believed that they succeeded in it in every benefice that belonged to their house. But, in the act of alienation to the archbishop, the rector did not escape a burden very commonly imposed upon the parochial clergy; for, before Gilbert de Glanville would relinquish the interest the prelates of his see had in the manor, he obtained a yearly pension of five marks, payable out of the rectory to him and his successors.

Considering the extent of the manor, and that in Domesday Book it is recorded under the title of land of the church of Lambeth, it is somewhat strange that the

Quantity of land appertaining to the rectory should be but little more than two acres. That a large portion was originally allotted may be reasonably presumed, as also that it might be forcibly taken from the rectory; and who more likely to have been the spoiler than the rapacious Odo, bishop of Baieux! It is certain that he was seized of what is called in *Domesday* a culture of land in the church; and in the subsequent changes, the person who had the best right to it might be forgotten, or his pretensions disregarded. As the little plot of ground within which the parsonage barn is placed, is bounded on the east by the garden-wall of Carlisle House, which was the site of the college founded by Baldwin, it may be fairly inferred that this piece of glebe land was also a parcel of the twenty-four acres granted for the use of the prior and canons*; and, if so, it must have been settled on the rectors of Lambeth after the suppression of that collegiate body. A house opposite to the south wall of the church-yard, (of which a sketch is given in the *History of the Parish*, pl. IV.) was called the rectory house, a name it acquired by tradition, unsupported, as far as appears, by any other evidence; and, as I have understood, there is written evidence to countervail this notion, were it now of any moment to search for it. At the west end of that piece of glebe land which was near the manor pound there was a cottage, and in some of the entries of the court rolls; it is set forth that a quit-rent, herriot, and relief, were payable for the rectory-house, and for that and another parcel of land, as being copyhold of inheritance held of the manor of Lambeth. But what was called the parsonage-house is, in the preamble to the act of Parliament for building a rectory-house, admitted to have been freehold†. The probability, therefore, is that the old rectory-house was upon the site of the cottage, though there are no traces of its having been inhabited by the rectors, because before the Reformation they were generally, though I am inclined to believe not always, domestic chaplains to the archbishops; and, since that time, none of them thought it prudent, without the aid of an act of Parliament, to expend so large a sum of money as was necessary for the erecting of a suitable habitation.

In an old taxation book of ecclesiastical benefices, compiled 20 Edward I. (anno 1292), and usually styled *Pope Nicholas's Valor*, the rectory of Lambeth was rated at forty-five marks, besides, as printed in *Aubrey (Antiquities of Surrey, vol. V. p. 324)*, a pension of ten marks. But it is imagined that this last item must be a mistake in the MS. or of the transcriber, there being no corroborative proof of the rector's being subject to any other pension than five marks to the bishop of Rochester.

By the return made in the reign of Henry VIII. the computed annual value of the rectory was then 36l. 14s. od.; and, deducting 3l. 18s. 9d½. for pension, quit-rent, synodals, and procurations, it is rated for first fruits at 32l. 15s. 2d½. This survey in general was taken with great strictness, and many preferments were charged above their real income. The entries in the books remaining in the office of the several benefices are not equally circumstantial. A copy of what relates to Lambeth rectory

* *Addenda*, p. 167.

† *Hist. of Parish*, p. 45.

						l.	s.	d.
In decima	porcellorum et aucarum (<i>pigs and geese</i>)	-	-	-	-	—	xiii	iv
————	32 virgat. * fæni	-	-	-	-	—	vi	—
————	ovorum (<i>eggs</i>),	-	-	-	-	—	i	iv
————	ceræ et mellis (<i>wax and honey</i>)	-	-	-	-	—	—	iv
————	piscium recentium capt. in Thamisso †,	-	-	-	-	i	x	—
————	domorum jacentium infra paroch. ibid. juxta viiid. de nobili - iv. marcæ ‡,	-	-	-	-	—	ii xiii	iv
————	pro loctagiis (<i>dairy</i>),	-	-	-	-	—	i	viii
Valet etiam	per le Ester book in oblationib' ex devotione (<i>Easter dues</i>),	iv	v	—	—	—	—	—
————	per oblationes in die preparascuæ et paschæ in adorando crucem (<i>by offerings on the day before Good Friday, and on Good Friday, at the adoration of the cross</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	ii	—

“dens of the tree can do me no good at all.” And the clown in the *Winter's Tale*, act iv. f. 3^d says, “I must have saffron to colour the warden pies.”

* *Virgata fæni*, I suppose, means loads of hay, though this signification of the word does not occur in any glossary I have examined. The hay is here valued at little more than 3s. 1d. a load. In 1498, Mr. Stow observes, “Hay was usually at 5s. but now it was 10 or 12s. Chronicon Preciosum, where the prices of hay are set as under: in 1505, a load at 6s.—in 1510, 9s.—in 1511, 5s.—in 1560, for a load of old hay, 12s. 6d.—for a load of new, as bishop Fleetwood supposes, 6s. 8d.—in 1562, a load of hay, 13s. 4d.—a load of straw, 6s.

† I am not aware of any other evidence in support of the rector's claim to the tithe of fish caught in the Thames; nor probably, as it is a personal tithe, is a composition now allowed for it to the incumbent of any parish situated on the banks of this river. The vicar of Brighthelmston used to require as his due a quarter out of a share of all fishing-vessels belonging to that town. Magn. Britan. Antiq. et Nov. vol. IV. p. 511.

‡ It was a charge against Dr. Featley, that he *pressed hard for 2s. 9d. in the pound of his parishioners, untill it came neere the commencing of a suit at law to prevent him*. His answer was, that, “for rent of houses, and the tenth part of the cleare gaines of merchants and artificers (according to the statute of king Edward VI.) I never received a peny. For 2s. 9d. *per pound*, I never demanded it of any man, nor receive any more from them who live in the greatest and fairest houses of Lambeth (and have not land there) than two pence, for their oblation at Easter; so little doth the food of their souls stand them in. How be it thus much truth is in the article, that when the ministers and citizens of London referred the great difference between them concerning rent of houses, to the arbitration of his Majesty, and a proposition was made to all the suburbs and parts adjoining, that they should likewise submit all controversies concerning their tithes to his Majesty, for the preventing of litigious suits, as well in spiritual courts as at common law *, I, being sent to, appeared with the rest, and under my hand and seale bound myself to stand to his Majestie's order; but the parishioners, by the advice of M. *Holbourne*, refused to submit to the same, and so nothing was done †.”

* Paid for a copy of an order to his Majesty concerning tythes, 2s. 6d. Churchwardens Accounts, A. 1637-1638.

† Spangia, p. 13, 14.

Valet etiam in oblationibus per mulieres inquinatas et in pannis l. s. d.
chrismatoriis *, — ii viii

xxxvi vii —
Reprisits deductis, iii xviii ix½

Restat, xxxii xv ii½

Reprisæ,	l.	s.	d.
Quiet' redd' archiep'o,	iii	vi	viii
Pensio solut. ep'o Roff',	—	ii	v
Synodalia ep'o Winton',	—	ii	i
Procurat. archiad. Surr',	—	vii	vii½
	iii	xviii	ix½

Errat. mutat. mutandis inter
archiep. et episc. Roff.

RECTORS OF LAMBETH.

Gilbert de Glanville, who in 1185, whilst domestic chaplain (*clericus*) to archbishop Baldwin, was raised by him to the bishopric of Rochester, is the first known rector †. Godfrey, bishop of Winchester, admitted him, May 17, 1197, on the petition of archbishop Hubert ‡; and as, by the same instrument Godfrey confirmed the grant of the annual pension of five marks, that was to be paid in perpetuity out of the parsonage to the bishops of Rochester, it is not unlikely that the securing of this pension to himself and his successors might be the chief, if not the only motive that induced Glanville to take possession of this parochial benefice. He appears to have been chaplain to archbishop Becket, and is applauded for not forsaking his principal from the time of entering into his service §. From the same authority we are assured, that the conduct of our prelate was good and upright, and that he conformed to the manners of the good with whom he conversed. But, notwithstanding the steadiness of his attachment to Becker, and the respectfulness of his character, he afterwards incurred the displeasure both of the regulars of

* Besides the pecuniary offering made by women on returning thanks after childbirth, the minister had a right to the cloth that covered the face of the child when baptized, if the child lived; but, if the child died, the cloth was used for a winding-sheet. This cloth was called the chrysome.

† Osbert, who, 2 Richard I. (A. 1190) was amerced half a mark for false judgement in the Hallimot Court, is called priest of Lambeth, (*Hist. of Parish*, p. 5.), and he might be rector of the parish. This amercement is said to have been made at the *suit* of Hugh Bardul and his associates. Qu. were they not the justices itinerant then holding pleas within the county of Surrey, *de placitis Hugonis Bardul et sociorum*?

‡ Addenda, p. 169.

§ Angl. * *Sacr. vol. I. Addenda*, p. 800. *Ad quadrilogii calcem*.

* Vita S. Thomæ, A. W. Stephan. p. 80

Can-

Canterbury and of his own cathedral. The monks of Christ Church were provoked, because he zealously espoused the cause of archbishop Baldwin in his contest with them; and their brethren of St. Andrew forgave him not living or dead, on account of his maintaining against their encroachments the rights and privileges of his see. Bishop Glanville was one of the barons of the exchequer in the 5th and 6th of Richard I. as also a justice itinerant in Kent in 1194, and again in 1213*; and from his having attained a commendable skill in both laws, was qualified for the discharge of these high offices. He died June 24, 1214; and, for a more particular relation of him, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Rochester*, p. 125, &c. as also to the *Memorials of that cathedral*, inserted after *Custumale Roffense*, p. 188. How long Glanville continued rector of Lambeth is not known; but if he held it as a commendam to his see, and not merely for the purpose I have assigned, he is the only exception I have met with to the observation made in a former page †, of no commendams having been allowed to the bishops of Rochester, before the time of bishop Heath, in the middle of the 16th century.

After Glanville, I have not discovered the name of any rector till 1297, when master John de Exton is so styled among the persons empowered by archbishop Winchelsey to receive the tenths of ecclesiastical benefices granted for the war against the Scots‡.

RECTORS, FROM DR. DUCAREL'S LIST, HISTORY OF THE PARISH,
p. 33, &c. WITH ADDITIONS AND REMARKS.

Andrew de Bruggs, professor of civil law, was presented 15 kal. March, 1311, by archbishop Winchelsey. In W. de Dene's *History of the church of Rochester*, or rather in his memoirs of bishop Hyamo de Hethe, M. Andrew de Bregge is said to have been in attendance upon archbishop Reynold, 15 kal. of September, 1316, when the archbishop, in his chapel at Lambeth, admitted Haymo to the bishopric of Rochester on the election of the monks of that cathedral; and in September following the prelate appointed de Bregge to be one of his proctors on a reference to the pope's legates concerning the validity of his election §.

The registers belonging to the see of Canterbury from 1327 to 1349, not being remaining in Lambeth Palace, Dr. Ducarel could not discover any presentation to the rectory within those years. But, as Mr. Lyons has discovered, John de Aulton was admitted in 1312, and in the Register of Haymo de Hethe, William de Drax, ats Draper, and John de Colon, are mentioned as rectors, in consequence of their having questioned the claim of the bishop to the pension charged upon that benefice.

In a letter dated the 8th of the ides of February, 1321, and addressed to archbishop Reynolds, bishop Haymo acquaints the archbishop with the rector of Lambeth's having withheld from him the annual pension that had been paid out of the

* Hasted's Kent, vol. II. p. 36. X Script. c. 1841.

† P. 244.

‡ Wilkins, Concil. vol. II. p. 230, 253.

§ Ang. Sacr. vol. I. p. 357, 358.

church of Lambeth to the bishops of Rochester for time immemorial; and he informs him, that though, out of reverence to the archbishop, the rector being his domestic chaplain, he had for the present deferred all judicial proceedings against him, thinking it more advisable to wait the result of his impartial deliberation than to engage in an angry and intricate dispute, yet, as the rector had openly and explicitly refused to give him satisfaction, he should at length be constrained to seek redress by law. He then apprizes the archbishop, that he was contending for the rights of the see of Canterbury, as well as that of Rochester, the archbishop being entitled to the profits during a vacancy; and he therefore humbly implores, that he will condescend to inform him by the bearer, whether he received the pension during the late vacancy, and through whose hands it was paid to him; and that he will be pleased likewise to furnish him with any other corroborative evidence that may be in his possession. The archbishop's answer, if any were returned, is not in the register; but on an application to the prior and chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, they transmitted a copy of the original grant of the pension by archbishop Hubert; and, after suggesting that some doubts may arise who was the archbishop alluded to, his name being not written at length, but only marked by a single aspirate, they recite the names of all the archbishops from Becket to Reynold, and shew that the letter H. as an initial was applicable to Hubert alone. This instrument is dated 14 kal. March, 1321 *. And in the Register it is followed by this observation, which might be added by the bishop himself: "It appears from the above, that the pension was imposed nineteen years before the Council of Lateran, and that it has been paid for a hundred and sixteen years without interruption."

The name of the bishop is not specified in bishop Haymo's letter, it being thought superfluous, as he was in the archbishop's family; but it seems highly probable that William de Drax was the person, and that he judged it expedient to acquiesce in the demand. It is certain, that William de Drax, who was instituted in 1320 † on the death of John de Aulton, paid the pension for some years, though the bishop had afterwards cause to suspect its being the intention of the rector to litigate his right to it. For the prelate, by way of precaution, appealed to the pope, and to the archbishop in his court, and the rector was cited to appear before the archbishop, or his official, on the next court-day that should be held after the feast of the Holy Trinity, but in what year the deed does not mention.

John de Colon, who succeeded William de Drax ‡ in 1335 §, having declined paying the pension, a suit was commenced against him in the archbishop's Court. Haymo's appointment of William de Aurnalston and Stephen Northeye, to be his proctors in the cause, is dated 6 id. of May, 1342; and the rector was adjudged to pay twenty marks for the arrears of four years to the preceding Easter. A copy of Haymo's acquittance for this sum under his episcopal seal, is entered in the

* Printed in App. to History of the Parish, p. 7, 8.

† Reg. R. (Réginald) de Aferius Ep'i Winton, fol. 199. a. Communicated by Mr. Lysons,

‡ Called de Draper in the Register of Hamo de Hethe.

§ Reg. de Orleton, fol. 45. a. (Mr. Lysons).

Bishop's Register. The instruments from which this account of the pension is taken shall be printed in the supplement.

"Thomas de Eltesle senior occurs rector in 1348 *."

"Thomas de Eltesle, junior, was presented by archbishop Islip, 7 id. Aug. 1357, in exchange, with Thomas de Eltesle senior."

"Richard Wodeland, priest, presented by archbishop Islip, 17 kal. Dec. 1361." The archbishop, 2 id. May, 1370, granted to Richard Wodeland a commission to collect and receive the profits of the spiritualities of the diocese of Norwich, that should accrue during the vacancy of the see. The power given was full; for, it was to exercise and discharge every thing concerning the premises, even though a special mandate should be required, the archbishop having, as he declared, full confidence in the fidelity of Wodeland †. The will of Richard Wodeland was proved 3 kal. May, 1376 ‡.

"Hugh de Buckenhull, in 1375, exchanged Lambeth for the rectory or custody of the free chapel of St. Radegund, in the church of St. Paul, London, with

"Nicholas Slake."

In a list of rectors to the year 1473, with which Dr. Ducarel favoured Dr. Denne in 1758, it is remarked that this exchange was not completed (*hæc permutatio non emanavit*), and *Wachenhall*, not *Buckenhall*, is the name given to the former party. But it is observable, that, neither in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, nor in Newcourt's Repertory, as I believe, is the chapel of St. Radegund mentioned; nor is the name of Buckenhall to be found in the Index to Newcourt. It however appears, that Nicholas Slake was admitted July 22, 1394, to the prebend of Wenlakeburn, and that he was likewise rector of St. Mary, Abchurch §.

John Elme.

Thilip Regges, by exchange with John Elme, 1388 ||.

"John Launce, instituted in 1395 **; and Nov. 7, 1399, exchanged Lambeth for the rectory of Padlesworth, in the diocese of Rochester, with Robert Rothbury." This exchange is entered in the Register of J. de Bottlesham ††, bishop of Rochester, as being completed November 25. John Launce, then priest, had been instituted to the rectory of Ash, near Wrotham in Kent, May 2, 1395, on the presentation of John Radington, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem ‡‡; and July 28, 1397, he was collated by William de Bottlesham, bishop of the same diocese, to the rectory of Southfleet §§. A. 1406, November 16, he was preferred to the pre-

* Reg. W. de Edyndon Ep'i Winton, part I. fol. 42. a. (Mr. Lysons.)

† Wilkins, Concil. vol. III. p. 86.

‡ Hist. of Parish, App. p. 153.

§ Newcourt, Rep. vol. I. p. 221, 431.

|| Reg. W. de Wykham, part I. fol. 191, 2d. numbering. (Mr. Lysons.)

** Ibid. fol. 255. a. (Mr. Lysons.)

†† Fol. 39. b.

‡‡ Reg. W. Bottlesham, fol. 68. a.

§§ Ibid. fol. 106. fol. 89. a.

bend of Firle, in Chichester Cathedral *; and he occurs prebendary of St. David's in 1422 †. He was LL. B. and constituted official to bishop W. Bottleham, bishop of the same diocese, to the rectory of Southfleet ‡. A. 1406, November 16, he was preferred to the prebend of Firle, in Chichester Cathedral §; and he occurs a prebendary of St. David's in 1422 ||. He was LL. B. and constituted official to bishop W. Bottleham, October 13, 1397 **; vicar general to the successor J. Bottleham, August 8, 1400 ††, as also to the archbishop of Canterbury, September 14, 1404, on the vacancy of the see of Rochester by the death of that prelate ‡‡.

Robert Rothbury. He was prebend of Mapestbury, in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24, 1418 §§.

Robert Derby, October 13, 1408, by exchange with Robert Rothbury for the rectory of Newenden, in the diocese of Canterbury.

Thomas Gordon, March 8, 1409, by exchange with Robert Derby, for the rectory of Wymondham, in the diocese of Lincoln.

In these two exchanges the account in the History of Lambeth Parish is corrected, by Dr. Ducarel's List, sent to Dr. Denne. A Robert Derby was proctor of the university of Oxford in 1360. Qu. The same person with the rector of Lambeth?

“ Henry Wynchestre, October 14, 1413, by exchange with Robert Derby for “ the rectory of Sandhurst, in the diocese of Canterbury.”

“ Thomas Benham, May 14, 1416, exchanged Lambeth with Roger Paternoster, “ for the vicarage of Chedde, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.”

Roger Paternoster was instituted to the vicarage of Kensington, in Middlesex, March 6, 1394 |||: and to the rectory of Allhallows, *Lombard-street*, October 24, 1419, on the resignation of John Bury, in exchange for Lambeth. Dr. Ducarel calls it All-saints, Grace Church-street; the word street should be omitted, but at that time the Grass Market probably extended to the church.

John Bury was instituted to the rectory of Great Okeley, in Essex, January 30, 1422, on the presentation of Sir John Howard, knt. He resigned Okeley in May, 1432 ***.

The frequent institutions to the rectory of Lambeth, by exchange, is striking; particularly as several of the incumbents must have resigned it for benefices not so conveniently situated, and far less profitable. Padlesworth, accepted by John Launce in 1399, is a very small parish, incommodiously placed, and was rated in pope Nicholas's valor at only forty shilling a year †††. This is mysterious, and may

* Reg. Epif. Ciceft. R. fol. 116 and 160. b.

† Reg. W. Bottleham, fol. 106. b.

|| Reg. J. Langdon Ep. Roff. fol. 15. a.

†† Ibid. fol. 150. a.

||| Ibid. vol. I. p. 680.

‡‡ Ibid. fol. 187. a.

*** Ibid. p. 254, and vol. II, p. 445.

† Reg. J. Langdon Ep. Roff. fol. 15. a.

§ Reg. Epif. Ciceft. R. fol. 110 & 160.

** Reg. W. Bottleham, fol. 89. a.

§§ Newcourt, vol. I. p. 174.

††† Charged for first fruits and tenths at 3l. 6s. 8d. See an account of Padlesworth in Thorpe's Antiquities, p. 138, as also a view of the old church, now converted by the only inhabitant of the parish into a store-place for implements of husbandry,

bring to mind archbishop Courtney's letter, against choppe churches, dated in March 1391, and addressed to the bishops of his province *.

John Ierbert, or Jerebert, A. M. (omitted by Dr. Ducarel) is mentioned as rector, June 6, 1441, in the Register of Wellys, bishop of Rochester †; and again, August 23, 1443, when in attendance at that prelate's delivery of the papal pall to archbishop Stafford ‡.

John Sugdon.

"Henry Jopper, or Joppen, on the death of Sugdon." In Dr. Ducarel's list, sent to Dr. Denne, he is styled Henry, bishop of Joppa. (*Episcopus Joppen.*)

"Nicholas Bullfynche, April 8, 1472, by the resignation of Joppen."

"Thomas Aleyn, M. A. 1473, by resignation of Bullfynche." He was probably succeeded by

Ambrose Payne, bachelor of music, who, as noticed in his epitaph §, was chaplain to cardinals Bouchier and Morton; but by which of these archbishops he was presented to this living is not known. He is entered as parson in the first page of the old book, entitled, "The Choyce of Churchwardens and their Accounts," as being present in vestry, May 19, 1505; and the same book shews that he paid much attention to parish business. As he is not mentioned as chaplain to either archbishop Deane or Warham, the presumption is that he did not reside in the palace. He had a sister who died in 1516, the fee to the parish for her interment being an item in the Churchwardens' Accounts of that year ||. Mr. Payne, in his life-time, gave to the church 2l. 3s. 4d. Also a legacy to the high altar, 3s. 4d.

According to Dr. Ducarel, he resigned the rectory in 1627, which was the year before his death, he deceasing May 29 **, 1528.

"Robert Chalnor, LL. D. by resignation of Ambrose Payne." Chalner, or Chaloner, occurs rector, A. 1531, 1533, 34 and 35, in Act. Cur. Consistor. Roffen. of those years.

John Whytwell, B. D. was, on the death of Chalnor, presented April 23, 1541, being both chaplain and almoner to archbishop Cranmer. A. 1548, December 8, Mr. Whytwell, and Mr. Langley (another chaplain), tendered to the archbishop, then sitting in court in his great room at Lambeth, a schedule of heretical and damnable opinions avowed by John Asheton, priest, of Skitellington, in Lincolnshire; and, May 17, 1549, (being then styled B. D.) Whytwell was present when Charles Tombe of London, butcher, renounced before the archbishop some heretical tenets ††. And he was in attendance at the consecration of Bishop Ridley in the chapel of the dean of St. Paul's, September 5, 1548 ‡‡. There being no evidence

* Wilkins, Concil. vol. III. p. 215.

† Fol. 160. a.

‡ P. 189.

§ Hist. of Parish, App. p. 43.

|| *Payd for the beryal of the Parson's syster*, vi s. viii d.

** Mr. Lysons, in *The Environs of London*, notices there being a pension of 30l. per annum allowed to Ambrose Payne for life out of the rectory. A. 1527. (Reg. Fox.) In Steele's copy of the inscription, May 28.

†† Wilkins, Concil. vol. IV. p. 40, 42.

‡‡ Strype's *Life of Cranmer*, p. 176.

of his being deprived of his preferment in the reign of queen Mary, the presumption is, that he might conform to the changes in favour of Popery, or that he was, at least, a lukewarm Protestant. A. 1559, January 7, he signed, as rector, the account of Robert Mote, churchwarden; but survived little more than a year, March 21, 1560, being noticed in the Parish Register for the day of his burial. He bequeathed ten pounds to the poor.

“ Thomas Hall, March, 1560, by the death of Whytwell.” He was in vestry at passing the Churchwardens’ Accounts, from October the first, in the first year of Elizabeth, to October the first, in the third year of her reign, and likewise on the settling of the accounts for the next year. But the living was soon after vacant by his death, he being buried March 19, 1562, on the north side of the chancel. Par. Reg.

John Byrchall, alias Burchall, who was presented June 23, 1563, held the rectory only a few months, for he was buried October the 18th. It is not unlikely that he might die of the plague, which raged with violence this year. *In hoc anno magna pestilentia regnabat.* Par. Reg.

John Porie, alias Pory, D. D. was the successor of Byrchall, being presented November 5, 1563. He had been fellow of Stoke Clare in Suffolk when Dr. Parker was dean of that college; and, through the archbishop’s influence, was elected master of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, on December 10, 1557*. In 1561 the archbishop collated him to the sixth prebend in Canterbury Cathedral, which he exchanged in 1567 for the seventh stall in Westminster Abbey. He appears to have resided chiefly at Lambeth, possibly in the palace; and to his long absence from Cambridge, together with the growing infirmities of age, were attributed the great irregularities that prevailed in the college under his administration. The expediency therefore of his relinquishing the mastership was obvious; it was not, however, without repeated solicitations, that the archbishop could induce him to acquiesce in this proposal; his academical station being, as he declared, the most pleasing to him of all his dignities. And when he at length resigned, which was February 1, 1569, he complained that he had with it given up all his joy.

In the Churchwardens’ Accounts of Lambeth, to Michaelmas 1567, is an entry of “ a receipt, by Dr. Pory, of thirteen shillings, which was the gifte of the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury;” but it is not specified to what use it was to be applied. And a few months before he ceased to be rector, he is noticed as having paid thirteen shillings and four pence, “ being half the charge of a newe Bible of the great volume, the residue being defrayed by the parish.” As Mr. Matchett was presented to the rectory July 10, 1570, on the resignation of Dr. Porie, he must have quitted the preferment a very short time before his decease, because his will, which I have read, was proved the same month. This resignation seems the more extraordinary, supposing, as the archbishop was inclined to believe, “ the doctor was but a poor man, contrary to the world’s opinion of him.”

* Masters’s Hist. of C. C. C. C. p. 104, &c.

And such was the expression used by the archbishop in a letter to secretary Cecil, written with the view of clearing himself from an aspersión thrown out, "of his" espousing the doctor, in hopes of being the executor of a man reckoned to be rich; "professing at the same time that he looked not to be advantaged five shillings by" him, nor would be the executor or supervisor of his will*." The archbishop is not named in the will; and the will warrants a conclusion, that the testator was not in affluent circumstances. He intimates the *fewe things* he had in his disposal; and his legacies to his nephews and nieces, and other relations, were of little value†. To the church of Thrapstone‡, where he was born, he bequeathed 6l. 13s. 4d. which was to be expended in repairs within six months after his death; and to the poor of the parish he gave, I think, the same sum, that was distributed at twice. He did not mention his place of abode, nor where he wished to be interred; but he requested that Dr. Goodman, dean of Westminster, would preach his funeral sermon in the Abbey, and he left him a gratuity for his trouble. I believe it might be twenty shillings, but I trust to memory; nor pen, nor pencil, being allowed to the examiners of wills in the Prerogative-office.

John Matchett, chaplain to archbishop Parker, was presented to the rectory July 10, 1570. He was in vestrý at the passing of the Churchwardens' Accounts, October 15 that year, and October 21 in the following year, when he exerted the right of the rector to nominate a churchwarden without the consent of the parishioners. He occurs rector of Thurgarton in Norfolk, March 15, 1574; archbishop Parker, in a letter of that date, having directed him to repair to the bishop of Norwich, and to inform him how solicitous the queen was, that the *vain prophesyings*, as the archbishop terms them, of late set up in several districts, and particularly in the diocese of Norwich, should be suppressed§. In the account of debts and funeral charges of the archbishop is this item—"To redeem Mr. Matchett out of prison, 26l. 13s. 4d." And as this unfortunate man was not noticed in the archbishop's will, it should seem that the executors had private instructions from his grace relative to this business||.

John Bungey, M. A. according to Dr. Ducarel, succeeded Mr. Matchett, but in what year he has not mentioned. He was chaplain to archbishop Parker, nephew to him by affinity, and much in his uncle's favour. In 1550 he was entered a member of Corpus Christi college in Cambridge, elected a fellow in 1557, and presented by the society to the rectory of Granchester in 1561**. By collation from

* Strype's Life of archbishop Parker, p. 289.

† I recollect, one was a black gown to his sister-in-law, Ursula Pory.

‡ Sic; as I read it in the Register, I imagined it to be an error in copying the will, and designed for Thrapstone in Northamptonshire; but, on enquiry, there is no memorial of him in that parish. There is not in the Villa, &c. any such parish as Thrapstone. Qu. might not Thurston in Suffolk, or Thursten in Norfolk, be the place? His being so much noticed by archbishop Parker, who had connexions with both counties, renders this a not improbable turnise.

§ Strype's Life of Parker, p. 460; and Strype's Annals, vol. II. p. 322.

|| Life of Parker, App. p. 192.

** Masters, Hist. of C. C. C. p. 255.

the archbishop he was installed in the fourth prebend of Canterbury Cathedral, July 29, 1567, and instituted, November 28 ensuing, to the vicarage of Lewisham, in the diocese of Rochester, on a presentation from the archbishop, who had a grant of the advowson. His Grace likewise conferred on him the rectory of Chart-ham, near Canterbury. Mr. Bungey attended, as chaplain, the funeral of his patron, who had appointed him one of the supervisors of his will, with a bequest of ten pounds for his trouble*. He died at Chartham, and was there buried, and to his memory in that church is a monument with the underwritten inscription :

“ *Memoriæ sacr.*

Vita mihi Christus, et mors lucrum.

Here lieth the body of Mr. John Bungey, clerke,
one of the prebendaries of Christ Church, in Cant. and parson of this parish;
borne in Norwich, July 7, 1536; whose married Margaret Parker,
borne in the same citie the 14th of December, A. D. 1547;
who lived together 35 years, and had issue 8 sonnes, 4 daughters;
which John bylded My stole †,
and there dyed in the 57th year of his age, the 20th of November, A. D. 1596.
Boni Beati.

1595 has been fixed for the time of his death, and not without reason, supposing, as Dr. Batteley has stated, Dr. Fotherby, who succeeded him in his prebend, to have been admitted to it in that year. And with the less scruple one can impute the mistake to the writer of the epitaph, or to the stone-mason, there being this gross error in saying that Mr. Bungey died in the 57th year of his age, after having previously noticed that he was born in 1536. Mr. Masters observes, that he was generally styled LL. D. though the time and place of his taking the degree is not known. In the epitaph, however, he is called *Mr.*; and I should think this might be another mistake, were he not so termed, without the addition of *Doctor*, in the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester, in which it is entered in the form of a presentment, “ *Contr. Mag. Bungey, vic. de Lewisham, for that we do not know whether he bestoweth the 4th part of his benefice,*” fol. 25. a.

Thomas Blage, alias Blague, D. D. was, on the resignation of Bungey, presented, April 10, 1677, and inducted on Trinity Sunday, June 2 ‡. He was preferred by archbishop Grindal, to whom he was chaplain, as he had been to archbishop Parker, whose funeral he attended in that class §. In September 1570 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Braxted, in Essex; and was collated by archbishop Parker, September 2, 1571, to the rectory of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London,

* Strype's Life of archbishop Parker, p. 501; and App. p. 3.

† Now the seat of the rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. who favoured me with a copy of the inscription.

‡ Parish Register, after burials in 1612.

§ Strype's Life of Parker, p. 459, 496. Life of Grindal, p. 229.

being

being then only bachelor of arts*. As George, earl of Shrewsbury, was his patron at Braxted, he was very probably recommended to the archbishop by the countess, who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Parker. This appears from a MS memorandum on the title-page of an English Psalter remaining in the library of Lambeth Palace †. Before September 1578, Mr. Blague had resigned the rectory of Vedast; and April 2, 1582, when chaplain to queen Elizabeth, he supplicated for his degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford. A. 1591, September 1, he was installed dean of Rochester; but he was not, as advanced by A. Wood, master of Clare Hall, in Cambridge. To the rectory of Bangor, in Flintshire, he was presented in 1604. When he became possessed of the rectory of Crayford in Kent, I have not discovered. It is observable that, upon the metropolitical visitation in 1607, he is returned as rector of Lambeth, Braxted, Crayford, and Bangor ‡; and in the answer of the dean and chapter of Rochester to archbishop Abbot's interrogatories, it is added, "the dean preacheth more in a year than all the deans since the foundation, and keepeth hospitality §." That he was not, however, so attentive as he ought to have been, in providing an assistant for the parish-church of Lambeth, even on a great festival, may be inferred from this item in the Churchwardens' Accounts of 1593—"Layd out when we went to seek a mynister at Whytfontide, and for bote hire, 1s. 6d." Dr. Blague died October 11; and by his will, which was dated only four days preceding his death, and proved November 9, he gave all his effects, movable and immovable, to his wife Alicia, with a power of disposing of what might be necessary for her support; but granted the residue to his sons in succession, and their issue. He bequeathed his books to his wife, to sell or give away; and concerning his sermons there is this curious clause, "My notes of my sermons I give to my son John; they are jewells if he will use them right ||." It is undeniable, therefore, that he conceived himself to have great merit in this species of composition **. A. Wood says, that the Doctor published certain sermons, one of which was preached in the Charter-house; Psalm i. 1, 2, Lond. 1703; and perhaps other things. The Parish Register of Lambeth notices his marrying Ayles Brooke, April 10, 1577, which was the day of his being presented to that living; and, in the Churchwardens' Accounts of 1623, Mr. Blague is entered as paying 7s. 6d. to the poor. According to Wood, the son John was, in the life-time of his father, a commoner of Oriel College ††.

Francis Taylor was the successor of Dr. Blague, being presented October 1611. He was master of the free-school at Guildford, founded by king Edward VI.; and there educated archbishop Abbot, his brother Richard, afterwards bishop of Salis-

* Newcourt, Repert. vol. II. p. 91; and vol. I. p. 565.

† History of Palace, p. 55.

‡ Reg. Epi. Rossen. fol. 202. b.

§ Reg. dean and ch. of Rochester.

|| Ex orig.

** When chaplain to archbishop Parker, he preached at the consecration of Dr William Hughes, bishop of Bristol, Dec 13, 1573 Life of Parker, p. 459.

†† Athen. Ox. Fast. vol. I. p. 124.

bury, and Sir Maurice Abbot, who was lord Mayor of London in 1638. He was, in 1588, proctor in convocation for the diocese of Winchester; but I find no other memorial of him as incumbent of Lambeth, than his signing, as parson, the Accounts of the Churchwardens in 1613, 1614, and 1615, to the Register of Burials in 1617. On his death in October 1618, he was succeeded by

Daniel Featley, alias Fairclough, then B.D. (or, more properly, Fairclough, alias Featley; Fairclough being the name of his ancestors, so spelt by his grandfather, father, and elder brother, and by which, as his letters of orders witnessed, he was ordained minister.) Featley was first owned in print by the Doctor; and John Featley, who wrote a succinct account of his uncle's life*, mentions it as extraordinary, that he should thus adopt what was the issue of ignorance and corruption of the times. He was descended from a family in Lancashire, who took their name from the Faircliff†, where they were seated, and many of them were there resident in the middle of the last century. The Doctor bore the same arms that they did, without the least distinction or alteration; and the nephew was offended with master Peacham, for having advanced in his book of Heraldry, that the Fairecloughs derived their title to that coat at so late a period as the battle of Bosworth-field.

Of the property that was in the family, John Featley observes, that it was lessened by increase of issue, each generation chipping and paring the antient demesne; that those at home grew in their own native soil, but flourished not so much because they bore so fast; and those abroad betook themselves to several employments, and their fortunes were various. John, the father of the Doctor, removed into Oxfordshire. He had three sons and two daughters. Daniel, the second son, was born at Charlton upon Oatmore, March 15, 1582. Being a choirister of Magdalen College in Oxford, he had the rudiments of his education in the school belonging to that society, and at 12 years old acquired no small credit and applause by the Latin and Greek exercises which he frequently, wittily, and elegantly, composed‡. He was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi College, Dec. 13, 1594; and Sept. 20, 1602, when B. A. was chosen probationer-fellow. The employment the father had in Oxford is said by John Featley to have given him an opportunity of thus preferring his son; but, from a ridiculous false shame, which is not uncommon, he concealed what A. Wood has divulged§, that the father, who had been cook to Dr. Laurence Humphrey, president of Magdalen, served Corpus Christi College in the same capacity. On the third New-year's day of the life of his son he presented a pie to Dr. Reynold, the president, who was the boy's godfather, and the doctor, having dedicated him to the church, took care for his education in the university||. Daniel Featley commenced M. A. at the usual time, and was always eminent in his academical exercises. He was particularly noticed for being a subtle

* Printed with Featley's True Church, or Featley Redivivus, 1661, 12°.

† In the dialect of Lancashire, as well as of some other countries, a cliff was antiently written *clough*. Succinct Account, p. 6.

‡ Succinct Account, p. 7, &c.

§ Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 88.

|| Lloyd's Worthies, p. 527.

disputant, and admired as a preacher. In 1607, he delivered excellently well an oration at the funeral of Dr. Reinold, who had chosen him for one of the witnesses of his death *.

Mr. Featley, in 1610, and the two following years, was in attendance upon Sir Thomas Edmonds, the king's minister at the court of France. Twenty-one of the sermons preached by him in the ambassador's chapel are collected in "Clavis Mystica;" and the four last are upon the corrupt doctrines and practices of the Papists. They were delivered as a precaution and premonition to his congregation; he declaring himself to be fully persuaded there was not one in the assembly who halted between the Romish and Reformed churches, or had once bowed the knee to the Romish Baal †. Three of the discourses are from the same text, 1 Kings, viii. 21; the subjects, 1. the deformity of halting; 2. old and new idolatry paralleled; 3. Ambodexters Ambosinisters, or one God, one true religion; and he applied Elijah's reproof of his countrymen, to deter travellers from falling into indifference or Atheism ‡, by seeing in France the free exercise of two contrary religions. The other sermon § is from Psalm cxxxvii. 7, 8. The subject was, Bloody Edom. It was preached on the fifth of November; and in two of the pages he shewed that all the marks of Antichrist were to be seen in the see of Rome after it degenerated into the Papacy. By his sermons about apostacy and halting he confirmed thirty-two persons of good worth in the Protestant religion; his discourses of the benefit of afflictions comforted eight persons under sufferings for that religion, and his sermons on idolatry and corruptions converted eighteen to it ||.

He had very frequent conference in the Cleremont with the Jesuits, and with the members of the college of Sorbonne, but more intimately with Sirmundus and Petavius, two prime Jesuits **. At first they contemned him because he was low of stature ††, yet afterwards admired him for his quick and pertinent answers, and shrewd distinctions: and they treated his memory with respect. His three disputations at Paris are confessed by Holden to have done more harm to the Popish cause

* Lloyd's Worthies, p. 527.

† Clavis Mystica, p. 776.

‡ It should seem from this that Atheists were not uncommon in France in the beginning of the last century.

§ Clavis Mystica, p. 808, 809.

|| See sermon preached at Lambeth at the funeral of that learned and polemical divine Daniel Featley, doctor of divinity, late preacher there, with a short relation of his life and death. By William Leo, doctor in divinity, sometime preacher at Wandsworth in Surrey, 4to, 1645, p. 23. The Doctor, in this sermon, p. 22, terms Corpus Christi College "an happy seminary of very many famous and learned men. I mention," continues he, "one for all, that is, Dr. John Reinold, whom I have heard styled beyond the sea in the Universities of Rosticbium, Grominga, and Leidon, thus, *That famous Oxford of learning, worthy Dr. Reynolds.*"

** The nephew says, "he was low of stature, yet of a lovely and graceful countenance. Succinct Account. Dr. Leo observes, that the Jesuits, in their contempt of the person of Dr. Featley, had forgot what Jerome said of St. Paul, that although he was of a very little and low stature, yet, for all that, *tricubitalis ascendit in cælum.* Funeral Sermon, p. 23.

†† Lloyd's Worthies, p. 527.

than thirty-three he had read of before; and it is observed by Lloyd that he possessed three qualities which rendered him “a stupendous disputant.—1. A calm temper, enjoying his adversaries frets, and taking advantage of his disorders. 2. A voluble tongue, used to discourse in the club that always attended Dr. Featley. 3. His rubbing over every year his memory with definitions, divisions, and maxims, “both in philosophy and divinity *.” By most of the universities abroad he was held in such reputation and honour as a disputant, that in the tables of the famous schoolmen, which used to be placed in their schools, he was classed with the irrefragable, the resolute, the subtle, the angelic, and cherubic doctors of their church. Superlatively acute and keen, *acutissimus et acerrimus*, were the epithets appropriated to Featley †.

It is mentioned by A. Wood, that he commenced B. D. in 1613; and at the act of that year he certainly was the preacher. His sermon is the XXXVII. in “*Clavis Mystica* ‡;” the title, “The Ark under the Curtaines,” from 2 Sam. vii. 2; and, considering who were the hearers of a Divine eminent for his ingenuity and his learning, the following is not the least striking paragraph in it. “Thus,” proceeds Mr. Featley §, “I might enlarge and spread my meditations to the full length *of the curtaines in my text*; but, because I see the time will outstrip me if I make not the more haste, and because I see many *composing themselves to their rest, and some fast already*, I will begin to *draw the curtaines*, and shut up all that hath been delivered with a briefe application to ourselves ||.” However, the time fixed by A. Wood for Mr. Featley’s taking the degree of doctor of divinity does not coincide with the year mentioned by John Featley, who relates that on that occasion he preached the elegant, solid, and Latin sermon, extant in *Clavis Mystica* **, which is marked as being delivered the 8th of the Calends of April (March 25) 1615. The text is John xxi. 14, 16, 17, the subject *Pedum Pastorale*; and, as might be expected, he in a part of the discourse controverted, with zeal and with judgment, the pope’s supremacy. Though this *Concio ad clerum* is nearly a third longer than his “Ark under the Curtaines,” I have not discovered in it any complaint of the drowsiness of his auditors: but it is not unlikely that several of them were offended with the severity of some of his strictures, and might deem them a libel upon the university. With this discourse is printed his prefatory prayer,

* Lloyd’s Worthies, p. 528.

† Funeral Sermon, p. 30.

‡ P. 578.

§ The whole sermon fills about fifteen folio pages, of which five and a half were allotted to the briefe application.

|| P. 586.

** “*Illis litem intendo, qui nec se pascunt, nec oves; qui in agro dominico nec cogunt, nec spargunt, sed in Academiâ, aut occupati infelicitè, aut male feriati consenscunt, &c. &c. &c.*” p. 601. *Illustra vultus tui luce clarissimum Elismuriæ dominum Pernassi nostri totius adeo Angliæ cancellarium—vireant perpetuo, et cœlesti rore irrigatæ æternum floreat heroum et heroinarum corollæ, qui Edenum hunc vel ædificiis magnificis tanquam proceris arboribus confeverunt, vel annuis redditibus tanquam rivulis humectarunt, vel amplissimis privilegiis tanquam firmissimis mœnibus sæpiverunt.*”

in which he styles Oxford Parnassus, and the Garden of Eden; and, in his Eulogy of queen Elizabeth, he terms her the phoenix of her age and sex *.

Featley, in 1610, preached the Rehearsal sermon at Oxford, and by the bishop of London's appointment he discharged the same duty at St. Paul's Cross in 1618 †. A biographer already cited, who seems to have taken much pains to appreciate the intellectual abilities and the literary acquirements of the preacher, observes, that this was "an employment he the easier performed, the great task he used to impose upon himself being the rehearsing emphatically the choicest pieces for oratory and poetry he could meet with, every morning next his heart taking some smart periods till his authors were turned to his constitution ‡."

By invitation from Mr. Ezekiel Ascot, who had been his pupil, Mr. Featley accepted the rectory of Northill in Cornwall, which he vacated on his institution to the rectory of Lambeth in February, 1618: and though the yearly income of his new benefice might not, as hinted by his nephew, exceed that which he had quitted, it must have been a very eligible remove to him, being, by the recommendation of the University, a domestic to archbishop Abbot. As in the prefatory prayer, just cited, he terms the archbishop his lord, who on various accounts was to be revered by him §, I am apt to suspect he might then be *his chaplain in house*; thus, however, he explicitly styles himself, when, on the death of the primate's brother, March 2, 1718, Dr. Robert Abbot, bishop of Salisbury, he was commanded to affix A Testatio to the last work perfected by that prelate. It is drawn up in Latin according to "brief notes written in English under his Grace's own hand," and subjoined, with a translation, to the life of Bishop Abbot, published in "Fuller's Abel Redivivus," p. 533. At the conclusion Dr. Featley observes that the web was his own, but not the thread; and Master Quarles, father or son, in the metrical selvage of the life and death of this prelate, suggests,

Nor is't the least addition to his glory,
That learned Featley's pen hath writ his story.

Meo textu, non meo filo. Daniel Featley, S. T. P. *Archiepiscopo Cantuariens. fucius.*

Fuller, in the epistle to the reader, informs us, that the lives of Jewel, Reynolds, and Abbot, and divers others, were done by Dr. Featley: but that the most part of the poetry was done by Master Quarles, father and son, sufficiently known for their abilities.

* "Sæculi sui sexusque phœnicem Elizabetham." Ibid. p. 584, 585.—In a marginal note, p. 590, Mr. Featley refers to the distracted state of Corpus Christi College after the death of the president, Dr. John Spenser: *Meminerit lector hæc dicta cum in C. C. C. post mortem D. Spenseri omnia susque deque verterentur, doctissimi socii, optime de collegio meriti vi adversæ factionis a collegio amoverentur, quos tamen postea rebus compositis episcopus Wintoniensis in integrum restituit.*

† *Clavis Mylica*, pp. 498—536; and pp. 408—453.

‡ Lloyd's Worthies, p. 528.

§ "Georgium Abottum Archiepiscopum—domicum meum multis nominibus colendum."

The King's Commissioners in ecclesiastical causes formed a celebrated* assembly, before which he preached in Lambeth church, or the chapel of the palace, five of the sermons in *Clavis Mystica*; and there are besides, in the collection, two sermons preached in the chapel; the former, May 9, 1619, at the consecration of Doctors Searchfield, Howson, and Bridgman, bishops of Bristol, Oxford, and Chester; and the latter, March 23, 1622-3, at that of Dr. Wright, bishop of Bristol, in the presence of the lord keeper (bishop Williams), and of divers other lords spiritual and temporal. In these discourses he delivered his sentiments and advice with a freedom of spirit that seems to have been habitual to him, but might not be quite acceptable to his superiors, whom he was thus personally addressing in the face of a congregation †.

But Dr. Featley could sometimes from the pulpit compliment and praise as well as instruct and rebuke men of high rank. An instance, full in point, has been already offered in p. 264, from a Sermon preached in Lambeth Church.

By the direction of the archbishop, who was desirous that de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato, should be gratified with the hearing of a complete divinity act, Mr. Featley, in 1617, kept his exercise for a Doctor of Divinity's degree, under Dr. Prideaux, the Regius Professor; and many other foreigners were present, with the flower of the English nobility and gentry. The professor, finding himself closely pressed, and even puzzled by the ingenious and learned respondent, was apprehensive and uneasy lest he should be disparaged before so illustrious an audience; and he was therefore provoked to make that a quarrel, which his son used only as a defence; nor was it without some difficulty that the Archbishop effected a reconciliation between these academical polemics ‡. The Italian Primate was so highly pleased with the performance, that he not only thanked his Grace for the entertainment he had procured for him; but, being soon after appointed Master of the Savoy, he gave Dr. Featley a brother's place in that hospital.

The occasion and issue of the conference had at Sir Humphrey Lynde's, June 27, 1623, between Dr. Wilton (Dean of Carlisle) and Dr. Featley, with the jesuits Fisher and Sweet, were, by Archbishop Abbot's command, published in the enu-

* Title page to *Clavis Mystica*.

† e. g. in the latter sermon from John xx, 22, the subject the Apostolical Bishop: "You are now to be made a Bishop, an *overseer of the Lord's flocke*, make good your name, look over your whole diocese; observe not only the *sheepe*, but the *pastors*, not only those that are liable to your authority, but those also who *execute it* under you. Have an eye to *your eyes*, and hold a strict *hand* over your hands, I mean your officials, collectors and receivers. And if *your eye* cause you to offend, *pluck it out*; and if *your hand*, cut it off, &c. Let it never be said by any of your diocese, that *they are the better in health* for your not *visiting them*, as the Lacedemonian *Pausanias* answered an unskilful physician that asked him how he did, the better (quoth he) because I take none of your physick," p. 131. There are similar expressions, with illustrations, in Dr. Featley's *Life of Bishop Jewel*, whose close attention to the episcopal office is displayed and commended.—Abel Redivivus, p. 307.

‡ Succinct Account, p. 17.

ing year, under the title of "The Romish Fisher caught and held in his own net." As was to be expected, the epistle dedicatory is addressed to the Archbishop, by his most humble devoted chaplain in house, and in it the Doctor declares—"I acknowledge it is not a worthy present for your Grace, yet because it is my first fruits in this kinde ἐξ ἀκραιων, it of right belongeth to the high Priest, because the growth of it was upon your sacred glebe *." "By this conference the old gentleman (whose intended satisfaction drew on the meeting) was settled (as himself under his hand twice professed) and resolved in that point, which before left a scruple in his conscience." And, whilst Featley was chaplain to the archbishop, he was the instrument of reclaiming even a Spanish frier from the errors of the Church of Rome; but he was censured for licensing a book of Mr. Elson upon the Colossians. From this charge he exculpated himself to the King's satisfaction, by proving that the sheets which had given offence were added after his *Imprimatur* †. Though intrusted by his grace with the arduous and invidious office of licensing books and examining clerks, it is reported by Lloyd, that when he wrote, Dr. Featley's respectful and quick dispatch of every man with satisfaction (taking care that none should go away sad from his Lord) was fresh in many men's memory ‡.

As chaplain, he signed the *Imprimatur* to Mr. Gataker's discourse of the nature and true use of lots; but it was afterwards said of, or more probably for, him, that he had declared, if the treatise were to be again licensed, it should not have his sanction. It is, however, certain, that though Dr. Featley concurred in opinion with the author, and allowed him to have proved beyond exception the lawfulness of lufurious lots, he did not commend his prudence in publishing it, and that he advised his friend to discontinue the controversy, and rather to employ his able pen against the Papists, whom he styles the forcerers of Egypt §.

The nephew has observed, that his uncle long continued "a menial servant to archbishop Abbot, without any preferment—peradventure being too good to rise, and too learned to be promoted, lest he should eclipse the glory of his se-

* Could this book be with strict propriety deemed Dr. Featley's first controversial treatise against the Papists? In the next paragraph is a compliment to the Archbishop on the sweet influence of his Grace's government continually distilling upon God's inheritance, and an occurrence not noticed in the history of his life. "The costly ointment, which on Palme-sunday last flowed abundantly from your lips, so cheered up and refreshed that numberless auditory, that your Grace's name is a most fragrant ointment, sending forth a most sweet savour through the whole kingdom. What should I speak of the most happy and joyful newes of our true noble Prince's return out of Spaine: whereof your Grace was the first silver trumpet to the city. And (God be blessed for it) the trumpet gave not an uncertaine sound. Those glorious night tapours, which were set so thick together in the streets, that they made a kind of *Galaxia* in the city, were all kindled early in the morning at your grace's sacred lamp."

† Succinct Account, p. 17.

‡ Lloyd's Worthies, p. 525.

§ Biographical Dictionary, art. Gataker Thomas.

“niors.” If Dr. Featley was not advanced in point of income by accepting Lambeth for his living in Cornwall, it appears hard, and rather unaccountable, that the archbishop should not soon have given him better preferment; but it is still more extraordinary that he should neglect to promote him, “till urged by hearing the discontents of the court and city, because his chaplain was kept behind the hangings.” At length he conferred on him the rectory of Allhallows Bread-street; and, this proving to him a benefice not very eligible, his grace, after many solicitations, was prevailed upon to present him to the rectory of Acton. The date of his collation to Allhallows is not noticed by Newcourt, but it appears that he was instituted to Acton in 1627. And, some time after, but the year I have not discovered, he was appointed Provost of Chelsea-College*.

In 1622 † Dr. Featley married Mrs. Joyce Holloway, who was his parishioner, and resided in a commodious house ‡ in Kennington-lane. Mr. Gataker represents her as “having a comeliness of person and amiableness of countenance above and beyond many, if not the most, of her sex;” and he adds, “that her inside was suitable to her outside—that in her private devotions the rule she invariably observed for many continued years was, prayer four several times each week’s day, and six on the Lord’s day—and that within some terms of years she had read the whole New Testament twelve times over, and that not slightly and superficially, but so as to observe somewhat that might be useful to her, either out of, or upon, every chapter she read, as evidently appeared by a multitude of notes she left behind her.” John Featley terms her an ancient, grave, gentlewoman; and the difference in age between her and her husband was probably great, the Doctor being then about forty. “To promote her spiritual progress in the work and course of grace was,” remarks Mr. Gataker §, “her main end and aim in the choice of the doctor, which she manifested by a speech uttered to him at the time of their intermarriage, when she seated him for his life in the house she lived in, his pastoral charge at Lambeth not af-

* He was the third and the last provost of that College. Appendix to Lambeth Palace, p. 21.

† In the Succinct Account it is printed 1642, an error of the press; but it was a lapse of memory in John Featley to mention forty-four for the age of his uncle; and there are other inaccuracies in his Concise History.

‡ The house is at the end of Kennington-lane, at the extreme corner of the parish. It is a copyhold estate, now held by Mr. Martin, which extends to Newington-glebe. History of Lambeth Parish, p. 96, pl. XIII. To the church of Lambeth she bequeathed a faire communion cup to be raised from the sale of her jewels. See p. 266 of these Addenda.

§ Sermon at the Funeral of Mrs. Featley, p. 17, 24, 27, 28.—In Mr. Gataker’s dedication of the sermon to Dr. Featley, these expressions occur: “Printed as delivered—only the quotations of ex-otike language, as might be some rub to an English reader, but had been indifferent to yourself, I have removed into the margin, and set on a little more lace there to make the piece somewhat suitable to the rest of my works that are in hands abroad already. So only fourbished I returne it againe entire to you as by free donation your own formerly.”

“fording

“fording him an habitation. *I settle thee here for the earth, that thou mayst settle me for heaven.*” The Doctor concealed his marriage for some time, left, as it is implied, its being known might prevent his continuing any longer at Lambeth Palace; but, in 1625*, he ceased to be domestic Chaplain, and upon an occasion that is not noticed by A. Wood, or in the Biographical Dictionary. It is related, though with a little variation in some of the incidents, both by doctor Leo and Mr. Featley, who however concur in imputing it, in terms of asperity, to the unfeeling treatment of archbishop Abbot.

Dr. Leo’s account is, that he and Dr. Featley were at Oxford, as members of the Convocation in the first Parliament of king Charles, when Dr. Featley fell sick, of what Dr. Leo and others of his friends verily conceived to have been the plague or pestilence (his falling ill happening that very week wherein 5000 and divers hundreds died in London), and that Featley was therefore constrained to quit Oxford, and go to Lambeth. How hardly and harshly he was used (remarks the preacher) by a great man of the Church that shall be nameless, *Animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit*. For, in a manner, he was driven thence, and we were constrained to get him an horse, and two poor men travelled with him: the one on the one side, and the other on the other, did support and stay him up all the way, he travelling on foot-pace, and so brought him home to Lambeth. When we took leave of him (continues Dr. Leo) at Bullington-green, he bid us farewell, complaining that he was like Bucer, a Ball of Fortune†, and so went on his journey, saying with the Psalmist; “Lord, thou tellest my flittings;” “note these things in thy book, O Lord.”

The nephew’s narration is, that ‘in 1625 the archbishop removed from Lambeth to Croydon, for fear of the plague; where it fell out on a day that Dr. Featley found himself somewhat indisposed in point of health, but endeavoured to shake it off. Howsoever, the bishop was soon acquainted with it (for, great men want not their whispering intelligence); and presently he commanded the doctor’s speedy removal out of his house. Honour, and wealth, and age, and the ministerial function, were too weak orators to persuade the Bishop to withstand the fear of sickness and death. The weather was rainy, the way foul, the doctor not well; yet, all that signified nothing, nor prevailed so much with his Lordship as to allow him to stay either in the house or town, or to lend him a coach for his easier and safer journey. The doctor took horse, and by the providence of a better Lord, rode safely (though with much anguish and grief) to his own house at Kennington‡.’

* In that year he gave to the parish of Lambeth a sun-dial, which was fixed over the church-porch. History of Lambeth Parish, pp. 35, 39,

† *Valete, amici; nunc temporis ego, ut olim Bucerus, sum pila fortune, quæ non est omnibus una. Orate pro me, rege, lege, grege. Iterum valete in Domino Jesu.* Leo’s Funeral Sermon, p. 29.

‡ Succinct Account, p. 15, 17.

Dr. Leo, trusting to his memory, after an interval of twenty years, has blended the journey from Oxford to Lambeth with the ride from Croydon to Kennington; and, after a lapse of thirty-five years, John Featley seems not to have recollected, that his uncle was first seized with his illness at Oxford; nor, have either of these writers, under a bias from the concern for the sufferings of their friend, made due allowance for the archbishop's apprehensions, in a season so perilous and alarming. His grace might have, and probably had, sufficient cause to be dissatisfied with the thoughtlessness of his chaplain; for, it appears very likely, that, when the Doctor came from Oxford to Lambeth-palace, he found the archbishop had removed his family to Croydon, and followed him thither. But the plague was certainly at that time at Oxford, and it then raged, perhaps more violently, at Lambeth*; and, Dr. Leo admits, that he and others were persuaded that Dr. Featley had caught the infection. Under these circumstances, was not the archbishop justifiable in endeavouring, as far as was in his power, to prevent its extending to Croydon? And the inconvenience and pain the doctor endured in his ride to Kennington was the consequence of his own imprudence, in not retiring, as he ought from the first to have done, to his own house. Happily, his distemper proved to be only a severe cold, accompanied with some dangerous symptoms, but not at all infectious†. By proper medicines, with careful nursing‡, his health was re-established; and, on his recovery, he deserted the service of the archbishop, and removed his books from the Palace.

His own sufferings, and a sense of the general calamity, giving a turn to the doctor's thoughts, though not to his inclination, wrought a change in his wonted practice of writing. He confesses that polemical divinity was to him a delightful exercise; but that, being out of tune with his body, and having a shaking weakness, he could not stretch the jarring strings of controversy; for which reason, the public service of the Church being unfrequented on account of the direful visitation of the plague, he composed, for the closet, a manual of instructions, hymns, and prayers, which he called, "Ancilla Pietatis, or the Handmaid to private Devotion §." The book had a very favourable acceptance; for, before the

* The plague was then brought to Oxford by Sir James Hufsey, one of the Masters in Chancery, who died at New College the first night after his arrival; and, shortly after, Dr. Chaloner, principal of Alban Hall, who had supped that night with Sir James. Life of the Earl of Clarendon, p. 6. In July, August, September, and October, 1625, 485 persons were buried at Lambeth; but, in the same months of the preceding year, there were no more than 93 burials. Parish Register.

† Ancilla Pietatis, Preface to the Reader.

‡ Whereas she (Mrs. Featley) had a pretie skill in matter of physick and chirurgerie (as, indeed, what was she not skilled in?) in this kind she was exceeding helpful by waters and medicines, as well as advice to such poor souls as were not able to entertain physicians, or the cost of procuring physick, being not only as physician, but apothecary to them. Gataker's Sermon, p. 27. Lloyd in "Worthies," p. 529, commends Featley's faithful adherence to his flock during two great sicknesses, in one of which he says he composed "The Handmaid to Devotion."

§ His own Account in the Preface to Ancilla Pietatis.

year

year 1676, it had passed eight editions. It is certainly a compilation that has considerable merit, though now superseded by works superior in kind. It consists of Parts and *Supports*; and *multivarious* * are the divisions in this treatise, as well as in his sermons. This was a form of composition much in use in that age, and followed by Dr. Featley, notwithstanding he was aware, that over-curiously to divide upon division, and subdivide subdivisions, was *frusta facere, non membra*, to mince and not rightly divide the word of truth †. He has, however, in his “Handmaid to Devotion,” judiciously avoided the profusion of learning displayed in his other works; and it is much more free from the quaintness of expression, and jingling of words, which abound in his sermons ‡. Two specimens of his punning cast have been already given; and the reader may find two more extravagant instances of it in the Proems to a Sermon preached before the Salters’ Company, and to a Sermon preached in the Temple Church.

A. Wood relates, that in “*Ancilla Pietatis*,” or in the “Practice of Extraordinary Devotion,” afterwards printed with it, Dr. Featley makes the story of St. George, the tutelar Saint of England, a mere figment, for which he was forced to cry *peccavi*, and to fall upon his knees before archbishop Laud. The passage referred to, which Wood, it may be concluded, had not examined, is in the second treatise, under the defence of feasts; and is as follows: ‘There is no reason that Arian George, or Becket the traitor, should have an holyday kept for them, who were far from being holy themselves.’ As to the humiliating, unmanly, submission to Laud, the Oxford historian is, perhaps, now the only voucher for the authenticity of the tale; but, in a marginal note to a subsequent edition, the doctor thus defended himself; “I speak of George of Alexandria, the great opposite of Athanasius, and intruder into his seat, not of any George that either was, or is supposed to have been, a Martyr in Dioclesian’s days;

* A new compound, as the Doctor owned, made by him to translate a compound, *πολυποίκιλος σοφία* Θεῶ. Ephes. iii. 10. *Clavis Mystica*, p. 69.

† In his sermon, preached on the Gowrie’s conspiracy, before the archbishop, and divers Lords and persons of eminent quality, August 5, 1618, from Psalm lxiii. 9, 10, 11, he intimates, “all which verses, together with their several parts and commaes, even to the least iota or tittle, by the direction and assistance of God’s holy spirit, I will make use of in my application, if I may intreat your grace (here he bowed to his grace) and your honourable attention (here he turned to the Lords) for a while in their explication.” *Clavis Mystica*, p. 54.

‡ Upon so serious and affecting a topic as the death of Dr. Abbot, bishop of Salisbury, under the excruciating pains from the stone, Dr. Featley could not forbear writing this contemptible pun: “The hour-glass of his life run out the sooner for having the sand or gravel thereof stoppt.” Fuller, Ch. Hist. B. X. 48, who refers to Featley’s Life of the Bishop, p. 549. “The favouriness of his sermons, not altogether wit, for that had been to feed his hearers with sawce instead of meat; nor altogether with disputation, for that were to feed them with stones instead of bread; but setting before them wholesome doctrines, in an exact method and acute exactness.” Lloyd’s Worthies, 528-9.

“ wherefore, I marvel, M. P. H. (Peter Heylin) in his last edition of his defence
 “ of St. George, traduceth this passage, fith I impugn not his martyr, nor hath
 “ he reason to defend this confessed Arian.” Not but that there might be a mis-
 understanding and coolness, if not an open rupture, between the primate and
 Dr. Featley. Laud could hardly avoid being offended, that the rector of a
 church, contiguous to the walls of his palace, should persist in a refusal to turn the
 communion-table altar-wise *; and to this incident there is an obvious allusion in
 the following passage of “ The Gentle Lash :” ‘ This courageous member of
 ‘ the Assembly (meaning Dr. Featley) lookt the *lion* in the very face; nay, when
 ‘ he ro’ d he trembled not, whose *holy table*, when all turned altars, was *no move-*
 ‘ *able.*’ Besides, Dr. Featley was a witness against the archbishop, upon the
 charge of his having made superstitious innovations in Lambeth Chapel. The point
 respecting which he gave evidence (and Sir Nathanael Brent concurred in it)
 was, ‘ that, in the time of Archbishop Abbott, there was *no credentia* on the South
 ‘ side of the Communion-table, no bowing to the table or altar, no use of copes †.’

The convocation at Oxford, in the beginning of king Charles’s reign, was
 not the first of which Dr. Featley was a member ‡; for, Dr. Leo mentions their
 having also served together in the two last convocations of king James, of precious
 memory, to whom they had the honour of being chaplains: and, as Dr. Leo’s ac-
 count exhibits a trait of the principles and spirit of himself, and of his friend, and
 notices likewise an association that I do not recollect the having read in any de-
 tail of these Synods, it shall be inserted in his own words: ‘ In which convocations
 ‘ five-and-forty of us, whereof he (Dr. Featley) was chiefe, made a solemn covenant
 ‘ among ourselves, to oppose every thing that did but favour or scent never so
 ‘ little of Pelagianisme §, or Semi-Pelagianisme. And being elected by the cler-
 ‘ gie of Surrey for to be a Clerke of the Convocation for this present parliament,
 ‘ and hearing me make protestation in the face of that clergie (an occasion being
 ‘ offered) in these terms, *Atque odi ego Arminianismum ac Bellarminia nismum*, came
 ‘ and embraced me in his armes, and said, “ Well said, good brother, I protest
 ‘ and will swear the like ||.’

On this head see pp. 259, 260, of these Addenda.

† Rushworth’s Universal Collections, vol. II. p. 280.

Featley was chosen proctor for the Church of Rochester in Convocation, Jan. 8, 1620.
 Reg. Eccles. Ross. VI. fol. 93. He was proctor for the diocese of Winchester 1640. Act. Convocat.

§ Dr. Featley wrote against *Arminius*, and all his rabble, shewing demonstratively, that their tenets
 hey had from the patches and pieces of *Pelagius*, that Welch heritique, a monk of *Bangor*, whose
 name was *Morgan*, for *Pelagius* in Latine, and *Morgane*, in the Welch idiome, signify both one and the
 same party, that is to say, *Mor-gan*. *Mor* is more, and *gan* is *juxta mare*, or *Accola maris*: one of the
 shires in South Wales being called *La Morganshire*, for that it is situated all along the sea-coast. Leo’s
 Sermon, p. 24.

Leo’s Sermon p. 225.

among

As Dr. Featley held some doctrinal tenets of the Calvinists, he was in 1642 appointed by parliament one of the Assembly of Divines, and he continued longer with them than any other member of the Episcopal persuasion. But it is observed, by the writer of "The Gentle Lash," that he joined with the Assembly as long as they joined the truth; and that, when they countermined it, he undermined them. He appears, however, to have withdrawn himself, partly, in consequence of a message from the King, to whom he was Chaplain; and it was suggested in the royal injunction, that the Assembly was destitute of full authority, because convened without his Majesty's consent.

' In November, 1642, some of the rebels foot soldiers being billeted at Acton, ' in the county of Middlesex, they presently enquire of their hosts what their ' Doctor was (meaning Doctor Featley, their then rector), and what divine service ' they had. They answered, according to the truth, that he was a man who precisely observed the Canons of the Church, and swerved not a tittle from the rubrick of the Common Prayer, wearing the surplice, and using all the rites and ceremonies of the Church established by law. Some of the red-coats replied, "Doth he so? we will teach him another lesson, and make him leave those Popish superstitions, or he shall rue it." Soon after, they repair to the Church at Acton, break open the doors by force, and in the chancel they find this subscription on the wall, "This Chancel was repaired and beautified, such a year, by Daniel Featley, D. D. rector," which they utterly defaced. Then laying hands on the rails, they dealt with them as ducks do with a frog, tear them limbless, and afterwards burnt them in the street, saying, "That, if they had the parson there, they would burn him with the Popish trinkets."

At Lambeth, soon after February 19, 1642-3, the sectaries (as has been already related in the History of the Parish, p. 58) 'wrecked their spleen, not upon pales, or rails, or the fruits of the earth, as at Acton, but upon the bodies of Christ's servants, on his own day, and in his own house and court; many of these murderers were heard expressing their rancour against the doctor; some saying, "they would chop the rogue as small as herbs for the pot, for suffering pottage (for by that name they usually styled the Book of Common Prayer) to be read in his Church; others, they would squeeze the Pope out of his belly *."

The doctor's secession soon subjected him to an inquisition before the Committee for plundered ministers, upon seven articles †, exhibited against him by some of his
Lambeth

* See the History of the Parish, p. 59. There cannot well be a more striking instance of the absurdity and violence of fanaticism, than that a man should be pursued as a favourer of Popery, who had spent the principal part of his life in the most ardent defence of the Protestant Religion.

† 'Wee, whose names are here under written, inhabitants of the parish of Acton, in the county of Middlesex, being requested by Doctor Daniel Featley, parson of the parish of Acton as aforesaid, to certify the time of burning the barne, wherein the tythe corn lay belonging to the said parsonage, and

Lambeth parishioners, whom he styles Semi-Separatists. He waited divers weeks upon the Committee; and, at length, March 10, 1642, when M. White was in the chair, he was called into the Exchequer Chamber to answer to the charges.

Previously to his entering upon his defence, the Doctor solicited protection for his person and estate during his attendance, according to the custom of all Courts; averring, that he could not come and depart without evident danger of his life, and offering these reasons as the grounds of his fears. ‘The next day,’ said the Doctor, ‘after the bloody fray at Lambeth, as I landed at the staires, there a souldier, that stood sentinell, one Alexander Bagwood, holding his musket at my brest, charged me, before divers of the parish, that I was he who kindled the late fire, of whiche words of his I tooke present witness, and promised to call him to an account for them. On Tuedday following one of the souldiers of Captain Andrewes his company, being asked when they meant to leave the *Court of Guard at Lambeth*, said, they meant not to go away *till they had made an end of me*; this *Thomas Adams* testifieth upon oath. On Wednesday, being the fast-day, one of *Kennington* told a Gentleman, my neighbour, that she hearde the souldiers speake, amongst themselves, *that they had missed their mark; and that they did looke for me, if they could have met with me*. The Monday following, one of the parishioners sent me word, that a gentleman in her hearing reported, that some of Captain *Andrewes* his company said, they had a warrant to plunder me*.’ This reasonable application was slighted by the Chairman, who hinted, he knew nothing of the matter; and, therefore, required the Doctor to answer to his charge.

His general answer to all the articles was in the negative, so far as they contained any offensive matter or criminal, punishable by any law of God or man, civil, canon, municipal, or common; and, he observed, that they were patched up together by a tailor of two names, who was the accuser by the name of *Ambrose*

‘the value of it: wee do upon certain knowledge and true information, certifie all those whom it may concern, that the said barn, being full of corne, besides three bay of stabling, built by the said Doctor himself, all valued at two hundred and eleven pounds, or thereabouts, as it was then prized by some of the parishioners appointed to that purpose; were all burned downe to the ground the tenth day of November last, by the Parliament’s forces then quartered in the said town. And wee further certifie, that this losse fell above five weekes after the death of *M. Henry Leerwood* (to whom the said parsonage had been farmed), and when the said parsonage was in the doctor’s hands, before he had farmed it to any other. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, the first day of October, 1643.

‘ John Needler, George Colle,
 ‘ Thomas Needler, Henry Colle.
 ‘ Edmond Biddle,
 ‘ The Mark Δ of William Wells.’

* Spongia, p. 2.

Glover, but brought for a witness by the name of *Ambrose Andrewes*—that he had had time enough to have stitched them better, having confessed, that he had been a twelvemonth about them, but that they were miserably botched, having neither order, nor coherence, nor sense, in them*.

The sixth article of the offences imputed to Dr. Featley was as follows: ‘ When the doctor was demanded what moneys he would give or lend to the King or Parliament, he used delays in giving an answer, and at last would do nothing, and further, being demanded, by one of his parishioners, whether it were good to lend, he answered him it was not safe for him to give or lend.’

Answer. ‘ I never denyed to give or lend to the King or Parliament; but it is true, that seeing contrarie commands both published in print from his Majesty and the high court of Parliament, I desired at the first that the collectors would repaire to the knights, ladies, and others of the chiefe rank of the parish, and shew me what they gave or lent, which they refused to doe: but, when they came a second time unto me, I appoynted them to meet me at the vestry, the Tuesday following, and there I would resolve them, but they never came unto me, yet certified that I denyed to give or lend, and would have certified also, that I dissuaded others, but Mr. Clay, one of the collectors, struck that clause out, saying, there was no reason to certifie that as from me, which they never heard me speake, but onely another man was said could affirme as much. To the accusation itself of not lending money, my answer is, that when Colonel *Urrey* was at *Atton*, he lay in my parsonage-house; and his souldiers not content with such corne and hay as they received from my farmer at their owne price, demanded the keys of the great barne, and had them in their hands for foure days, in which time, through the carelessefness of one of the souldiers that lay in the barne (if not purposely), the stack of corne was set on fire, and the whole barne and two stables were burned downe to the ground; the losse thereof, estimated by divers of the parishioners, was two hundred and eleven pounds at the least. Besides this, when the maimed souldiers were placed in the Savoy, my whole stipend was layd out towards the buying of beds for them. In which consideration, I conceive, that this honourable committee will hold me excused from any further gift or loane, being not presently furnished with money, and having no temporal living nor ecclesiastical dignitie, deanery, archdeaconry, or prebend.

‘ For that one of the parish whom they affirm I dissuaded from lending to the King and Parliament, I desire that he may be called face to face. In the meanwhile I offer this certificate under his own hand: “ Meeting D. *Featley* about *S. Margaret’s Hill*, by and after M. *White*, M. *Good* and some others were appoynted for *Lambeth* parish, to see what the inhabitants would do upon the propositions: after other discourse, I demanded of Dr. *Featley* what he thought of it; he replied, that he thought the businesse would speed the worse, because they had

* *Spongia*, p. 4.

“ made choice of such men as were not beloved in our parish, nor came to our church
 “ but whereas it is reported, that D. *Featley* should dissuade me or any other to my
 “ knowledge, it is falsely suggested, for beyond my ability I freely lent 58li. *Per*
 “ *me* *Neariah* *Mormay*.”

It is observable that Dr. *Featley* mentions his not being possessed of any private fortune; and that he must consequently have expended or distributed the profits of his two benefices; and, on its being objected that he was a Pluralist, and not content with one living, the reply was, “ What *hospitality* the revenues of *Acton* and *Lambeth* produced, *Newington* will informe you. And time may tell you, whether the new *incumbents* bring not the year about with fuller purses *.”

In his defence, he endeavoured to avail himself of his talent for close and pointed reasoning; but he desisted, or rather forbore using it for a few minutes, on being told by a member of the House of Commons, who happened to be present, —“ Doctor, you forget yourself, you think you are in the schools,” or words to the like effect †. To the competency and credibility, as witnesses, of John Goad, Ambrose Andrewes, Edward Searles ‡, and John Hopkins, he made several objections; and he urged particularly, that they were all indicted at the sessions for voluntarily and obstinately absenting themselves from divine service in their parish-church. But Mr. White overruled the plea, and refused to hear a single witness in the doctor’s behalf §. By so partial a Court a presumed delinquent was not likely to be acquitted; and the result of the enquiry was, that four only, who were all that attended of the seventeen of which the Committee consisted, voted Dr. *Featley* out of his living, and appointed another person to officiate for him. The report of this order was deferred for more than two months; but, July 11, M. White, or some other person, made a relation to the House of Commons, of which the following is an abstract: ‘ That Daniel *Featley*, D. D. rector of *Lambeth*, hath not only endeavoured to corrupt his parishioners by his superstitious example of bowing toward the East in his church ||, and constant bowing at the name of *Jesus*, and refusing to
 “ give

* Gentle Lash, p. 8.

† Spongia, p. 6.

‡ Searles confessed that the cause of their preferring articles against Dr. *Featley* was to stay the prosecution of a bill against him, the said *Searles*, at sessions, and said, that, if the doctor would take off the indictment, the articles against the doctor should soon be with-drawne: this is testified by *Tho. Pybus* and another. Spongia, p. 25.

§ Mr. White was a Councillor at Law, and said not to be much better at bar than able to dispute arguments with that excellent divine, Dr. *Featley*. Sanderfon’s History of King Charles I. p. 626. He calls White the other’s kinsman, meaning, I suppose, that he was related to White, the Patriarch of *Dorchester*.

“ For bowing towards the East,” answered the Doctor, if they meane thereby bowing towards the communion-table, at coming into the church, and going out, though some of good account in the church both approve and use it, yet neither I nor my curate ever doe so. But true it is, that, as my
 pewe-

‘ give the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper to such as would not come up to the rayles
 ‘ to receive it *, and by his superstitious doctrine, that it is blasphemy and igno-
 ‘ rance for any to speak against bowing at the name of Jesus, and that they that
 ‘ pulled downe, and spake against the rayles about the Communion-table, are of the
 ‘ seed of the serpent, and enemies to God : but also hath exprest great malignancy
 ‘ against the Parliament, and the proceedings thereof, &c.’ But, on the order for
 sequestering the parsonage of Lambeth from Dr. Featley being put to the question, it
 was resolved negatively. Notwithstanding this resolution of the House of Commons,
 a substitute of Mr. White, of Dorchester, read, November 9, in Lambeth church,
 a paper, in which the Doctor was charged formally with the articles, and they made
 the ground of a sentence of sequestration pronounced against him, September 29 †.
 Dr. Featley made no other reflection upon his sufferings than the answer he gave
 Mr. White, the chairman, when he told him he must suffer :

*Nec mihi ignominiosum est pati, quod passus est Christus ;
 Nec tibi gloriosum est facere, quod fecit Judas ‡.*

One of the charges against Dr. Featley, not noticed in the report, was, his ha-
 ving preached but seldom to his people ; but, in his answer, he declared, that he had

“ pewe is made, I kneele towards the East, as in the pulpit I doe towards the South, but without any
 “ manner of superstition : some way I must bow, and I understand not but that it is as lawfull to bow
 “ or kneel towards the East, after the manner of Jewes, so it be not done with any opinion of holiness
 “ or devotion to any part of the heaven, but in honour to him who made heaven and earth.” Spon-
 gia, p. 9.

“ Answer : Upon occasion of a sermon preached by a punie divine at Lambeth in my absence, who
 “ said that Lambeth was the most superstitious place that ever he came to ; for, whensoever he named
 “ Jesus, they either bowed the head or knee, or put off their hats, which he affirmed to be a Popish
 “ innovation and idolizing. I the next Lord’s day after, at the earnest intreatie of the prime gen-
 “ tlemen of the parish, in my sermon apologized both for the canon of the church and the practise of
 “ our parish, &c. &c.” Ibid. p. 6.

* ‘ The truth is,’ says the Doctor, ‘ I never repelled any for not kneeling ; onely I remember, that a
 ‘ prachant youth, a prentice to Ambrose Andrewes, coming to the rayles, refused to kneele ; and when
 ‘ I admonished him thereof, that he should not give scandal to the communicants who were all upon
 ‘ their knees, but conforme himself to the humble gesture prescribed by the church, and he, notwith-
 ‘ standing, would not so much as bow a knee, I passed him for the present ; but, when afterwards he
 ‘ presented himselfe againe to the same communion, and I sawe tears in his eyes, I came to him and
 ‘ demanded of him, whether he came prepared, and refused to kneele merely upon scruple of conscience,
 ‘ and, when he seriously affirmed that he did so, I gave him the communion, and wished him to come
 ‘ to me the next day to take away his scruples ; and when he came, because Andrewes his wife had
 ‘ said before many, that this apprentice of theirs could make a better sermon than I, I examined him in
 ‘ point of catechism, and found him tardy and ignorant enough. Spongia, p. 10.

† Spongia, p. 28.

‡ Lloyd’s Worthies, p. 130.

been

been a constant preacher, in England and in France, for thirty-two years at least; that, in the last year, he had preached sometimes twice, and sometimes thrice in a week, though not so often at Lambeth, partly by reason of a two-month's attendance at Court by command of the Earl of Essex, and partly in regard of a double task, recommended to him by some members of the House of Commons, to write two books; and, he remarked, it might be true, he had seldom or never preached at Lambeth church* in the hearing of the witnesses, five of them not having been at church during divine service for nine months †.

Featley's refusal to assent to every clause in the solemn league and covenant, and his corresponding with archbishop Usher, who was with the king at Oxford, occasioned his imprisonment. On the latter account he was deemed a prevaricator, a court spy, and a traitor to the Assembly; and the charge was founded on an intercepted letter to the archbishop, termed by the doctor an unsealed note, that was drawn from him by a wile. He averred, that it discovered no secret, nor laid any imputation on the Assembly, or Parliament; and that, so far from containing any offensive matter, or being subject to any just exception or censure, the close committee, who exactly perused it, had forwarded the original to the primate of Armagh. But a false copy was previously taken, and such additions made by the transcriber, as had a tendency to serve the cause of the party, and to prejudice the doctor in the opinion of his adversaries. It was attributed to him, that he had solicited for a deanry, which was to be the recompence of his perfidiousness. The precise words in the letter were: "I understand that a deanry of Westminster, and a prebendary of Canterbury, are now void, and in the king's gift. If you think meet, you may put in in the first place for yourself, and in the second for your friend;" an expression which rather imports his aspiring no higher ‡ than to a Prebendal Stall §.

The only signature to the letter was the initial letters of the Doctor's name, in Greek characters Δφ. This was omitted by the counterfeitor, who being (observes the writer of "The Gentle Lash") a meer Englishman, took it for a sheep-mark; and, when communicated to Parliament, the House of Commons were puzzled to interpret it. At length, it was most ingeniously decyphered by Sir Walter Earle, who said, that 'Phi Delta stood for *Fidelity*, yet, because Delta stood above

* Lloyd (Worthies, p. 528.) says, that Dr. Featley was much respected for his constant preaching; having not missed the morning sermon, as then observed, for five years together. The wife of Mr. Ambrose Andrews told one of her neighbours, that at *Lambeth church* they had nothing but pottage, and that they must go to London for roste meat. Spongia, p. 25.

† Spongia, p. 13.

‡ Gentle Lash.

§ His witnessing against archbishop Laud and his suing for the deanry, "are," observes Walker, (Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 170,) "blots which cannot be wiped out." For the former, see Heylin's Life of Laud, p. 51; and, for the latter, see Clarendon's Hist. vol. II. p. 286. See also Heylin's History of the Presbyterians, p. 463.

' Phi,

* Phi, it signified *Malignancy*.' September, 1643, he was committed to Peter-house; his 'own house, library, and goods, being first seized on *, and his estate sequestered.

Whilst in confinement, from a desire to forget his own unsufferable pressures, and to divert his mind from commenting on his deplorable state, the doctor composed his famous treatise of "The Dippers Dipt †, or the Anabaptists ducked and plunged " over Head and Eares, at a Disputation in Southwark ‡." In the Epistle Dedicatory to the two Houses of Parliament §, he apprizes them, that 'Still there will

* Prefixed to *Spongia* is an address from the printer to the reader, of which this is a part: 'A friend of ' his (Dr. Featley) since his confinement to *Petri Vincula*, visiting his desolate house at *Lambeth*, found ' there those, who, in *Sylla* the dictator's dayes, were tearmed *señores bonorum*, but now sequestrators, ri- ' s'ling the roome, and plundering the study and garden, and robbing him of choycer *flowers* out of the ' one than *emmenes* or *tulips* out of the other. Among which he culled these which I offer to thy view; ' and if, as *fiolne waters are sweet*, so *fiolne flowers* are the sweeter, these cannot but please thee; for ' they are snatched out of the harpies talons, and now *steale* to the presse. Accept this posie for ' the present, and I hope ere long to present thee with a garland of the like.' The famous Mr. John White got an order for Doctor Featley's library in lieu of his own, which had been seized at Dorchester by order of Prince Rupert. Lloyd's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 169. Mr. White was to keep and enjoy this library till Dr. Featley could get back the other from Prince Rupert's soldiers. Wood's *Athen. Ox.* II. 115.

† Prefixed to this treatise is an epistle, thus addressed, "To my reverend and much esteemed ' friend Mr. John Downam." Newcourt (*Repertor. of Diocese of London*, vol. I. p. 402.) imagines John Downam to have been brother to Dr. George Downam, Rector of St. Margaret Lothbury, and to have succeeded him in that living in 1602. He adds, he was Bachelor of Divinity, married the widow of Dr. Thomas Sutton, who was a man of great piety, but drowned coming from Newcastle, August 24, 1623. Sutton's Lectures on the first chapter of the Romans were, he says, published by Mr. Downam, whom he takes to be the same John Downam who was admitted rector of Allhallows the Great, Nov. 30, 1630, though then but Master of Arts. *Ath. Ox.* vol. I. p. 850. In Clavis's *Myf-tica*, p. 143, it is mentioned that G. Downam preached a sermon at the consecration of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

‡ "Dr. Daniel Featley published a violent, false, abusive piece against the Baptists, whom he mortally hated; and, at the beginning of the book, a plate, representative of the people against whom he wrote performing the ordinance of baptism. Ministers, the administrators, and both men and women, the receivers, of baptism, are represented as stark naked in a river, and the Ministers are thrusting the people's heads down forward into the water. Such a sight had never been since the world began, and, if Dr. Featley *supposed* the baptists administered the ordinance so, we are obliged to *suppose* he knew nothing of the matter. Claude's *Essay on the Composition of a Sermon*, with Notes, by Robert Robinsan, vol. II. p. 98.

§ Dated from prison, in the Lord Peter's House in Aldersgate-Street, Jan. 10, 1644. The preface to the reader is subscribed, Calend. Jan. 1645, Thine in the Lord Jesus, D. F. Prisoner in Peter House.

‘ be use of an *arming sword*, not of war, but of justice, to cut off superstition and idolatry on the one side, and profaneness and sacrilege on the other; Heretiques with one edge, and Schismatiques with the other; and that, of all Heretiques and Schismatiques, Anabaptists ought to be most severely punished, if not exterminated and banished out of the church and kingdom.’ Thus, while smarting himself under the rod of persecution for his religion, so inattentive was Dr. Featley to the rights of conscience, or so ignorant of the Spirit of the Gospel, as to be a virulent abettor of persecution.

However severe might be the distresses endured by this eminent polemic, both from his imprisonment and from his bodily complaints, there is another proof that he felt himself able to *stretch the jarring strings of controversy*; since he then published his remarkable challenge* against the puritanical divines of the day, in which he offered to maintain, by disputation or writing, three conclusions, in vindication of the articles of Religion agreed upon by the Convocation in 1562, and ratified by queen Elizabeth, of the discipline of the Church of England as established by many acts of parliament, and of the Book of Common Prayer, with a proposal for a few alterations. Prefixed to the challenge is his Manifesto† against a false

* Neale’s History of the Puritans, vol. II.; and Grey’s Answer to Neale, vol. II. p. 108.

† “ Whereas a false and scandalous report is *bruted* by the Semi-Separatists and Anabaptists, and readily entertained by divers *zelots* of the *new Reformation*, that I, who have preached and printed so much against Popery heretofore, now, in my old dayes, being ready to leave this world, have fallen away from my holy profession, and am in heart a Papist, there being found very many Popish bookes in my study. And because I have learned from the mouth of *St. Jerome*, that though other wrongs may be put up and answered with silence, committing the revenge thereof to the righteous Judge *injustissimè judicato justissimè judicaturò*; yet that *in suspitione hæreseos neminem oportet silere*, that no man ought to be silent when he is charged with heresie: I have thought fit to make known to all whom it may concerne, that, being chosen Provost of *Chelsey-College*, I have, under the broad seale of *England*, a warrant to buy, have, and keepe, all manner of Popish bookes, and that I never bought or kept any of them, but to this end and purpose, the better to informe myself to refute them; and for my judgment and resolution in poynt of religion. I professe, before God and his holy Angels, and the whole world, that what I have heretofore preached, written, and printed, against the errors, heresies, idolatry, and manifold superstitions of the Romish Church, is the truth of God, and that I am most ready and willing, if I be called thereunto, to *signe and seale* it with my blood. And whereas I am certainly informed that divers leſturers and preachers in London, and the suburbs, who have *entred upon the labours* of many worthy Divines, and reaped their harvest, doe, in their owne *pulpits*, after a most insolent manner, insult upon them, demanding *where are they now that dare stand up in defence of Church Hierarchy*, or book of Common Prayer, or any way oppose or impugn the new intended reformation both in doctrine and discipline in in the church of England; I do here protest that I do and will maintain, by disputation or writing, against any of them, these three conclusions. 1. That the articles of Religion agreed upon in the year 1562, by both houses of Convention, and ratified

“ by

a false and scandalous report bruited of his having fallen away from his holy profession, and being in heart a Papist.

As the doctor was in an infirm state of health before he was deprived of his liberty, it may be concluded that a close imprisonment of more than eighteen months increased his disorders, which were asthma and dropsy, and hastened his end; nor was it till six weeks before his death that he obtained leave from the Parliament to remove to apartments at Chelsea for the benefit of the air. Dr. Leo saw him twice after this temporary release (for he died on the very day he had engaged to return to Lord Peter's House); and on the second visit Dr. Featley complained of the cruel and groundless clamour that was circulated of his being out of his mind. He referred to the well-known story of Sophocles as a similar case, whom the magistrates had debarred from the management of his affairs; on the accusation of his sons that their father was distracted; but who obtained a reversal of the judgement by a recital of his *Œdipus of Colonos*, and his then desiring to know, whether that tragedy, which he had just before finished, could be the composition of one who was insane—"So," said Dr. Featley, "I shall leave such notes behind me," quoted in this time of my weakness, for, *each day has its line (nulla dies sine linea)*, that no sober person will conceive to be the meditations of a madman *." Dr.

"by Queen Elizabeth, need no alteration at all, but only an orthodox explication in some ambiguous phrases, and a vindication against false aspersions. 2. That the discipline of the Church of England, established by many laws, and acts of parliament, that is, the Government by Bishops (removing all late innovations and abuses in the execution thereof) is agreeable to God's word, and a true ancient and apostolical institution. 3. That there ought to be a set form of public prayer; and that the book of Common Prayer (the kalendar being reformed in point of Apocryphal saints and chapters, some rubrics explained, and some expressions revised, and the whole correctly printed with all the psalms, chapters, and allegations out of the Old and New Testament, according to the last translation) is the most complete, perfect, and exact, liturgy now extant in the Christian world. Memoir, pp. 9, 10, with a few corrections from the Spongia, p. 32.

* In Dr. Leo's Funeral Sermon, p. 27, is this passage: "Further, he told me he was writing, and I encouraged him with Εὐλ' ἔτας. Indeed the lovely voice in preaching moveth more, yet a man's writing teacheth more. For, it gives a man leave to pause on it, and doth not strike the eares only and then away: words have wings, *επειὰ πτεροεντα*; writing reacheth those that are far off, words those that are neere: words reach only to them that are alive, writing to them them that are unborne. He that speaketh profiteth his own congregation; but he that writeth profiteth all: he that speaketh, for an hour; but he that writeth, for ever." Leaves, however, are upon the wings of Time. Of the many books composed by Dr. Featley, some have most probably entirely vanished; and how few of the remainder are noticed even in the Chiswell-street catalogue, containing hundred thousands of volumes! Featley Redivivus, with the Succinct Account of the Author, by his nephew, the compiler of this article luckily found in Sion-College Library, where he also met with Mr. Gataker's sermon at the funeral of Mrs. Featley.

Dr. Featley died April 17, 1645, within six days after this conversation; and Dr. Leo adds his having been assured, by credential witnesses, that he departed this life like a sound and faithful Protestant, living, and professing at his end, that he died in the faith and religion of the Church of England established by many Parliaments*.

In the last prayer mentioned to have been said by him a few hours before his death are these words: "Lord, strike through the reins of them that rise against the Church and King, and let them be as chaff before the wind, and as stubble before the fire; let them be scattered as partridges on the mountains, and let the breath of the Lord consume them; but upon our gracious sovereign and his posterity let his crown flourish." Supposing this prayer not to have originated with, or not to have been heightened by, one of the many of that sect to whom Featley had rendered himself extremely obnoxious; it must be admitted, that expressions so irascible and resentful were blameable in a Christian near the hour of his dissolution. How different was the temper of mind displayed by Bishop Jewel in the same awful crisis! And yet he had long been a spirited and judicious controversialist against the Papists, who were in his time most inveterate enemies to Church and State. The closing scene of this amiable prelate is thus represented by the historian of his life, but probably the passage had escaped the recollection of Dr. Featley: "Valerius Maximus writeth of Sylla, that it was hard to say whether he or his anger were first extinct, for, he threatened his enemies dying, and died threatening: but, on the contrary, it may be said of this servant of Christ Jesus, it is hard to determine, whether his natural heat, or his zeal, was first extinguished, whether his prayers or his soul first arrived at heaven; for, he died praying, and prayed dying. His last words, worthy to be written with a pen of diamond, never to be ras'd out, were these: *A crown of righteousness is laid up for me, Christ is my righteousness: this is my body, this day quickly let me come to thee, this day let me see thee, Lord Jesu †.*"

In pursuance of the directions in his will, the Doctor was buried, April 21, in the Chancel of Lambeth Church, and the sermon at his funeral preached by Doctor Leo, who had not, he said, thirty hours to prepare himself for the business, and expressed a wish that it had been undertaken by some strong young champion.

The many editions of "Ancilla Pietatis" have been noticed. But I am not aware that any of Dr. Featley's sermons have been reprinted, except the xxii^d in "Clavis Mystica," (12^o, 1708), which was preached at Mercers chapel at the funeral of Master Benet, merchant. The title is, "Philip his Memento Mori, or the Passing-Bell." The text, Deut. xxxii. 29. And, at the conclusion, he strewed these flowers upon the bier of their brother, who lay asleep before them in his winding sheet—the rose, the emblem of charity—the lily, the emblem of purity and chastity—the violet, the emblem of humility.

* Leo's Sermon, p. 26.

† Ibid. p. 28.

of the Church, and not imposed upon a veteran worn out *, almost decrepid and toothless, one so far from eloquence, that he had not so much as elocution †. But,
as

* Dr. Leo was hardly under seventy years of age, having, as he observed, p. 1, preached the gospel seven and forty years in court, city, country, and beyond the seas.

No other certain information concerning Dr. *Leo* has the compiler of this article hitherto obtained than from the sermon preached at Featley's funeral; though he is not a little inclined to believe that he might be the same person with *William Loe*, mentioned by Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, part II. p. 33) to have been of Oxford, head master of the grammar-school at Gloucester, Chaplain to King James, and pastor of the English church at Hamburgh; and also noticed by B. Willis, (*History of Cathedrals*, vol. I. p. 743), as being instituted Sept. 30, 1602, to the fifth prebend in Gloucester Cathedral, and to have died in 1648, at Putney in Surrey. By a signature in the parish-register of Putney he appears to have been a preacher there in 1624. *Environs of London*, vol. II. p. 468. Lloyd, in *Worthies*, p. 690, mentions Dr. Leo as being chaplain to the Dutch Ambassador.

Much greater variations in pronouncing and writing of surnames than between *Leo* and *Loe* are often to be met with in that age; and it appears, from Leo's sermon, that he was a preacher beyond seas, and that he was Chaplain to King James I. Wandsworth and Putney being contiguous parishes, it is not unlikely that the doctor, after he ceased being preacher at the former place, might remove to the latter; and, as by his report of himself he was far advanced in years in 1645, his decease in 1648 is not in the least improbable. And, supposing him to have been an ejected prebendary of Gloucester, that was a title not to be assumed in the title-page of a sermon printed in 1645. We are informed by a journalist of that time, that, on Dr. Leo's preaching upon the text, "Adam, where art thou?" he was "answered by one Mr. Adams, Loe, here am I." An incident which shews the pronunciation of his name, though he spelt it Leo. *Lysons*, vol. I. who cites at his authority perfect passages, April 15, 1545.

Passages in Leo's sermon in which he speaks of himself.

Page 1. "It is not my mind, nor meaning, neither was it ever my manner, I having now preached the gospel seven and forty years, in court, city, country, and *beyond the seas*, to trouble mine auditors with any long or large beginnings."

Page 25. "I had the honour, with doctor Temple, doctor Bernard, master Francis Taylor, and others, to be returned and joyned in the commission for pious uses, with worthy Sir John Lenthall, Knight, and other Justices of Surrey.

"We (Dr. Featley and Dr. Leo) served together in three convocations; to wit, the last two of King James, of pious memory, to whom *we* had the honour to be *chaplains* in ordinary."

Page 29. "At my returne out of Germany, I with four merchants of *Hamborough*, and two of my people coming to Embden, took into our waggon a licentiate in the imperial or civil law, &c."

Page 23. In this page Dr. Leo thus notices a son: Some seven yeeres sithence I had a son, fellow of Trinity in Cambridge; who being traveller for his college, I kept at Paris for a time *habitu dementifimo*, in an uncouth habit, that he might not be knowne; and he resorted daily, and had conference in the Cleremont with the Jesuits."

† *Emeritus miles*, and almost a *Silicernium*, a man mere edentulus. But *cum nemini obtrudi potest itur ad me*—Yet, rather than I would wave the memorial of my endeared friend, I resolved to undergo

as it should seem, not a more proper person could have been selected for the employment, the preacher having been in habits of intimacy and friendship with the deceased thirty-seven years, and twenty of them passed at so small a distance from each other as Wandsworth from Lambeth.

He has represented Dr. Featley as being, in his nature, meek, gracious, affable, merciful; and mentions his having a proof of his friend's sincerity to the poor, when they had the honour of being returned with Sir John Lenthall and others, Justices of Surrey, in a commission for pious uses. The frontispiece to his sermon is the model of a monument, and also an epitaph, the one never set up, nor the other engraven. "There is a book," says Aubrey, "called, *The Dipper* "Dipt, writ against the Anabaptists, printed since his death, where the graver "hath made a handsome monument* for him, but no memorial in the church." This book has also his portrait by W. Marshall, which is mentioned but not described †, by Granger. Before the Restoration, it was not likely that any such tribute

the censure of the judicious for my plainness and simplicity, of which qualities the next paragraph is a specimen. "Truly I could willingly take up the lamentable cry of *Elijah* for *Elijah*, he crying, *O my Father, my Father*; and I lamenting, *O my Brother, my Brother*, the chariots of *Israel* and the *horsemen* "of the same; for, we have lost a chiefe chariot of our churches, and an horseman of the state; not of "the pike, but of the pen; but why should I or any lament for him? of whom I may say to you all that "distich which old *Ennius* said at his death, and that with very little alteration,

"Nemo illum lachrymis decoret, neque funera fletu

"Faxit. cur? volitat dicta per ora virum."

Apoc. iv. 6. former part, is the text of Dr. Leo's sermon. Prefixed to the sermon is a copy of the verses printed in the History of Lambeth parish, Appendix, p. 62; 'In Obitu reverendi viri, Danielis 'Featlei, sacre Theol. Doctoris, et Eccles. Anglic. Prepugnatoris acerrimus,' and subscribed "E Schola "Regia Westmonast. Sic flevit F. Gregory." And there is added a Greek Extempore dekastick, in honour of Dr. Featley, by Jo. Harman, Oxoniensis.

* Engraved in the History of Lambeth Parish, vol. V. p. 59. In the plate, prefixed to Dr. Leo's Sermon, there is not any representation of lightning; and Resurgam; and Matt. xxv. 36. are not engraved. The other text is printed at length over the figure.

† This also is engraved in the History of Lambeth Parish, plate V. It is an oval (29), with a ruff, and in the clerical garb; his hair clipped short; one hand on his breast, in the other a Bible.

At the upper corner, are his arms, a lion rampant Sable between 3 fleurs de lis; and his crest, a lion rampant Sable, holding a fleur de lis between his paws. At the bottom, on one side a candle, just lighted, with a book open; on the other, a hand extinguishing the candle, and another closing four books. Under the whole are these lines (not printed in the History):

"O sancta Imago digna cui cultum ferant
Quincunque amant Featleijum,

bute of eulogy should be suffered to be paid to a then unpopular character; and, afterwards, Dr. John Featley * might not be in circumstances to enable him to defray

Erat ille epitome & filius Theologiæ,
 Erat Artium compendium.
 Bonis Amor, Odium Malis; nequii satis
 Ab iis amari, ab his fugi.
 Cur nos fleamus Mortuum? Certum est eum
 Obiisse, cui vixit, Deo."

* He was curate of Lambeth in 1635 and 1636, as appears from entries of burial-fees that were paid to him. (Paid to Mr. Featley for burying three poor people 3s.; three children 3s.; a pensioner 1s.; widow Jones's daughter 3s. A. D. 1635, June 26, paid Mr. Featlye for one buried from the barn 1s.) The Churchwardens accounts of 1636, and of the two following years, were signed by him. He was the son of John Fairclough, eldest brother of Dr. Daniel Featley, but as to his father's situation in life there is the same reserve as there is concerning the employment of his great uncle. He was a native of Northamptonshire, and educated at All Souls College in Oxford, but is said to have left the University after taking his first degree in arts, probably to become his uncle's assistant in Lambeth or Acton. In his Succinct History of his uncle is this passage. "It was the Doctor's resolution that he or me should travel; for, he was unwilling that our mother, the Church, should be deprived of us both in one day; although I account myself one of the smallest atoms, and as the least dust of the balance." The doctor received an invitation from the University of Leyden, to be a doctor of the Church for Divinity, but declined travelling on account of his age and infirmities. The nephew was pressed by a dear friend to withdraw to the island of St. Christopher's in the West Indies; a proposal which he accepted, and he sailed with his wife, children, and servants, from Tilbury Hope, June 24, 1643. Very irksome must the voyage have been to him, the ship being, as he complained, sufficiently pestered with Brownists, Anabaptists, and Antinomists; he had, however, the honour of being the first preacher of the Gospel in the infancy of that mother colony. When he mentions the death of his uncle during his absence, he feelingly expresses himself in these terms: "Thus lived and thus died the dearest to me of all my ablest friends: who very often professed, that 'all his earthly care was for me and mine.' Yet he was rendered unable to perform what he seriously intended me, so I was made incapable of his intended favours, by being then in my exile." See the Succinct History, and Magn. Britann. Antiq. et Nov. III. 587.

The nephew seemed to be as little aware as the uncle of the impropriety of a pun upon a serious topic; for, in assigning his motives for writing this concise account of the Doctor's life, he thus expressed himself—"Necessity is laid upon me, and I must obey. Sighs abounding at this unwelcome office of *winding up in a sheet* an uncle so loving, a friend so faithful, an instructor so learned and orthodox."

After the Restoration, he was appointed chaplain to the king, who presented him, August 13, 1660, to the precentorship of Lincoln, and in September following to the prebend of Milton Rois, with Seamestresby in the same cathedral. In 1661, he was created D. D. and had from the dean and chapter of Lincoln the vicarage of Edwinton in Nottinghamshire, worth about sixty pounds a year. He died at Lincoln

fray the expence. The nephew has indeed suggested, that, in his opinion, his uncle's literary works were a more suitable monument than one of marble, and that these memorials of his zeal for God and the King were such, that, peradventure, future ages might alter the name in the poet to honour *him* with the verse;

Marmora Featlei vincunt Monumenta Libelli *.

His printed works are numerous; and the titles † of them shall be given below. The

Lincoln in 1666, and was interred in a chapel in the cathedral. Kenner's Register, p. 230. He published two of his uncle's tracts, and perhaps more. One was, "Dr. Featley Revived, &c." London, 8vo. 1660; which he dedicated to the King, Ibid. p. 194. The other "The League Illegal." In the dedication to Sir Edward Hyde he observes, "that the King had entrusted him with the "jewel of his conscience, and that the MS. being his own, by the right of an executor, he was the "rather encouraged to dedicate it to the Chancellor, because he presumed the best of uncles were not "unknown to him, and because he had the honour of being his Lordship's contemporaneous at Oxford." Two of the several sermons published by doctor John Featley, were, 1. To the West-India Company, on Josh. i. 9. Lond. 1629. 2. At a Visitation, on Heb. xiii. 17. Lond. 1636. And he was author of "A divine Antidote against the Plague, contained in Soliloquies and Prayers, Lond. 1660" (36). Ibid. p. 223. In the Churchwardens' Accounts the nephew, as well as the uncle, wrote the name Featley; but the dedication to lord chancellor Hyde is subscribed John Fairclough, vulgò Featley.

* Succinct History, p. 85.

† 1. "The Life and Death of Jo. Jewell, sometime Bish. of Salisbury," an abridgement of the Bishop's life, written by Laur. Humphrey, D. D. drawn up by our author whilst he was a student in C. C. Coll. an. 1609, at the command of Dr. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, (Magn. Britan. vol. III. p. 58.); which, being by him concluded and sent to Lambeth, was suddenly printed and prefixed to the said Jewell's works, before he had time to revise it and to note the errata therein. The Church then in Convocation (on the motion of abp. Bancroft, 1611,) pitched upon Featley, he being then twenty-four years old, to write the Life of Bishop Jewell. Lloyd's Worthies, p. 527.

2. "History of the Life and Manner of Death of Dr. Joh. Rainolds, President of Corp. Christi College in Oxon."

3. "Life and Death of Rob. Abbot, D. D. sometimes Bishop of Salisbury."

4. "The Romish Fisher caught and held in his own Net. Or, a true Relation of his Conference with Joh. Fisher and Joh. Sweet, Lond. 1624."

5. "Appendix to the Fisher's Net, with a Description of the Romish Wheel and Circle."

6. "A Defence of his Proceedings in the Conference, together with a Refutation of Mr. Fisher's Answer (under the name of A. C.) to a Treatise, entituled, The Fisher caught in his own Net, Lond. 1624," qu.

7. "The Sum and Substance of that which passed in a Disputation between Dr. Featly and Mr. G. Musket, touching Transubstantiation, 21st of April, 1621, Lond. 1624," qu.

8. "True Relation of that which passed in a Conference at the End of Pater-nostre Row, called, Amen, touching Transubstantiation, 18 April, 1623."

9. "Con-

The animadversions upon a book, entitled, "A Safeguard from Shipwreck to a prudent Catholic," was one part of "the double task" recommended to him by the

9. "Conference by writing between Dr. Featley and Mr. Jo. Sweet, a Jesuit. touching the ground, and last Resolution of Faith."
10. "Ancilla Pietatis. Or, the Handmaid to private Devotion, Lond. 1626," 8vo; after which were eight editions of it printed before the year 1676.
11. "The Practice of extraordinary Devotion." Printed with "Ancilla Pietatis."
12. "Sum of saving Knowledge, delivered in a Catechism consisting of 52 Sections, answerable to the Sabbaths throughout the year, Lond. 1626."
13. "Pelagius redivivus. Or, Pelagius raked out of the Ashes by Arminius and his Scholars, 1626."
14. "The grand Sacrilege of the Church of Rome, in taking away the sacred Cup from the Laity at the Lord's Table, &c. Lond. 1630," 4to.
15. "Two Conferences: the former at Paris, now styled, by the Romanists, Bishop of Chalcedon; another at London with Mr. Everard, a Romish Priest, disguised in the Habit of a Lay-Gentleman, unexpectedly met at a dinner in Noble-street, 25 Jan. 1626." Printed with the "Grand Sacrilege."
16. "Clavis Mystica: a Key opening divers difficult and mysterious Texts of Holy Scripture, in seventy Sermons, Lond. 1636," fol. Which sermons, having several matters in them against the Papists and the Church of Rome, were, as Prynne saith, obliterated before they went into the press by the licenser, chaplain to Laud, archbishop of Canterbury. See in Canterburies Doome, p. 108, 254, 258, 269, alias 279, 284, 293, 527, &c. Clavis Mystica was dedicated to the King; and for that reason, probably, was published without an imprimatur from the chaplain.
17. "Hexatexium: or, six Cordials to strengthen the Heart of every faithful Christian against the Terrors of Death, Lond. 1637," thin fol.
18. "Defence of Sir Humph. Lynd's Vita tuta, Lond. 1638," 4to.
19. "Answer to a Piece intituled, 'A Case for a pair of Spectacles, Lond. 1638,' 4to.
20. "Transubstantiation exploded against the Bishop of Chalcedon, Lond. 1638," 8vo.
21. "Several Funeral Sermons, one preached at the Funeral of Sir Humph. Lynd, Lond. 1640."
22. "Vertumnus Romanus. Or, a Discourse penned by a Romish Priest, wherein he endeavours to prove that it is lawful for a Papist in England to go to a Protestant Church, to receive the Communion, and to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, Lond. 1642," 4to.
23. "Animadversions upon a Book, intituled, 'A Safeguard from Shipwreck to a prudent Catholic,' wherein is proved that a Catholic may go to a Protestant Church and take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, Lond. 1642," 4to.
24. "The Gentle Lash; or, the Vindication of Dr. Featley, a known Champion of the Protestant Religion."
25. His Answer to the seven Articles exhibited against him to the Committee of Plundered Ministers by three mechanic Brownists, in July, 1643.
26. His Manifesto, or Challenge. This was written upon report that he was turned Papist.
27. "The Dippers Dipt. Or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputing in Southwark, 17 Oct. 1642, Lond. 1643."

the House of Commons *, and was published with their approbation. The other article was a translation of St. Paul's Epistles, with an exposition and marginal annotations, which, though ready for the press, never appeared in print. We are told, by the writer of "The Gentle Lash," of its being Dr. Featley's profoundness in learning that encouraged both Houses of Parliament to commit to his review this branch of the sacred writings, and that he performed both the works in which they employed him with solid judgement and singular fidelity. But his merit as a sound and judicious expositor may be reasonably questioned, it being evident that he was more fanciful and refined in his researches after vain subtilties and mysterious meanings than in investigating and illustrating the genuine sense of scripture. Not a few chimerical interpretations might be easily produced from *Clavis Mystica*; but I will cite only one specimen, which, as far as I can trace, had not occurred to the imagination of any preceding commentator. It is at page 153, in a sermon from 1 Cor. ii. 2, the title of which is, "The Tree of Saving Knowledge, or Schola crucis Schola Lucis, the Cross the School of Light." The cross (observes the preacher) had four parts :

- " 1. An *Arreſtorium*, which was the maine tree fastened in the earth, and standing upright to Heaven.
- " 2. *Scabellum*, a planke to which the feete were nayled.
- " 3. *Lignum tranſverſum*, a cross piece of wood whereto the hands were nayled.
- " 4. *Verticem*, the top or place above the head, where the inscription was put.
- " To the dimensions of which parts the Apostle seemeth to allude (Ephes. iii. ver. 18.) in his sacred matheniatickes *that*, saith hee, *you may bee able to*

- 28. "Tractate against the Anabaptists contained in six Articles."
- 29. "Remarkable Histories of the Anabaptists, with Observations thereupon."
- 30. "Answer to a Popish Challenge, touching the antiquity and visibility of the true Church, and other Questions depending thereon, Lond. 1644."
- 31. "Sacra Nemesis: the Levites Scourge, or Merc. Britannicus and Civicus disciplined, 1644."
- 32. "Divers remarkable Disputes and Resolves in the Assembly of Divines related, Episcopacy asserted, Truth righted." In this, which is printed with *Sacra Nemesis*, is Dr. Featley's learned speech against the Covenant, spoken in the said Assembly.
- 33. "Pedum Pastorale, conc. hab. ad Cler. Oxon. ad Joh. 21. 15. Ultraject. 1657," 12mo.
- 34. "Dr. Dan. Featley revived, proving that the Protestant Church (and not the Romish) is the only Catholic and true Church, Lond. 1660," 12mo.
- 35. "The League illegal: or, an Examination of the solemn League and Covenant, Lond. 1669."
- 36. "Doctrine of the Church of England maintained, in a Justification of the thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, against Papists and Schismatics, &c. Lond. 1660," 4to.
- 37. "Antiquity and Universality of the Protestant Faith." Printed with the former.
- 38. He also published K. James's "Cygnea Cantio, Lond. 1629," 4to; which contains a scholastic duel between that monarch and our author.

* See p. 329.

“comprehend with all Saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height.
 “The breadth seemeth to have reference to the *lignum transversum*, the length to
 “the *arrectorium*, the depth to the *scabellum*, and height to the *vertex* of the *croffe*.”

John White, usually called the patriarch of Dorchester, was appointed rector on the deprivation of Dr. Featley. There were three more competitors for the living, the doctor having been told that it was designed for Mr. Puttie, afterwards for Mr. Channel, then for Mr. Foreb , and last of all for Mr. White *. He signed, as rector, the orders of Camberwell school, January 16, 1643, and August 14, 1645. Leaving Lambeth he repaired to Dorchester, where he died July 21, 1648 †. He was succeeded in Lambeth rectory by—See History of the Parish, p. 60.

John Rawlinson, who in the Register of Baptisms is in some places styled rector, and in other minister of God's word. He signed the address of the ministers in and near London, presented to the king in November 1660; for his majesty's gracious concessions in his declaration concerning ecclesiastical affairs ‡; and he was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference for a review of the liturgy §. A. Dr. Rawlinson was recommended to the university of Oxford, for a doctor's degree, by lord chancellor Clarendon ||.

Wylde, George, LL. D. ought to be classed among the rectors, because he was instituted and inducted by presentation from the king though for reasons assigned in the History of the Parish **, he did not receive any of the profits. But, in 1663, Rawlinson being removed for non-conformity, archbishop Juxon presented.

Robert Pory, D. D. who was, as Newcourt had heard, a kin to him, and had been his domestic chaplain whilst bishop of London. By this prelate he was collated in 1640 to the rectories of St. Margaret, New Fish-street, and of Thorley, in Herts; but in the times of usurpation, which soon followed, they were sequestered. He was of Christ's College, in Cambridge, and August 2, 1660, was created doctor in divinity by royal mandate ††. In the same year he was admitted to these preferments: July 10, to the archdeaconry of Middlesex; August 16, to the prebend of Willefdon, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and, August 10, to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. This he resigned in September 1662 for the rectory of Much Hadham, in Herts, (that might be an option to archbishop Juxon, on the consecration of bishop Sheldon,) which he held with the rectory of Lambeth. By appointment from the crown he likewise became a canon-residentiary of St. Paul's, and was therefore, as a pluralist, a fair mark for the stricture of the compiler of Poor Robin's Almanack, who is said to have adopted that title in ridicule of Dr. Pory ††. From inadvertency he had neglected to take a dispensation before he was collated to the prebend of Willefdon; but he afterwards obtained one to keep with it the

* Spongia, p. 3.

† Ath. Ox. II. 114.

‡ Kennet's Register, p. 312.

§ Ibid. p. 407.

|| Ibid. p. 672. Qu. The same person who was rector of Lambeth?

** P. 61, &c.

†† Kennet's Register, p. 220.

‡‡ History of Lambeth Palace, p. 62.

archdeaconry of Middlesex, notwithstanding both stalls were under the same roof. It was granted by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, that see being still vacant; and the reason assigned was, that, the greater the advancement in sacred learning, the greater ought to be the recompence, and that an increase of the daily necessities of life requires a proportional increase of necessary supplies *. A. 1661, May 31, Dr. Pory communicated to the Lower House of Convocation a form of prayer for the Parliament and Convocation; and he was appointed, December 13, one of the members for examining and reviewing the Book of Common Prayer, and he signed the original book †. The same year, July 5, he presented to the House of Lords a petition for the purpose of obliging Matthew Hardy to discover where he and his accomplices had cast the bones of archbishop Parker ‡. In 1661, he signed his imprimatur, with a commendation of the most worthy author, to a treatise entitled *Pulpit Conceptions, Public Deceptions*: or the grand Debate resumed in the Point of Prayer, wherein it appears, that those *free Prayers*, so earnestly contended for, have no Advantage above the *prescribed Liturgy* in public Administrations §. He printed articles of enquiry previous to his visitation of the archdeaconry of Middlesex ||, the only publication of his that I have found noticed. According to Newcourt **, Dr. Pory died before November 25, 1669; and was succeeded in the rectory of Lambeth by

Thomas Tomkins, son of John Tomkins, organist of St. Paul's; and grandson of Thomas Tomkins, an eminent organist and musician to king Charles the first ††. He was born in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, educated under the care of his uncle Nathaniel Tomkyns, a prebendary of Worcester, and entered a commoner of Baliol College in Oxford in 1651. In February 1654, he took the degree of B. A. was elected fellow of All Souls College in 1657; and commenced M. A. in July 1658. He was proctor of the university in 1663, admitted B. D. in July 1665, and D. D. in May 1673. By archbishop Sheldon, to whom he was chaplain, he was collated to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, which he voided by cession in 1669, being then removed to the rectories of Lambeth, and of Monks Risborough in Bucks. November 8, in that year, he was installed chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, which might be the archbishop's option on the consecration of bishop Sparrow, and on the 13th of the same month he was elected a canon-residentary of that church. The archbishop had so high a regard for his chaplain, that he promoted him to Lambeth, with a view of having a continuance of his ser-

* *Non obstante quod prædictus archidiaconatus, five archidiaconalis dignitas, cum canonicatu et præbenda de Wilsdon prædictis, in eadem ecclesiâ, ac sub uno eodemque testamento sunt insimul. Majores in sacris literis progressus præmia majora postulant, et plures in vitâ quotidianâ necessitates plura vitæ necessaria subsidia requirunt.* Oughton, *Ordo Judiciorum*, vol. II. p. 150.

† Kennet's Register, p. 455, 579. ‡ Ibid. p. 494; and History of Parish, Appen. p. 154.

§ Kennet's Reg. p. 572. || Ibid. p. 728. ** Repert. vol. i. p. 83, 832; Walker's Sufferings, part II. p. 81. †† Newcourt, Repertorium, vol. I. p. 436.

vices in that capacity. As chaplain he signed his Imprimatur to *The Causes of the Decay of Christian piety, or An Impartial Survey of Ruines of Christian Religion undermined by unchristian Doctrine*, written by the author of the whole *Duty of Man*, London 1667, and assigned as reasons for giving it the sanction of his name, that it was a truly Christian book—a book, which, from its primeval piety, exalted eloquence, and weight of reasoning, cannot fail to make us all the true Christians so accurately described in it—a book more worthy of a purer age, except that it might have sufficient efficacy to transform even the present into better days. May God grant this blessing to the work and the author*! There is also his Imprimatur (dated March 27, 1675) to Glanvill's *Essays on several important Subjects in Philosophy and Religion*.

Invidious must have been the office of a licenser. For, however well qualified to judge of the merit of the book he was to inspect, there might be passages in it he would find it necessary to expunge, lest, by suffering them to remain, he should give offence to his superiors in church or state: and he would find it difficult to avoid rendering himself obnoxious, in consequence of his being under a bias from the influence of that party to which he was himself attached. Unfortunately for Mr. Tomkins's fame, *Paradise Lost* was submitted to his review; it having been confidently averred, and never denied, that this incomparable poem was in danger of being suppressed, because the licenser imagined he had discovered treason in that noble simile, in the first book, of the sun in an eclipse. Toland, the first biographer of Milton, attributed it to the malice or ignorance of the licenser; hard words, which one is rather surprised to see applied by Dr. Newton, without any palliation, to so respectable a man as Mr. Tomkins. But Dr. Johnson seems to have been of opinion, that Milton was dealt with with tenderness, and that he could expect no kindness from a chaplain of the archbishop of Canterbury. And yet, if, as Dr. Johnson has observed in another page, that "every line in this poem breathes sanctity of thought" and purity of manners †; can any plausible reason be offered, why it ought to have been withheld for a time from the public eye? That it would have been in the power of the licenser to have consigned it to utter oblivion is hardly probable. The case undoubtedly was, that Mr. Tomkins, abhorring the republican principles of Milton, perused the poem with a very jealous eye; and he was the more apt to espy what he suspected might be written with a traiterous intent, because, from his controversy with Baxter, he was in the habit of discovering and exposing the fallacious pleas of rebels to their sovereign.

From an entry in the record's of the Stationers' Company it appears, that the imprimatur, dated Sept. 10, 1679, was granted by Mr. Tomkins to *Paradise regained*,

* *Hic liber vere Christianus; qui si primævam spectes pietatem, summam eloquentiam, rationum pondus, nihil in eo deest, quo minus possit nos omnes quales tam accurate describit vere Christianos efficere. Puriori ævo sane dignissimus est, nisi quod tam potens sit, qui vel nostrum sæculum transformaret in melius. Bene-dicat Deus operi et auctori.*

† *Lives of the Poets*, vol. I. pp. 197, 249.

together with *Samson Agonistes* *, in which dramatic poem there are such severe strictures clearly pointed at the restoration of Charles II. and at the trials and sufferings of Milton's party after that event, that Drs. Newton and Jortin wondered, not without reason, the licenser should have acquiesced in their being published: No otherwise can I account for this indulgence of Mr. Tomkins, than that, hurt with the censures to which he had subjected himself by his over-refined cavils at *Paradise Lost*, he might be unwilling to renew and increase the obloquy by demurring at the appearance of another poem of unquestionable excellence, and which is founded upon an interesting part of Scripture History. The passages alluded to in *Samson Agonistes* are verses 241-246; and verses 678-700. And in Mr. Warburton's comment on the last lines are many ingenious inuendos, embellished, and somewhat aggravated, in the spirit and style of a crown lawyer pleading on an information for a libel. *Paradise regained*, &c. edit. by Newton.

Dr. Tomkins died at Exeter August 20, 1675, aged 37, and was buried in the chancel of St. Martin Hosintree in Worcester-shire †. See a farther account of him, his character, writings, and epitaph, in Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* vol. II. N° 447, and in his *Fasts*, 105, 122, 191.

George Hooper succeeded Dr. Tomkins in the rectory of Lambeth, being then B.D. and chaplain to archbishop Sheldon ‡. His father, George Hooper, gentleman, of Grimsby in Worcester-shire, sent his son to St. Paul's school §; but he must soon have been removed to Westminster, because he was elected from that college to Christchurch in Oxford in 1657, where he regularly took his degrees in arts. The Latin sermon preached by him for his degree of B.D. July, 1672, was published after his death, and he commenced D.D. July 3, 1677. Previously to his becoming chaplain to the archbishop, he in that capacity had attended Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, who collated him to the rectory of Woodhay, in Hants, and from the archbishop he had the precentorship of Exeter cathedral, October 16, 1675, by right of option on the consecration of bishop Lamplugh. Having been chaplain and almoner to Mary, princess of Orange, he was, on her accession to the Crown with king William, appointed chaplain to their majesties, and by them advanced to the deanry of Canterbury, in July 1691 **. Being elected in 1700 prolo-

* “Entered for his copie under the hands of Mr. Thomas Tomkins, and Warden Roper, a copie or booke intituled *Paradise regained*, a poem in four bookes. The author, John Milton, to which is added *Samson Agonistes*, a dramatic poem by the same author. Entered by J. Starkey.”

† His uncle, Nathaniel Tomkyns, who died October 21, 1682, aged 82, was buried in the same church. Willis's *Survey of Cathed.* vol. I. 680, 841. In Eiton's *Thesaurus N. T.* is mentioned as patron of the benefice, and probably he was rector.

‡ Dr. Ducarel has not noticed the date of the presentation. As chaplain, he licensed, Nov. 17, 1675, Dr. Gell's *Remains of Select Scriptures of the Old Testament* opened and explained. Kennet's *Reg.* p. 170.

§ Knight's *Life of Dean Colet*, p. 434.

** Some Account of the Deans of Canterbury by Henry John Todd, M. A. p. 173.

cutor in convocation, he strenuously opposed the archbishop's right of continuing by schedule without the assent of the lower house, and other claims that the archbishops of Canterbury, as presidents of the provincial synod, had long exercised. In the Biographical Dictionary it is suggested, that he unwillingly accepted queen Anne's nomination of him to the bishopric of St. Asaph, in 1703; but it should seem, from a letter of Dr. Atterbury, that the demur was occasioned by his not being for some time allowed what he thought a sufficient commendam. An allowance ought certainly to be made for Atterbury's state of the case, he being apparently envious at the success of Hooper, and attributing it to the consequence he had given the prolocutor. In a letter to bishop Trelawny, remarks Atterbury, "Let the dean of Canterbury be as great as he will, I must take the liberty to say, that it was my poor labours that made him so. For, had not that book I wrote procured a convocation, and given him by that means an opportunity of forming a strong body of the clergy, and placing himself at the head of them, he could not have made it necessary for the crown to take notice of him, in order to bring things to a temper, but would have continued dean of Canterbury still. In return for this I know I am to be neglected, and sacrificed, as far as he is able to bring it about *," &c.

The article in the Biographical Dictionary also mentions, that when, half a year after, bishop Hooper received a like command to remove from St. Asaph to Bath and Wells, he earnestly requested her Majesty to dispense with the order; whereas, according to Atterbury, "he was then employing his court interest for a translation, and that it was said he would effect it †." But there is a passage in another letter, which betrays a strong prejudice in Atterbury, and, as I apprehend, bishop Hooper may be easily exculpated from the stricture pointed at him. It is in a letter dated August 29, 1703, in which Dr. Atterbury writes: "The bishop elect continues at Canterbury; he hath not yet taken out his commendam, and will not be consecrated till after Michaelmas, for this reason among others, *that he may, and his successors may not, have the half-year's profits of Lambeth* ‡." And, if this were Dr. Hooper's motive, (which, however, seems to have been admitted without proof,) it was politic in him, and not by any means unfair to be influenced by it: for, it effectually prevented a contest, about who might be entitled to a considerable part of the income of the rectory that did not become due till Michaelmas; and without this precaution, had his successor been an unreasonable man, he might have been deprived of an equitable proportion, even though he had discharged the duty, and defrayed all the taxes of the preferment for more than eleven months of the current year. This is an advantage of which a clergyman may avail himself, who is to vacate a benefice by cession or resignation, though it is denied to the representatives of a deceased incumbent by the statute of 21 Henry VIII. cap. II. that act of Parliament giving to a successor all the profits of a benefice,

* Bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. III. Lett. XXXIII. † Ibid. p. 145. Ibid. p. 115.

from the day of avoidance. And, as the reason for allowing this indulgence to a successor no longer subsists, and the statute was passed when the clergy were restrained from marrying, it is much to be wished that a law were amended which bears so extremely hard upon the widows and children of deceased incumbents in a season of the deepest distress.

Bishop Hooper died at Blaxton in Somersetshire, September 26, 1727, aged 90, and was buried in the cathedral of Wells. In the Account of him, in the Biographical Dictionary, it is related, that, after being a year in the service of the princes of Orange, he repassed the sea in order to complete his marriage, the treaty for which had been set on foot before his departure. By his wife he had eight children, of whom one only survived him. This appears from an inscription, engraved on a monument placed against the East end of the North wall of the chancel of Lambeth church. It is a small but beautiful monument of various-coloured Italian marble, being a tablet between two cantalivers, which support a pitched pediment, on whose top stands a globe or ball, behind which is raised a pyramid. The inscription is:

Near this place lye buried two sons and five daughters of the right reverend George Hooper, late lord bishop of Bath and Wells, and Abigail his wife; daughter of Richard Guilford*, late of this place, gentleman, who all died in their infancy. The last in the year 1694.

This monument was erected to their memory by Abigail Prowse, the only surviving child, widow of John Prowse, of Axbridge, in the county of Somerset, Esq.

In the base of the monument is a shield, bearing, Gyronney of eight, Or and Ermine, a castle triple-towered Sable; impaled with Or, on a saltire between four martlets Sable.

Edmund Gibson, D.D. was inducted into the rectory of Lambeth, November 19, 1703 †, by presentation from the Crown on the promotion of bishop Hooper. In the Epistolary Correspondence of Bishop Atterbury are two passages relative to this matter: one is as follows ‡: "It is now said that Gibson is to succeed the dean of Canterbury at Lambeth. The archbishop, it is certain, puts in hard for him, and says, that since that living is not only in his patronage, but his parish-church, he shall think it very hard, if he is not listened to in behalf of his chaplain."—The other passage alluded to is §: "He (bishop Hooper) expresses the utmost uneasiness at Gibson's succeeding him, who hath spoken so often of the dean with the utmost contempt in the world ||, although he was lately his curate, and has been much obliged to him. He knows not well how to put up this affront, and yet he is too wise (I believe) not to digest it before the next session of Parliament." But Atterbury should have termed Gibson an occasional assistant preacher rather than curate, as appears from this minute in the vestry-book,—“ 1697, No-

* See Hist. of Parish, p. 37.

† Register of Baptisms, p. 379, and the Brief Book.

‡ Vol. III. p. 103.

§ Ibid. p. 115.

|| Ibid. p. 99.

“ vember 18, ordered that the churchwardens attend the dean of Canterbury, and
 “ desired, that Mr. Marsh, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Lansdell, and Mr. Baker, do accom-
 “ pany them, to return him thanks for leaving so good and worthy a gentleman,
 “ as Mr. Gibson, to preach to us in his absence.”

For memorials of bishop Gibson the reader is referred to The Biographical Dictionary ; to the History of Lambeth Palace, p. 68 ; to a Charge delivered by Dr. Fifield Allen, archdeacon of Middlesex, in 1749 ; and to a quarto pamphlet printed the same year, and supposed to have been written by bishop Smalbroke. The title of it is, “ Some Account of the right reverend Dr. Edmund Gibson,” &c. In the list of his writings, inserted in the History of the Palace, only one letter is mentioned concerning the disputes in convocation ; whereas he is generally allowed to have published eleven tracts. And in the catalogue of his works, in The Biographical Dictionary, one is omitted which ought to be here noticed, because it was drawn up for the use of his parishioners. It was printed on one side of a large sheet of paper, and dispersed among all the families in Lambeth. The title is, “ A Course of Catechising in the Parish of Lambeth throughout the Year, with a
 “ brief Exhortation to Parents and Masters concerning their Duty herein.” After reciting the laws of the Church of England relative to catechising, the writer observes,

“ As to the *proper times* of catechising children in the church, the rubrick (as
 “ we have seen) enjoins *Sundays* and *holydays* ; but it is to be noted, that when that
 “ order was first made, there were few sermons any where in the afternoon. And
 “ because preaching and catechising together would make the service too long, es-
 “ pecially in winter, it is thought more expedient to catechise upon particular *holy-*
 “ *days*, after the second lesson at morning prayer.

“ In such parishes as this, it would be impossible to catechise children all at
 “ once ; and therefore, in the following scheme, the parish is divided into *fifteen* parts,
 “ and one certain holyday is assigned for catechising the children of each part every
 “ year ; that so the work may be performed more orderly ; and the minister may
 “ be better able to observe, who are careful, and who are negligent, in preparing
 “ and sending their children and servants.”

The scheme referred to shall be inserted in the Supplement.

Bishop Gibson, at the request of Mrs. Gibson, who died December 27, 1741, gave thirty pounds to the poor of Lambeth, and he bequeathed to them one hundred pounds. With the fee of Lincoln he held this rectory in commendam one year ; and at the expiration of that term, the king, September 30, 1717, presented *

Richard Ibbetson. He was a native of Yorkshire, and of Oriel College in Oxford, of which he was elected fellow, and he proceeded M. A. October 14, 1701. From archbishop Tenison, to whom he was chaplain, and who conferred on him

* Historical Register.

the degree of doctor of divinity, he had the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk, which, I suppose, he ceded on becoming rector of Lambeth. Archbishop Wake appointed him his chaplain; by whose favour he was installed precentor of Exeter cathedral in June 1723, and archdeacon of the diocese in November 1726, both these dignities being probably in his grace's gift as options on the consecrations of bishops Blackburne and Weston. Dr. Ibbetson published two sermons. 1. 8vo. 1712, preached before the university on the Epiphany, text 1 Tim. iii. 16; subject, the divinity of our Blessed Saviour proved from Scripture and Antiquity. In this discourse, as mentioned in the title page, Mr. Whiston's attempt to revive the Arian heresy is considered. 2. preached at the assizes at Croydon in Surrey, March 15, 1722; text, Romans, xiii. 4; subject, the duty of obedience to governors. This sermon is dedicated to Peter Theobald, esq. high sheriff, and to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, at whose request it was published. He died at Canterbury, September 2, 1731, and was buried in that cathedral.

John Denne, D. D. was instituted to the rectory of Lambeth November 27, and inducted November 29, 1731. He was archdeacon of the diocese of Rochester, to which dignity is annexed the 6th prebendal stall in that church; and dying at Rochester, August 5, 1767, aged 74, was buried in the cathedral. For particulars relative to his family, character, and writings, the reader is referred to Mr. Masters's History of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, p. 277; and to Memorials of Rochester Cathedral, p. 232, &c. subjoined to Customale Roffense.

Beilby Porteus, D. D. was the successor of Dr. Denne, promoted to the bishopric of Chester in January 1777, and translated to the see of London in 1787.

William Vyse, LL. D. (the present rector) succeeded Dr. Porteus in 1777.

He was in 1793 collated to the archdeaconry of Coventry.

CURATES.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts from 1505 to 1520 these clergymen are noticed, not one of whom, it is clear, could be rector of Lambeth.

Sir John Lownd*.

* A. 1505. Received at the burial of Sir John Lownd for waste of torches and wax, ii s. iii d.

Sir William Argall*.

Sir John Howell*.

Sir John ——— †.

Sir Alexfander ‡.

Sir William Webster §.

Sir David ||.

John Bocher Clerk**.

And Sir Robert Collett ††.

Sir was a common title of ecclesiastics in that age, especially if they had taken the first degree of arts at either university; and still in Cambridge *Dominus* in Latin, or in English *Sir*, is the appellation of Bachelor of Arts. Several of the persons here mentioned, it should seem, were priests who officiated at the private altars, and only assisted the rector in the celebration of mass at the high altar, on the principal festivals, and on the anniversary of the dedication of the church. But, from the manner in which Sir William Argall is noticed, I imagine him to have been, strictly speaking, the rector's curate, as might be likewise Lownd and Webster. To Argall there was a payment of xs. for organs; and he is recorded as a benefactor to the church. Three other persons of the name occur in the Churchwardens Accounts †‡; viz. John Argall, who died in 1516; Goodwife Argall, who was a collector of money for different purposes; and Thomas Argall, called the register. He was register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and I conceive him to be the person, who, as a notary public of the diocese of Winchester, at-

* Received of Sir William Argall, at the burial of Sir John Howell, for ditto, iiis. iiid. Of Sir William Argall, at the monethes mynd of Sir John Howell, for waste of wex, xiid. Item, for brekyng of the ground within the church for Sir John Howell, vis. viiid.

† Of Sir John that syngeth for Mr. Hugh Peyntwyn, late archdeacon of Canterbury, for half a quarter rent of the chamber that Sir John Lownde hadde, xxd.

‡ A. 1515, Received of Sir Alexfander for howfe rents, iis. A. 1519, Item, of Sir Alexfander Preeft for iii. yers rent of his chambers in the church-yarde, 10s. A. 1520, entered as owing for rent.

§ A. 1516, paid to Sir William for making and kepyng of our book, vis. viiid. A. 1517, to Sir William Webster, his fee, vis. viiid. A. 1518, the same. A. 1521, received of Sir William Webster of his grant for repair of the church, iis

|| A. 1518, received for the beryall of Sir David, iiis. viiid.

** A. 1518, Received of John Bocher Clerke for the beryng of the parson's sarvant, xxd. Of John Bocher Clerke for the yer's mynde of George Seymour, 12d.

†† A. 1519, Received of Sir Robert Collett for a quart. rent of on of the howseys in the church-yard to Mydfomer, xvd.

‡‡ A. 1518, received of the goodwyfe Argall and the goodwyfe Hykks in money gaderyd of the parcyffours for the Tryndell's lyte before the rode, viis. ix d. A. 1520, received of Emme Argall to the byldinge of the church, vis. viiid. Of Thomas Argall, the register, xxviii. 1 d. A. 1521, received of goodwyfe Argall, and Borow's wyfe, of ok money, vis. viiid. A. 1521, received of Sir William Argall of his grant, xls. Of goodwyfe Argall for Tyell, viiid. Of Sir William Argall for old tymber and lyme, iiis. iiid. Of Sir William Argall for the pulpyt, iiid. Of Sir Wylliam Argall for lym and sand, xvi d. Of goodwyffe Argall for lyme and sand, xiid.

Y y

tested

tested an instrument respecting some public acts of the synod of the province of York that were confirmed by archbishop Edward (Lee) June 14, 1533, in the house of his residence at Stockwell*. He, as register, attended at the consecration of archbishop Parker †.

Sir George Corn, curate, was buried October 8, 1545.

Mr. Thomas Bullock, as curate, signed the Churchwardens' Account to October 1, in the 5th of Elizabeth (A. 1563), so that he was probably appointed by Dr. Pory. To the account of the next year he was a witness as well as the rector; and he was one of the parishioners who consented and agreed to the taking down of the rood-loft, and the felling of the copes, and vestments, that had been used before the Reformation. His name occurs as a subscribing witness to almost all the accounts as long as he lived; and it is entered in the register, that he was buried October 9, 1584. It does not appear that he ever became a beneficed clerk, though he discharged the cure of this very extensive, and even then populous, parish, upwards of twenty years. Supposing him not to have had any preferment, he must be deemed unfortunate; Lambeth palace, though in strictness of law extraparochial, being contiguous to the parish-church, of which the archbishops of Canterbury are the patrons. Archbishop Tenison, as mentioned in a former page, considered it as his parish-church, and so did archbishop Herring.

Richard Grainge, or Grainger, signs the parish-register, as minister, August 15, 1579; and in the Churchwardens' Accounts are these items of payments to Mr. Grainger; for a service book, 4d.; for writing the Register-book, 3s. 4d.; and for writing the Churchwardens' Accounts, 3s. 4d. He was probably the Richard Grainger, M. A. mentioned in Hasted's History of Kent ‡ to have been instituted to the rectory of Frittenden, August 4, 1582, and who died in 1594.

George Hammond is noticed in the Old Vestry Book and Register as a curate, or minister, from 1583 to 1592. See at p. 281, of these Addenda, a minute of vestry concerning the rent he was to pay for the house in the church-yard.

Edward Hargrave, curate, so entered in account, June 22, 1592, as tenant of one of the houses in the church-yard, and to the account of the next year he subscribes himself, the *parson his deputy*. He quitted the curacy in 1594, on his being instituted, July 3, to the rectory of Frittenden, vacant by the death of Richard

* A. D. MDXXXIII. June 14, coram nobis in quadam superiori camera infra ædes residenciæ nostræ vulgariter nuncupatas "Stockwell." Wilkins, Concil. iii. 766.

† History of Palace, Append. p. 26. Of the Argall family are these notices in Hasted's History of Kent, vol. III. Thomas Argall, in 6 Edward VI. acquired by purchase the manors of Godden and Morgdieu in Tenterden, p. 97; and in the iiid year of the same reign Richard Argall married Joane Martyn, a coheiress of Robert Martyn, of Graveney-court, and by that alliance seems to have become possessed of the manor of Densted in Chartham, of which his son Thomas had livery in 7 Elizabeth, p. 19.

‡ Vol. iii. p. 58.

Grainger; where he died in 1619, and lies buried in the chancel. The inscription over his grave remains in brass, but partly hid under the altar-rails*.

Mr. Turner, Minister. A. 1594, received of him for his tyme rent for the church-houfe, 11s. 8d. and paid him for writing of the book of christenings, weddings, and burials, 2s. 6d. Churchwardens' Accounts.

Mr. Baker, curate in 1594, mentioned as owing 10s. for the rent of his house. He was presented by the dean and chapter of Rochester to the vicarage of Darent, June 24, 1595, and continued vicar till 1605.

John Racster was curate in the years 1595, 1596, as appears by entries of rent paid by him, two years to Christmas. He signed the Churchwardens' Account to February 25, and assented to the choice of churchwardens, but in the account of the year following he paid only a quarter's rent. He was of Cambridge, but incorporated M. A. at Oxford, July 6, 1594†.

Master Kenderecke, A. 1598, received of him for house rent, 15s. A. 1599, received of him for house-rent for one year and three quarters, 4l. 5s. 0d. Paid to master Kendericke for writing the Register Book, 3s.

Mr. Calfhill. In 1560 Dr. Blague paid for him rent for three quarters of a year, and it is noted that one quarter's rent was left behind. According to B. Willis‡, John Calfhill was installed in the fifth prebend of Durham cathedral in 1607. Qu. The person who had been curate of Lambeth, and was he not the son of that eminent divine Dr. James (or John) Calfhill, who was collated in 1565 to the deanery and rectory of Bocking in Essex, and soon after, by bishop Grindal, to the archdeaconry of Colchester? and whom queen Elizabeth nominated to the bishopric of Worcester, but who died without being consecrated?

Mr. Ratleefe, or Ratcliffe, by the accounts of 1602, paid 20s. for half a year's rent, and was paid 3s. 4d. for writing the Register. In the account of 1603, there is an item of half a year's rent received of him.

Mr. Hudson, in 1603, paid half a year's rent, and received 3s. 4d. for writing the register. He seems to have quitted the curacy next year from an embarrassment in his circumstances. He was probably succeeded by

Mr. Benjamin Toncke, or Tonkys, concerning whom and his predecessor there is this minute in the Churchwardens' Account:

"2^o die, Junii 1611. Mem. That a cloak-bagg, with the number of 45 bookes, which the late churchwardens found in the vestry, were said to be the bookes of Mr. Hudson, sometimes curate of Lambeth, and there left for rent due to the church, were, by order of the vestry, as may appear in the vestry-book, given to Mr. Benj. Toncke, now curate, in liewe of his paynes for writing out the names of baptisms, marriages, and burials, into the Ledger Booke, which were unwritten before his tyme." The Register shews that Mr. Tonckys was curate in 1615, and he signed the Churchwardens' Accounts May 22, 1614, and April 11, 1615.

* Haisted's History of Kent, vol. iii. p. 58.

† Wood, A. O. vol. I. Fast. 248.

‡ Survey of Cathedrals, vol. I. 267.

Mr. Henry Rigges, curate, was buried June 16, 1616. Par. Reg.

Thomas Harward, minister, signed the Churchwardens' Account to June 2, 1617. He was collated to the vicarage of Herne, near Canterbury, February 12, 1617, and died in 1621*.

Richard Taylor, minister, in 1617, signed an account of the receipts and disbursements for the new seats in the church; and as curate, July 16, 1618, signed the yearly account of the churchwardens. He might be related to Francis Taylor, rector; and he was continued in the curacy by Dr. Featley, for he signed an account June 13, 1620. In the account to May 12, 1621, is a payment to him of 11. for registering all the christenings, buryals, and marriages, which were omitted out of the Register for divers years. And in the account to June 3, 1622, is this item, "to Mr. Taylor the minister, for burying Symmond's supposed bastard child, 1s." † It is very probable Mr. Taylor was the person collated to the rectory of Betherfden, in Kent, May 27, 1622 ‡, and who ceded that living on his being preferred to the rectory of Halden, February 20, 1626. This Richard Taylor was buried in the chancel of Halden church §.

Thomas Taylor was the successor of Richard in this curacy; for he signed the following accounts of the churchwardens; to May 6, 1624 ||; to July 14, 1625; to May 31, 1626; and to May 4, 1627.

William Harris, minister in 1633. Par. Reg.

John Lawthropp, minister in 1635. Par. Reg.

John Featley was curate of Lambeth in 1635 and 1636**.

Roger Cocks, minister, in 1639, signed the account of voluntary contributions, and payments, when new plate was provided for the communion-table, as he did the Churchwardens' General Account, May 28, the same year. And in the account to June 5, 1641, is entered a payment of 13s. 4d. to Mr. Cocks, for preaching Mr. Holt's funeral sermon ††. Mr. Channel, in 1643, was appointed by the committee of plundered ministers to officiate for Dr. Featley. The Doctor styles him a substitute of Mr. White, of Dorchester, and notices him as bearing his character in his name, and stretching his *Cheveril* conscience so far, as to gratify some schismatical separatists in Lambeth, by reading in the church a paper denouncing the illegal sentence of sequestration ‡‡.

* Hasted's Kent, vol. III. p. 624.

† This item follows, to the queen that bare it, whilst she lay in, 6s. 8d.

‡ Hasted's Kent, vol. III. p. 243.

§ Ibid. p. 105, with a reference to Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part II. p. 276.

|| In this account is this item given to Harman, who preached here, 4s.

** See an account of him before, in these Addenda, p. 337.

†† Under payments in 1642 is this item,

Nov. 5, to Mr. Ben for preaching that day.

‡‡ *Sporgia*, p. 27, 28.

Thomas Perkins is mentioned in the Parish-register as minister and curate within the years 1640-1654. Qu. Whether he was not vicar of St. Stephens in St. Albans, April 11, 1665, and rector of Colne Engayne, in Essex, January 16, 1671*.

John Hadley, curate, from 1667 to 1671, as appears by the Brief book. A person of the same names was licensed to be curate of St. Catharine Cree Church, July 11, 1672, and deprived for not taking the oath of allegiance after the Revolution §.

Thomas Baker, curate, August 12, 1672. (Register of Christenings, and Brief-book). He was of All Souls College, in Oxford, and admitted, M. A. January 12, 1677.

Andrew Needham, curate, 1676-1681. Parish Register, and Brief Book. He was probably related to Mr. William Needham, chaplain to archbishop Sancroft.

John Barrow, M. A. He was born in Northamptonshire, and a member of Edmund Hall in Oxford, where he took his degree, May 16, 1674. As chaplain, he accompanied Sir William Temple in his embassy to Holland; and after his return, was lecturer of St. Catharine Cree Church, and curate of Lambeth, to Dr. Hooper, then in attendance upon the prince of Orange. A. 1682, August 26, Mr. Barrow was installed a canon of Windsor; and he occurs vicar of New Windsor, in 1683, being, as incumbent of that benefice, appointed by the bishop of Salisbury to preach a visitation sermon. It was published by encouragement from the prelate, The text was, Phil. i. v. 15-18, and in the discourse, pointed principally at the Dissenting preachers, he dropt some expressions, which, if delivered from the pulpit in these happy days of toleration, would be heard with great dissatisfaction by the clergy as well as the laity. For he admonished those of the laity, whose *office required it*, to use all lawful means of putting a stop to the sort of preaching he had exposed; adding, "if they (the preachers) will not, as one" "would think by this time in conscience they should *desist*; I shall think it no hard" "conclusion to say, it is you that ought in *conscience to suppress them*; the places" "you are in, and the oaths you have taken, will press you more to it than I shall" "now do;" p. 34, 35. In a former page (p. 23) he mentions with regret, that the Dissenters were raising *new academies* to perpetuate the difference. A. Wood has noticed some other writings of Mr. Barrow, and sketched his character†. He died March 19, 1684, in the 34th year of his age, and was buried at New Windsor.

John Clarke, M. A. was curate from 1684 to 1692, and admitted rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Bothaw, and St. Swithin London Stone, on a presentation from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and most probably by the in-

* Newcourt, Repertor. v. i. 790, ii. 188.

§ Ibid. v. i.

† Ath. Ox. vol. II. 195.

terest of Dr. Hooper, whose sister, Rebecca, he married. Mr. Clarke, having removed to Canterbury for the recovery of his health, died, after a short continuance at the deanery, October 29, 1700, and was buried in that cathedral. These particulars are collected from the inscription on a fair monument erected by Mrs. Clarke to her husband's memory, in the North aisle, called the Martyrdom. It is printed in Rawlinson's *Antiquities of Rochester*, p. 56. A. 1691, June 24, when the family of archbishop Sancroft was dissolved at Lambeth, an alms was given to the poor of the parish, and a present to the curate, Mr. Clarke. *Life of Abp. Tillotson*, p. 146.

Montague Wood, M. A. * seems to have been the next curate. *Par. Reg.* and *Brief-book*. He was afterwards rector of St. Michael Royal and St. Martin Vintry, in London; for which preferment he might, like Mr. Clarke, be obliged to dean Hooper, the living being for that turn in the gift of the church of Canterbury, on the death of Dr. Hody, in January 1706-7.

John Garnet, M. A. † became curate in 1703, and afterwards lecturer, in which offices he was continued till 1711, when he was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Singleston in Yorkshire. His farewell sermon, preached at Lambeth, August 12, was published at the request of the parishioners, and the introduction is addressed to them. The text, Romans viii. 14, and the following paragraphs in p. 23, have respect to himself and his then situation.

“Another publick means God hath appointed for our religious improvement is *preaching*; I might, perhaps for my own sake, if I had no further views, have omitted to have said any thing upon this head, being conscious to myself of my inability (considering the great attendance to be given to parochial offices in this parish) to discharge so great a function in so large and numerous an auditory: but my consciousness in this respect raises (as it always has done, and always will do) my grateful sentiments of the favours and civilities you have continually done me so much the higher.

“But what I intend is, that *preaching* being an ordinance of God, we may hope for his blessing upon it, and for that reason ought to give attendance to it, whatever the capacity of myself, or those that are to succeed me in this station, are, as being such whom God hath deputed to minister to you in this office; for indeed, after all, it is not the personal qualifications of the *preacher*, though he *could speak with the tongues of men and angels*, but a pious temper and disposition of mind in the *bearer*; and, above all, the grace of God, which renders the *good seed of the word fruitful*.”

In the title-page Dr. Garnet is styled chaplain to the duke of Devonshire; and it may be presumed that his grace procured for him this valuable benefice. He was father of Dr. John Garnet, of Sidney College in Cambridge, lady Margaret's preacher in that university, and chaplain to the duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of

* He was of Catharine Hall in Cambridge, and regularly proceeded in arts in 1681 and 1685.

† Was of Sidney College Cambridge. A. B. 1692, A. M. 1696.

Ireland, and promoted to the bishopric of Ferns and Leighlin in 1752. The bishop preached, May 1755, a sermon, for the benefit of the boys charity-school, in which he noticed the relation his father had had to the parish.

Francis Jeffereys was curate from 1707 to 1729, and during a part of the time lecturer. Brief-book. He was of St. John's College in Oxford, and admitted B. C. L. May 7, 1708. He occurs vicar of Wimple in Cambridgeshire, vicar of Ashwell in Herts, and lecturer of St. Bartholomew behind the Royal Exchange London.

John Pearse was curate in 1711-1723, and presented by archbishop Wake in 1721 to the rectory of Culleston in Surrey.

Joseph Disney, M. A. was curate, but in what years I am not certain. In 1725 archbishop Wake conferred on him the vicarage of Cranbrooke, which he held by dispensation, with the vicarage of Aplemore, with the chapel of Ebony annexed. He succeeded the reverend John Johnson in both these benefices, and died at Cranbrooke, far advanced in years*, August 3, 1777. He was of King's College, Cambridge, and commenced M. A. in 1724.

George Read became curate and lecturer in 1729. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and of Christchurch in Oxford, where he was admitted M. A. July 22, 1723. He continued curate to his death, which happened February 22, 1744, when he was 47 years old.

William Welles, M. A. quitted this curacy in 1731, for the curacy of St. Mary Le Bow, and he was afterwards lecturer of St. Swithin, London-stone. He had been fellow of Queen's College in Cambridge.

William Allen, B. A.† of St. John's College in Cambridge, succeeded Mr. Welles in 1731, and became lecturer on the death of Mr. Read. He commenced M. A. in 1748, and, by the favour of archbishop Herring, was presented in 1755 to the rectory of Rottingdean in Suffex. His grace, at the same time, promoted the late reverend Francis Fawkes, then curate of Croydon, to the vicarage of Orpington in Kent. In 1743, when Isaac Eccles, Esq. of Lambeth, served the office of high sheriff, Mr. Allen was his chaplain, and published the sermon he preached at the Lent assize. Text, Exod. xx. 16. He quitted both curacy and lectureship in 1758, and died in 1770.

James Lea, B. A. Christ Church College in Oxford, was successor to Mr. Read in the curacy, and to Mr. Allen in the lectureship. He was rector of Crawmersh in Oxfordshire; died in 1769; and was succeeded by

Jeffery Snelfon; who afterwards resigned.

— Williams was curate from 1758 to Midsummer 1760; when he removed to the curacy of Chelsea. He was followed at Lambeth by

Richard Harvey, M. A. of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge‡, who continued in the curacy two years; and in 1767, five years after he had quitted it,

* Inasmuch, remarks Mr. Hasted, that the vicar, clerk, and sexton, made together the amount of 254 years. The clerk, Samuel Jenner, died March 20, 1782, æt. 96, and upwards. Hist. of Kent, i. i. 55.

† He took his first degree in 1730.

‡ A. B. 1758; A. M. 1761. He is the elder brother of Rear Admiral Henry Harvey, and of the lately-deceased illustrious Captain John Harvey, of the Brunswick. See Gent. Mag. LXIV. pp. 673-5.

archbishop Secker collated him to the vicarage of St. Laurence, in the Isle of Tenet; and in 1772, archbishop Cornwallis conferred on him the vicarage of Eastry, near Sandwich. He is in the commission of the peace for the county of Kent.

John Piggot, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, the next curate, was appointed lecturer in 1769, on the death of Mr. Lea. He removed from Lambeth, on being preferred by archbishop Cornwallis, in 1776, to the vicarage of St. Peter's in the Isle of Tenet.

Thomas Pearce, M. A. of Oriel college, Oxford, became curate on the resignation of Mr. Snelfon, and succeeded Mr. Pigott in the lectureship. He is now D.D. a prebendary of Chester cathedral, a minor canon of St. Paul's, and subdean of the king's chapel.

THE PRESENT CURATES.

John Lloyd, LL. B. of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who is also lecturer. In 1790 he was collated to the sinecure rectory of Little Mongeham in Kent; and in 1791 presented to the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East.

William Battel, B. A. of Merton College, Oxford.

OF THE CHURCHWARDENS.

The first entry in the Antient Book of Accounts, so often cited, relates to the choice of churchwardens. It is as follows:

“However, by an order of vestry, dated July 12, 1523, it was enacted by the
“hool assent and consent of Mr. Ambrose Payne, parson of Lambeth, and all the
“parishioners of the same, that from henceforth they shall every yere assemble on
“Relycke Sonday*, and after evyn song, for to make and hear the Accounts of
“the churchwardens, and also to elect and cheffe new wardens, and always one of
“the old to remayne still, and to elect and cheffe two new unto him.”

For twenty-five years the election was in one of the summer months, but whether uniformly on Relycke Sunday is not clear; and it certainly ceased to be on that day in the 2d of Edward VI. when Relycke Sunday was no longer held in such high veneration, and the superstitious ceremonies observed on it were prohibited. Soon after Michaelmas became the usual time of choice to the year 1579, when it was altered to February; nor was there any farther change, till, in compliance with the ecclesiastical canons, which were ratified by the King in 1603, it was fixed in Easter Week. Easter Tuesday, as far as appears, has been the constant day; and the custom of the Parish of Lambeth is, for the rector, in person, or by his curate, first to nominate in vestry one churchwarden, and for the parishioners to elect two others.

* Dr. Denne has mentioned the Sunday fortnight after Midsummer to have been Relick Sunday.

The vestry act of 1523 might be judged advisable; in order to have the assistance of a person of experience in parochial business. But, though the word always is in the minute, it was not an invariable rule to continue in office one of the former churchwardens, three new having been frequently chosen. This was the case in 1580; and the year before, the parishioners concurring only in the choice of the upper warden, the matter was brought before the bishop of Winchester, April 10, 1579, who "willed the parties present to set down certain names of their neighbours, whom they thought meete, and he would prick them twayne." This direction being complied with, the persons appointed by the bishop were sworn in by the chancellor of the diocese, after the accustomed order of the law at the ensuing visitation. And, notwithstanding there was an acquiescence in the election of churchwardens in 1580, a suspicion seems to have been entertained, that the person, who, in that or the subsequent years, was likely to have the chief management of the parish-money, might not be in competent circumstances to be entrusted with it; for, after the election, it was ordered, and, as it is believed, for the first time, that "whoever taketh the church stocke to custody shall, before the receate thereof, put in surety for the answering for the same." Two sureties were accordingly bound, and this prudent precaution was used for many years. The entry of their names is generally followed by a minute, noticing to whom of the churchwardens the communion-cup was delivered.

In 1682, the vestry endeavoured to set aside William Jeanes, whom Dr. Hooper, the then rector, had appointed churchwarden. He was, however, admitted at the bishop's visitation, as were two of the three persons elected by the parish; Peter Rich, esq. the third in their list, being excluded.

Another, and a more spirited attempt, was made in 1733, to deprive the rector of his right of nomination. At the vestry assembled, after due notice, on Easter Tuesday, March 27, for the purpose of chusing parochial officers, Dr. Denne, rector, first named, as usual, Stephen Fortee; and Thomas Griffin and John Lilly were nominated by the parish. To this joint choice of three churchwardens the parishioners present agreed, and most of them subscribed their names in token of their assent. But, on May the 8th, a vestry, assembled to settle the poor rates, and to consider other special affairs, took upon them to annul the above nomination and election, as *destructive and subversive of the rights and liberties, and the known antient usage of the parish, and to declare, that William Starkey, being now second churchwarden, do, as customary, succeed unto and be, as of right he ought, the eldest churchwarden of the parish, and not Stephen Fortee.* A caveat was afterwards entered in the Ecclesiastical Court to prevent Fortee's being sworn into his office; but, before the merits could be there determined, the Court of King's Bench granted a prohibition upon these suggestions—that the custom of the parish of Lambeth, concerning the appointment of churchwardens, was, for the senior churchwarden to depart out of office at the end of the year; for the second in that year to become the senior the year following, and the third the second; and for the parishioners

to elect a third person to be the other churchwarden; and that such regular succession had yearly, and every year, time out of mind, been had and used within the parish, unless by death or incapacity in any of the three churchwardens in any year there was a vacancy.

Dr. Denne, being well informed how frivolous the plea was, and how broken and irregular the succession of churchwardens had always been, resolved to maintain the claim of the rector; and he the more readily engaged in the suit, because it was evident that the rights of the parish were not less affected than his own by this pretended custom, which, if established, would leave to the parish the free choice of only one churchwarden instead of two. He therefore joined issue with the plaintiff, William Starkey, the late churchwarden, in order to try the right at the ensuing assizes for the county of Surrey. And it was worthy of notice, that Starkey, who had signed the nomination of officers at the Easter vestry, declared, when served with the rule of court, that he knew nothing of the matter, for that he went out of office at Easter.

The following extracts from the rector's case clearly express the purport of the whole. They likewise shew the state of parish politics at that time, and discover the motives which in this contest actuated the party in opposition.

“ If we consider (remarked Dr. Denne) this plain narrative of facts verified by
 “ a list of churchwardens in order, not of regular succession, but of free election
 “ for the space of two hundred and thirty years, wherein there are as great changes,
 “ I believe, as in any parish in England; it will be difficult to conjecture in what
 “ mint this pretended custom was coined, which comes out with the stamp of an-
 “ tient and laudable upon it. As to its antiquity, they who urge it must be ignorant
 “ of the original constitution of the parish in regard to the election of churchwardens,
 “ since it appears from vestry books, particularly an old one which reaches from
 “ the year 1505 to 1654, of which so much care was taken as to number the very
 “ leaves, as also from the bishop's registers, supported in many particulars by li-
 “ ving evidence. Or, if they know the constitution, they must have a desire to over-
 “ throw it; or, what is worse, a disposition to ferment differences in the parish, which
 “ must be attended with ill-blood, confusion, and a great expence, that they may
 “ make a gain thereof, or gratify their passions and personal resentments. As to its
 “ being a laudable custom, no custom sure can be deemed such which deprives
 “ both rector and parishioners of their common and canonical as well as antient
 “ right, to make a free choice of such persons every year as they shall think best
 “ qualified for the office, especially in so large a parish as Lambeth, where
 “ they have the leasing of the parish estates, and the management of great sums of
 “ money, in both which respects there have been within memory very considerable
 “ failures and abuses. Select vestries have been adjudged to be great grievances
 “ to parishes, and an infringement of common rights and liberties; and certain in-
 “ dependent churchwardens must be more so. The true interests, rights, and li-
 “ berties, of the parish of Lambeth, do therefore depend upon the issue of this
 “ trial.

“ trial. It was, indeed, the peace and interest of the parish, not a love of power,
 “ much less an intention to destroy (as is maliciously suggested) and subvert the
 “ rights, liberties, or any known ancient usage of the parish (charges very different
 “ from the rector’s temper, or character in life), that determined him to exert his
 “ right of nominating a churchwarden, and to persist therein at a juncture when
 “ his parish was in a flame, and every private animosity or personal resentment were
 “ thrown in to blow it up; when former officers had been so little masters of their
 “ passions as to have an information brought against them by gentlemen for publish-
 “ ing a libel in the church. At such a juncture it must be the duty of a rector
 “ to exert his right, and he would have been guilty of a breach of trust, if he
 “ had not interposed, and nominated for churchwarden (as by law and custom
 “ he might) a person so unexceptionable, that the whole vestry agreed with him
 “ in the choice*; a person, in whom he could himself confide, and who would
 “ join with him in the mediation he had been desired by all parties to undertake,
 “ in pursuing amicable measures, in reconciling and healing breaches; and, if that
 “ could not be, in taking care, that the interest of the parish, and the management
 “ of their workhouse, should not suffer when put into the hands of parish officers,
 “ after it had been erected and conducted by a numerous trust of gentlemen, and
 “ other most substantial inhabitants, authorized thereunto by a public vestry†,
 “ not only without misapplication or embezzlement, but with like attention as
 “ their own concerns, in so regular and fair, so frugal and prudent a manner, as
 “ that the poor were most comfortably provided for, and all the money several of
 “ the trustees had lent without interest paid off, and the parish assessments reduced
 “ from two shillings to nine pence in the pound.”

Starkey (or more properly his abettors‡) was aware that his cause was indefensible, and he did not therefore stand trial at the assizes; but in the ensuing term a writ was awarded by the Court of King’s Bench, commanding Dr. Pinfold, the bishop’s chancellor, to administer the oath of office to Mr. Fortee. Mr. Hardwick, late

* Mr. Fortee, the respectable churchwarden nominated by Dr. Denne, was father of Mr. Hayes Fortee, whose benefaction of 500*l.* to the charity schools for special purposes is mentioned in the History of the Parish, p. 52, and who is one of the trustees for legacies in the public funds, p. 90.

† To the account of the workhouse in the History of the Parish, p. 52, may be added—The vestry order for the erecting of a workhouse is dated January 13, 1724; and trustees were appointed April 19, 1726, out of each liberty, viz. bishops, 27; princes, 50; Marsh and Wall, 42; Stockwell, 8; Lambeth Dean, 12; in all 139.

‡ Francis Sadler, who lived in Stangate, was supposed to be a principal abettor. He was a man of a very litigious turn, and endeavoured to involve the parish in another dispute, on a pretence that no fees whatever were due to rector, clerk, sexton, or parish, for the performance of any office of the church. He first circulated a sheet of paper relative to burial-fees, addressed to the parishioners of Lambeth, and afterwards published an 8vo pamphlet, entitled, “ The Ex-
 “ actions and Impositions of Parish Fees.”

clerk of the Drapers Company, was the attorney employed by Dr. Denne; and the bill, with gratuities, amounted to 49l. 10s.

In Lambeth, as probably in most other large parishes, where the office of churchwarden is really burdensome to a disinterested man of business, it has been customary to accept a fine from the person chosen. By an act of vestry, August 8, "whoever refuses to serve when he is elected to pay unto the church xs." And "A. 1623, Mr. Wickes paid, for not serving, a fine of 1l." A. 1715, April 19, when, as I believe, the fine was 5l. it was minuted in vestry, "that security should be given for repayment of the fine to persons who had fined, in case they should be called upon to serve any office in this or any other parish that should be taken out of it." The vestries of former days were also of opinion, that they had authority to impose a fine upon churchwardens who were remiss or inaccurate in passing their accounts. For instances, A. 1505, May 19, it was agreed, "that at the yere's end the churchwardens shall geve and make accomptes of their receytes, payments, and detts, for the same yere, to the parson, and to the most part of the most honeste men of the same parishe for the tyme beyng. And that, under the payn of fourety shillings to be paid for the sayed churchwardens not making their accompts at the yers ende as said ys the which xl s. shall be disposed and bestowed to the use and behoff, and for the most proufitt of the foresayd church of Lamehith after the discretions of the said parson, and of the most honest men then beyng in the sayd parishe of Lamehithe," &c. fol. 1.b. And under the year 1628 is this memorandum—"Whereas, William Yeates being upper churchwarden for the year 1628, being called to give up his accounts to the parson and churchwardens, made prooffe unto them, that he had given his accomptes to the vestry-clerk Nathaniel Perche, upon which appeareth the forenamed William Yeates offered to make oath, that he was 29 shillings out of purse, which accompt, by the neglect and death of the said clerke, cannot now be had, that it might be entered, according to the custom of the Parish of Lambeth, into the Reg. Booke; now, therefore, the parson, churchwardens, and the rest of the vestry, have ordered, that the abovenamed William Yeates shall, in consideration of his defecte in not taking order before the death of the said clerke to enter the said accompte, shall, besides the los of the allowance of 29 shillings, pay by way of amercement, five shillings to the poore; and this his fine shall stand upon record."

"Henry Barnes.

Daniel Featlye, rector.

"John Scaldwell.

Andrew Bartlett."

In History of Parish, p. 45, it is mentioned that the vestry is general; but "A. 1654, January 15, at a meeting upon summons of a considerable number of parishioners, after a full and free debate, they did unanimously, and without any person's gainfaying vote, appoint a select vestry, or number of trustees, for the good ordering and governing of the parish for one year." And, accordingly, January 21, the select vestry was chosen, with such numbers added as to make the whole

whole 51, besides the minister and churchwardens for the time being. For this innovation and exclusive assumption of power, which does not seem to have been continued beyond the year, there was the usual pretence "of the dangers and in-
"conveniences that had of late years befallen the parish, in relation to the church,
"poore, and other concernments, and the greater inconveniences and growing
"mischiefs threatened from a want of good order and government."

EXPENCES AT THE ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS, AND AT
MAKING UP THEIR ACCOUNTS.

A.D.	l.	s.	d.	A.D.	l.	s.	d.
1580. Llayd out at the King's Head when we were chosen, - - - - -	0	6	6	1593. At the King's Head upon the account day, - - -	0	10	6
1581. Spent at the King's Head when we were chosen; - - -	0	2	8	1594. For our drinking, the last account day, - - -	0	7	10
1582. - - - - -	0	6	6	1595. Paid at chusing new churchwardens, - - -	0	9	8
1584. - - - - -	0	3	1	1596. - - - - -	0	10	0
1585. - - - - -	0	4	4	1597. - - - - -	0	5	0
1586. At the King's Head when we were chosen churchwardens, being 24 persons, - - - - -	0	14	0	1598. At the King's Head, when we received our ac- count, - - - - -	0	5	10
1587. - - - - -	0	13	0	1600. For drinking, when we received our account, - - -	0	7	8
— For our dinner when we went about the parish to gather the clark's wages, 2s. (not allowed).				1601. - - - - -	0	8	0
1588. Laid out at the King's Head when we were chosen, - - -	0	14	0	1602. Spent at P. Duques- noy's, when we were chosen churchwardens, - - -	0	6	0
1589. - - - - -	0	12	6	1603. For our drinking when we were chosen, - - -	0	5	0
1591. - - - - -	0	14	0	1604. Payd when we were chosen churchwardens, to drinke, - - - - -	0	5	6
1592. - - - - -	0	13	2				
							1605.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
1605. - - -	0	4	0	up five years accounts for			
1609. - - -	0	4	0	the churchwardens, -	0	10	11
1613. Spent in bread and				1630. At the choice of			
beer at the election of				churchwardens, -	0	5	4
churchwardens, - -	0	3	1	1633. At the chusing new			
1614. At the choice of				officers at Easter, -	0	11	9
churchwardens, - -	0	2	6	1634. - - -	0	13	0
1615. Paid when the former				1636. - - -	0	16	4
churchwardens made up				1637. - - -	1	4	8
their accounts, - -	0	2	10	1638. - - -	1	4	8
1617. Laid out at chusing				1639. - - -	1	7	0
churchwardens, - -	0	4	4	1640. - - -	1	11	8
1618. - - -	0	2	10	1642. - - -	0	18	10
1622. - - -	0	5	2	1643. - - -	0	16	6
1627. Spent at the making							

EXPENCES AT VISITATIONS, AND PERAMBULATIONS.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
1565. Paid for our dynners				and the fydemmen, and Mr.			
and the fydemmen at the visi-				curate, - - -	0	4	8
tation in Southwarke, -	0	4	4	1572. Spent at the visita-			
Item, to Mr. Bullock				tion *, - - -	0	7	10
(curate) for his charges, -	0	1	0	1573. April xxvi. at the			
1566. For dyner for church-				dyner for the churchwar-			
wardens and fydemmen, -	0	2	0	dens and fydemmen at the			
1570. For charges and ex-				visitation of the bishop of			
pences of Mr. Mote, Wm.				Winchester at St. Mary			
Dorett, the curate and fyde-				Overes, - - -	0	8	0
men at Ewell, before the				May xx. paid more for			
bishop of Winchester, -	0	6	8	attendance at the bishop's			
1571. For the charges of us				visitation, - - -	0	2	4

* To the paritoye for his warnynge, 4d.

1573,

1573, May xx. For the brek- fast and dyner of the church- wardens and sydemmen at vi- sitation at St. Mary Overes, Monday next after Michael- mas day, - - - 0 16 0	1584, May 17. For our dyner 1. s. d. at the bishop of Winchef- ter's visitation, - - - 0 2 6
1574. Churchwardens and sydesmen's dinners at vi- sitation of the archbishop, 0 3 6	1587. Our dinners, the cu- rate, churchwardens, and sydesmen, at the deacon's visitation at St. Saviour's, Sept. 15. - - - 0 11 4
1575. For our dyner at the visitation, - - - 0 5 4	Bestowed on the archdea- con himself a bottle of wine, - - - 0 1 2
— October x. For the dyner of churchwardens and sydemmen, - - - 0 7 10	1599. For our dyner at the bishop's visitation, May 22, 0 10 0
1576, Jan. For Mr. Bullock's dyner, and ours, and the sydemmen, at delivering our presentments, - - - 0 5 0	1611. For two dyners at two general visitations for mi- nister, churchwardens, and sydesmen, - - - 1 9 6
— May 10. Our dyner at visitation, - - - 0 8 6	1613. Spent for our dyner at the visitation, where there was in company Mr. Taylor, the parson, Mr. Toncke's minister, the old and new churchwardens, with the sydesmen, - 1 2 0
— October 1. Our dyner at visitation, - - - 0 7 6	1619. For our dyner at the visitation, - - - 1 19 10
1577, October 3. For our dyners, Mr. Bullock's and sydemmen, - - - 0 9 6	1620. - - - 1 19 9
1578. For our dyner at the visitation in Southwark, 0 6 2	1623. - - - 1 13 0
1579. For our dyner at the chancellor's visitation, 0 6 4	1624. - - - 1 8 6
— Jan. 22. For our dyner at visitation, - - - 0 9 4	1629. At the visitation din- ner, when divers witneses were produced in the suit with St. Saviour's, - 4 2 0
— For our dyner when the citation was, - - - 0 5 4	1633. For the first visita- tion dinner, - - - 4 18 6
1580. For our dyner at the visitation, - - - 0 3 4	— For the second, - 1 14 6
1581. - - - 0 12 0	1634. At the visitation din- ner, - - - 3 18 0
1582. - - - 0 13 6	1636. - - - 3 5 1
— For our dyner at the archdeacon's visitation, 0 12 0	1637. At the first visita- tion dinner, - - - 3 16 0
1583. - - - 0 11 0	— Item, our second, 1 17 0
1584, March 3. For our dyner at the archdeacon's visitation, 0 4 6	

1639. At the first visitation dinner, - - -	l.	s.	d.	4	16	6
1640. At the visitation dinner, - - -	3	13	9			
1642. - - -	3	0	0			
1692 *. For the two visitations at St. Mary Overe's,	3	0	0			
1693. Expended at a visitation, court for a dinner fwearing the officers, and court fees, - - -	1	5	0			
1694. - - -	1	5	0			
1699. Paid to Charles Thory, when the officers were sworn at the visitation (court's fees, 10s. not included). - - -	4	13	0			
1700, May 4. Spent at the visitation, - - -	5	2	9			
1579. Drinke for the children,	0	0	6			
1581. When we went our perambulation, - - -	0	2	0			
1582. Victuals and drink going a proceffion, - - -	0	2	0			
1583. When we went our perambulation at Vicar's Oke in rogation week, - - -	0	2	6			
Item, for drinking the same day, - - -	0	0	6			
1584. In going our perambulation to Vicar's Oke, churchwardens, and other honest men of the parishe, - - -	0	2	6			
1586. For making honest men drinke when we went to Vicar's Oke in perambulation, - - -	0	2	6			
1588. For drinking, for certain honest men of the parish, when we went our perambulation to Vicar's Oke, - - -	0	3	4			
1589. When we went our perambulation to Vicar's Oke, to make the parishioners drynke, - - -	0	5	0			
1591. - - -	0	5	4			
1592. When we come from Vicar's Oke on perambulation, - - -	0	4	0			
1593. - - -	0	5	0			
1594, May 22. Going to Vicar's Oke, drinking, - - -	0	4	0			
1595 and 1596. Each year, - - -	0	5	0			
1597. At the King's Head, when we came from the Vicar's Oke, - - -	0	6	0			
1598. - - -	0	6	0			
1599. - - -	0	7	0			
1602. At Mr. Vaufes, when we came from our deambulation, - - -	0	8	6			
1605. - - -	0	12	0			
1610. Bread and bear at Vicar's Oke for the proceffion, - - -	0	9	0			
1612. For a kilderkin of beer, and other charges spent on the parishioners at the Vicar's Oke, - - -	0	6	6			
1613. When went our perambulation, - - -	0	2	2			
1614. - - -	0	2	1			
1615. - - -	0	4	1			

* A. 1668, Jan. 28. It is ordered, that no churchwarden, after this day, shall have power to expend above forty shillings in parish business or affairs of the church, except they have liberty given them by a vestry. But it may be lawful for him or them to expend 6l. in going the perambulation without such liberty, as has been customary.

1616. Item, at the perambulation, - -	0 13- 8
1617. Bread, beer, and victuals, at the perambulation, - -	0 17 0
1618. - - -	0 19 10
1619. Laid out at the perambulation, - -	0 15 0
1620. - - -	1 5 6
1621. - - -	1 0 2
1622. - - -	1 7 6
1623. - - -	1 4 8
1624. - - -	1 8 6
1625. At the perambulation, Item, for carrying the provision to the Oke, - -	1 10 2 0 2 6
1627. - - -	1 19 6
1631. At the perambulation both days. - -	1 10 0
1632. At the perambulation both days, - -	1 16 6
1633. For going the perambulation, - -	1 19 6
1634. When we went the bounds of the parish, - -	0 13 0
— When we went to Vicar's Oke, - -	0 12 0

1635. At the perambulation to Vicar's Oke, - -	3 8 6
1639. Paid the charges going the perambulation, 3 days, - -	4 5 3
1640. For two days perambulation, - -	2 9 4
1643. To Charles Thory for a dinner on Ascension Day, - -	6 0 0
Paid for whipping the boys, - -	0 2 0
1700, May 9. Spent on the parishioners going the out-bounds of the parish, - -	15 16 0
1704. Paid for 100lb. of cheese spent at Vicar's Oke, - -	0 8 0
1707. Charges on the parish boys, being Ascension Day, - -	0 10 0
1708. The same, - -	1 14 0

Mem. 1735, December 18. Dr. D nne paid Mr. Fortee, churchwarden, the rector's part of the perambulation expences, 5l. 5s. od.

OF PERAMBULATIONS AND BOUNDS.

As in the copious transcripts before me from the Churchwardens' Accounts, there are so many notes, beginning in 1579, of the expences of going the bounds of Lambeth parish, and not one of an earlier date; I am somewhat inclined to believe, that the charges, whatever they might be, were before defrayed by individuals. And the first entry is small indeed, it being only sixpence; but, in 1639, the item is 4l. 5. 5d. and three days were spent in the progress. After the Restoration there was, I suspect, an increasing charge, because it was agreed in vestry, January 28, 1668, that the churchwardens should be allowed no more than 6l.;

A a a

and

and March 9, 1680, it was "ordered, that no perambulation be this year upon the narrow broad wall, but only on the outside of the parish; and in case they will go all the parts of the parish, then the churchwarden to be allowed 5l. in his account; if his perambulation be only the outparts, then in his accounts to be allowed 4l. and no more." From the annexed entries it appears, that formerly it was not unusual to go some parts of the bounds every year, but during the incumbency of Dr. Denne there was only one perambulation; and, in order to prevent encroachments, a person was occasionally employed to examine which of the posts were missing, or wanted a repair. If I am not mistaken, the posts are numbered, and it would be an improvement were it minuted in a register where each post is fixed. The practice of cutting crosses upon trees which are decaying, or on the ground which are soon filled up, ought for these reasons to be discontinued, and posts placed; and as very short posts would answer the purpose, and might at an easy expence be fixed by degrees in the largest parishes, it were to be wished that this mode of ascertaining boundaries was every where pursued.

From the number of houses built of late years in Lambeth, some parts of the boundary-line are become so much interrupted, that it is in contemplation to have the whole accurately surveyed, measured, and mapped. By computation this parish is in circuit upwards of forty-five miles.

The following articles in the Churchwardens' Accounts are under the year 1588:

Paid for drawing articles to give to my lord's grace about our abuse	l.	s.	d.
at the Vicar's Oke when we went about our perambulation,	0	1	0
Item, for bothire, when we went to fetch out the letter to summon			
Hammond of Penge to appear before my lord his grace for molesting us in our perambulation, and for writing of the same letter,			
and for one to serve the same summon,	-	-	0 3 10

In 1639, at a meeting, to set forth the parish bounds in writing*, there was a charge of 2s. 6d.

In the inquisition, taken June 28, 1658 †, it is set forth, that neare thirty families, being distant from Lambeth church above two miles, and two furlongs from Camberwell church ‡, the jurors conceive it would be convenient, if the commissioners thought fit, that these families should be united to Camberwell. This union was opposed by the parishioners of Lambeth; for, A. 1658, August 5, there was an "order of vestry for defraying all necessary expences about the difference in question about taking away part of the said parish, and laying the

* A. 1586, payd for writing a bill of the ackers of ground within the parish, 6d. Churchwardens' Accounts.

† History of Parish, p. 61.

‡ A chapel is lately built not far from the road leading from Camberwell to Dulwich.

"same

“ same to Camberwell, which is to be tryed at Kingston, August the 9th. The
 “ issue must have been in favour of Lambeth.”

Lambeth being a parish within the bills of mortality, the statute of the 9th of Queen Anne, for building fifty new churches, extended to it. And, in consequence of an order from the commissioners appointed by that act of Parliament, it was resolved in vestry, November 10, 1711, that the churchwardens should employ a surveyor to take a map or plan of the parish, to be laid before the parishioners. December 13, there is an item of 2s. 6d. for drawing a petition to the commissioners; and four years after a notion certainly prevailed, that a parish would be formed out of this district, because, 1715, April 19, security was given by act of vestry, that the money should be re-paid to persons who had fined, in case they should be called on to serve an office in any other parish that should be taken out of Lambeth.

There is not any survey known to be extant, nor, as far as I can learn, is there any charge for making it in the Churchwardens' Accounts. The presumption, therefore, is, that the act of vestry was not carried into execution; and it is to be regretted that it was not, because a map of the parish would have been of lasting use. The petition presented to the commissioners must also have contained some curious information relative to the state of the parish at that time; but unfortunately it was not entered in the vestry-book, and it might be labour in vain to search for it in the public offices.

In 1631 the parishioners of Lambeth were engaged in a suit with the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark. The ground of the contest is not noticed, but the parishes being then contiguous, it might be concerning the boundaries. By the charges in the Churchwardens' Accounts the suit seems to have been instituted in the ecclesiastical, but removed into a temporal court, money being paid to both civilians and common lawyers; *e. g.*

June 27. Paid for a pottle of wine at the tavern with the doctor and proctor,

—— Paid to Mr. Davis, the proctor, to follow the suit against
 the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark,
 —— Paid to serjeant Hendon for his fee,

0	1	1
2	0	0
1	0	0

Then follows this charge of the suit against Emerson's, which is inserted as a specimen of an attorney's bill at that time.

For a copie of the bill, 18 l. s. d.	
sheets,	0 12 0
Drawing and engrossing the answer, 20 sheets,	1 0 0
	1 12 0

For a copie of the replica- l. s. d.	
tion,	0 1 4
Drawing and ingrossing inter- rogatories, 10 sheets,	0 10 0
	0 11 4

ADDENDA TO THE HISTORIES OF

	Brought over,	l	s	d
The oath to the answer, and going by water to the Temple,		1	12	0
The attorney's fee, -		0	2	0
Soliciting this term,		0	3	4
The attorney's fee,		0	10	0
Soliciting this term,		0	3	4
		0	10	0
		3	0	8

	Brought over,	l	s	d
Two subpoenas for the witnesses,		0	11	4
For the attornies fee,		0	5	6
For soliciting,		0	3	4
To the examiner for five witnesses,		0	10	0
		0	12	6
		2	2	8

RECEIVED FOR THE SEPULCHRE LIGHT.

	l	s	d
1505. Of Sir John a Ligh,	0	1	0
----- Mr. Rauf a Ligh,	0	1	0
----- Walter Haward (Qu. Howard),	0	0	9
----- Sir William Willoughby, knyght,	0	1	4
1515. - - - - -	0	13	0
1516. Of Sir John a Leyghe for iiii years,	0	4	0
----- - - - - -	1	0	0

	l	s	d
1517. - - - - -	0	13	4
1518. - - - - -	0	13	9
1519. - - - - -	0	11	7 ob.
1521. - - - - -	0	9	0 ob.
1522. - - - - -	0	9	7 ob.
1523. - - - - -	0	19	7 ob.
1554. Gatheryd at Ester,	0	2	8
1555. - - - - -	0	6	8
1556. Gatherid in the church at Ester,	0	6	8
1557. - - - - -	0	6	8

PAYMENT FOR THE SEPULCHRE LIGHTS, &c. AND FOR THE PASCALL.

	l	s	d
1505. For making of the sepulchre lyght,	0	13	0
----- For making of the pascall,	0	2	1
----- For watching of the sepulchre light, to ii. persons,	0	0	6
1515. For boots hyre, for carrying the pascall to London and home ageyne,	0	0	6

	l	s	d
----- To William Smythe for ii. poleys for the pascall,	0	3	0
----- For watching the sepulchre four nyghts, and for meys and drynk,	0	1	6
----- For the sepulchre lyghts,	0	13	11
1517. To the watchers of the sepulchre,	0	1	4

1517.

	l.	s.	d.
1517. For the making and the waste of the paicall,	0	3	10
— To the sekesten for watching the sepulchre,	0	0	4
1518. For a quar. of colls to make the halowyd fyer,	0	0	7
— For wachemen to the sepulker,	0	1	0
1519. For a quar. of colls for to make the halloyed fyer with,	0	0	5
— For iiii men to watche the sepulker,	0	1	0
— For brede and alle to the wachemen,	0	0	2

	l.	s.	d.
1521. For colys,	0	0	6
For the sepulchre lyght,	0	11	4 ob.
1554. To the men for watching of the se- pulchre,	0	1	8
— To the sexten for his dener on good Fry- day and Ester Evyne,	0	0	6
— For a sack of coles against Ester,	0	0	8
1556. To ii men for watching the sepulker at Ester,	0	1	4
— To Roffe Adams for hys dynner on good Fry- daye and Ester Evyn,	0	0	6

REMARKS.

The receipts for the sepulchre light are very different, but seem to have arisen from general and voluntary contributions.

The charge of the stones used for the small building, which was to represent the sepulchre of our lord, together with the expence of making and painting it, amounted in the Abington Book to seventeen shillings and sixpence; and in the same accounts are these entries relating to it.

	l.	s.	d.
A. 1555. To the sextin for watching the sepulter two nyghtes,	0	0	8
1558. To the sextin for meat and drink, and watching the se- pulture, according to custom,	0	4	6
— To the bellman, for meat, drink, and cooles, watching the sepulture,	0	1	7

It was not, however, a custom peculiar to the parish of St. Helen's, Abington, there being, as above stated, sundry articles of the like kind in the Lambeth Book: and Fuller observes, that in every year of the Churchwardens' Accounts of Waltham Abbey there is a payment of four pence for watching the sepulchre. He adds, that, were he not loath to charge that age with more superstition than it was clearly guilty of, he could suspect some ceremony on Easter Eve in imitation of the soldier's watching Christ. That there was a pageant allusive to the Resurrection on Easter Day, appears from Dufresne's Glossary, under the title *Sepul-*
chre

chri Officium; and a similar usage is noticed in Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary, as cited in Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry (vol. I. p. 240). "In the days of ceremonial religion, they used, at Witney (in Oxfordshire) to set fourthe yearly, in a maner of show or interlude, the resurrection of our Lord, &c. For which purpose, and the more lyvely heareby to exhibite to the eye the holy action of the Resurrection, the priestes garnished out certain puppettes, representing the person of Christe, the watchmen, Marie, and others. Amongest the which, one bare the parte of a waking watchman, who espiinge Christe to arise, made a continual noyce, like to the sound that is caused by the metyng of two styckes, and was therefore commonly called Jack Snackner of Wytney."

All the tapers and lamps in the church were to be extinguished on Easter Eve at the sixth, and re-lighted at the ninth hour with the hallowed fire. Du-Fresne's Gloss. Tit. *Ignis Novus*. In the Rubric of the Roman Missal, decreed by the Council of Trent, it is directed, that the new fire should be procured from a flint without the church; and the ceremony of hallowing the burning coals was to be performed, if possible, before the church porch, or at the very entrance into the church. The form of lighting the tapers is also specified.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PASCHALL LIGHT, AND FOR THE PASCHALL OR COMMUNION PENCE, AND OF THE APPLICATION OF THAT MONEY.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
A. D. 1505. Received				1566. Pascall money at			
of the paschall money,	1	4	8	Eftere,	1	6	0
1515. - - -	1	10	3	1567. Pascall money dewe			
1516. - - -	1	14	0 ob.	at Ester last past,	1	7	0
1517. - - -	1	12	1	1568. Pascall money at			
1519. ——— of Mr. Par-				Ester,	1	7	10
son, for the paskall lyte,	1	4	6	1569. For pascall pence,	1	7	4
1520. ———				1570. For pascall pence,	1	6	0
for the pascall money,	1	9	1	1571. For communion			
1521. ——— of the pas-				pence,	1	6	8
call lyghte at Ester,	1	4	8	1572. For communion			
1522. Item, at Ester,	1	3	8 ob.	pences,	1	11	10
1523. ——— of the pascall				1573. For bred and wyne			
money,	1	1	8	of theym yhave received			
1555. - - -	1	6	0	ye communion this yere,	1	9	7
1556. Pascall money,	1	5	10	1574. For communion			
1565. At Ester for pascall				pence,	1	10	10
money,	1	5	3	1575. For the same,	1	8	11
							1576.

	l.	s.	d.
1576.	1	9	0
1577.	1	8	6
1578.	1	9	2
1579.	1	11	6
1580.	1	6	3 ob.
1581.	1	17	7
1582.	3	13	2 ob
1583.	3	16	5
1584.	3	18	2
1585.	3	19	6
1586.	3	19	6
1587.	3	19	6
1588.	3	11	4
1589.	3	7	11
1590.	3	16	6
1591.	3	7	7
1592.	3	7	11
1593.	3	5	10
1594.	3	3	3
1595.	2	18	7
1596.	2	12	9
1597.	3	6	1
1598.	3	9	11
1599.	3	10	7
1600.	3	7	9
1601.	3	4	9
1602.	3	2	6
1603.	3	7	1
1604.	3	0	5
1605.	1	12	0
	more,	1	0 0
1606.	3	4	0
1607.	4	0	0
1608.	3	2	8
1609.	1	11	5
1610.	5	4	8
1611.	4	8	6
1612.	4	3	8
1613.	4	5	3
1614.	4	13	4
1615.	5	3	9

	l.	s.	d.
1616.	3	13	7
1617.	3	9	2
1618.	4	1	10
1619.	3	19	3
1620.	3	17	7
1621.	2	2	8
1622.	2	4	1
1623.	3	6	4
1624.	At several commu- nions,		
	4	4	10
1625.	In communion pence,		
	4	18	4
1626.	7, and 8,		
	6	18	3
1629.	-		
	4	16	11
1630.	In communion pence for tokens, and collected at the communion table for wine,		
	6	17	9
1631.	In communion pence,		
	4	11	11
1632.	-		
	4	10	4
1633.	In communion pence. Qu. At Easter,		
	5	3	2
	At other several times, for bread and wine,		
	2	1	3
1634.	In communion pence and collections,		
	8	3	5
1635.	In communion pence at Ester,		
	3	1	1
1636.	At the Ester com- munions,		
	5	6	4
1637.	At Ester,		
	5	14	0
1638.	-		
	5	5	10
1639.	-		
	5	7	1
1640.	-		
	6	3	9
1641.	Richard Hinde, churchwarden, dying of the plague, his accounts could not be found.		

372 ADDENDA TO THE HISTORIES OF

1642.	For communion l.	s.	d.
	pence, with collections		
	for the poor, 26l.		
	12s. 2½d.		
1643.	With collections		
	for the poor,	2	16 4
1644.	The same,	10	10 10
1645.	The same,	4	8 4
1694.	Of Mr. Lamkin,		
	for Easter dues,	5	0 0
1695.	_____ for		
	Easter dues,	5	0 0
1698.	_____ for		
	Easter dues,	5	0 0
1698.	_____ for		
	Easter dues,	5	0 0

1699.	_____ for l.	s.	d.
	parish dues, 7l. 8s. od.		
	for Easter dues,	5	0 0
1700.	_____ parish		
	dues, 13l. 3s. od. for		
	Easter dues,	5	0 0
1702.	_____ parish		
	dues, 73l. 19s. od. Easter		
	dues,	5	0 0
1703.	Of Mr. Lamkin at		
	4 several payments, for		
	church duties, 53l. 1s. 6d.		
	_____ for Easter		
	dues,	5	0 0
1708, 9, and 11,	for Easter		
	dues, each year,	5	0 0

PAYMENTS FOR BREAD AND WINE FOR THE COMMUNION.

1582.	For bread from the l.	s.	d.
	Annunciation to June 3,	0	1 1
	_____ wine for the		
	same time,	1	9 8
	_____ bread and		
	wine,	0	6 6
1583.	_____ wine the 9th		
	of May,	1	15 0
	_____ bread,	0	1 3
	_____ 5 pottles of		
	wine, and for		
	bread,	0	7 2
1584.	_____ xi gallons		
	and a quart of		
	wine, May 9,	1	15 0
	_____ bread,	0	1 2
	_____ 3 gallons		
	of wine, and		
	for bread, to		
	February 22,	0	8 6
1585.	_____ 13 gallons,		
	3 quarts, and a		

	pint of wine for l.	s.	d.
	the whole year,	1	17 0
	_____ bread for		
	the whole year,	0	2 0
1586.	_____ wine and		
	bread from Mid-		
	lent Sunday to		
	Trinitie Sunday,	1	15 0
1587.	_____ bread and		
	wine for the		
	year,	2	13 6
1588.	_____ for		
	the yeare,	2	16 6
1591.	_____ wine from		
	Midlent Sun-		
	day to 3d of		
	May,	1	2 6
1591.	_____ bread the		
	whole yeare,	0	2 2
1592.	_____ wine from		
	Midlent Sunday		
	to Low Sunday,	1	5 8
			1593.

1593.	For bread and l.	s.	d.
	wine the whole		
	yeare,	2	11 6
1594.	— the same,	2	0 0
1595.	— wine for the		
	whole yeare,	2	13 7
	— bread for the		
	whole yeare,	0	3 0
1596.	— wine for the		
	whole yeare,	2	13 8
	— bread,	0	3 0
1597.	— wine for the		
	whole yeare,	1	18 0
	— bread,	0	2 8
1598.	— bread,	0	3 7
	— wine,	2	12 6
1599.	— wyne for the		
	hole yere,	1	18 0
	— breade,	0	2 8
1605.	— Wyne for		
	the communi-		
	cants,	2	13 0
	— breade for		
	the same,	0	1 6
1606.	— wine,	3	4 0
1608.	— a quart of		
	wine,	0	1 0
	— 3 quarts on		
	Christmas day,	0	3 0
	— a pinte of		
	wine,	0	0 6
	— 1 quart of		
	wine, Passion		
	Sunday,	0	1 0
	— 4 quarts on		
	Palm Sunday,	0	4 0
	— 3 quarts on		
	MaundayThurf-		
	day,	0	3 0
	— 1 quart on		
	Good Friday,	0	1 0
	— 1 pinte on		
	Easter Eve,	0	0 6
	— 12 quarts on		
	EasterMondave,	0	12 0

1608.	— bread,	0	4 0
1612.	— wyne this		
	yeare,	3	1 0
	— bread,	0	4 4
1615.	— bread and		
	wine,	6	4 8
1616.	— bread and		
	wine,	4	9 11
1624.	— bread and		
	wine for the year,	5	19 4
1626.	— bread and		
	wine this year,	2	3 9
1627.	— wine,	8	17 0
1629.	— muscadell the		
	whole yeare,	4	4 7
	— Item, An-		
	drew Pest, for		
	the like,	2	2 2
1630.	For wine this		
	yeare,	6	18 5
1631.	— wine,	7	0 0
1632.	— wine,	6	18 9
1634.	— bread and		
	wine,	8	11 5
1635.	— bread and		
	wine,	3	8 1
1635.	— bread and		
	wine at Easter commu-		
	nions,	6	8 11
1639.	— bread and		
	wine at Easter,	7	6 7
1640.	— bread and		
	wine at Easter commu-		
	nions,	6	3 9
1642.	— bread and		
	wine,	9	18 0
1692.	— Mr. Ben-		
	bridge, for communion		
	wine,	8	12 6
1699.	— communion		
	wine,	13	2 6
1700.	— Mr. Short,		
	for sacrament wine,	12	5 0
1706.	— Mr. Short,		
	for sacrament wine,	26	15 6

Bbb

RE.

REMARKS.

In some of the most antient entries, the receipt is stated to be for the paschall light, in others it is styled the paschall money at Ester*, which is also the form in 1533, and in the years of the reign of Philip and Mary, and so continued to 1569, when it is called paschall pence. Soon after communion pence is the expression adopted, and in 1573 it is minuted as received for bread and wine, of them that had received the communion that year. It seems, therefore, not unlikely, that in the times of Popery, a part of the collection was appropriated to the paschall light, and a part for providing sacramental wafers. At St. Helen's, Abington, there were two distinct collections, one for the paschall light, the other for the holy loaf. The paschall pence was a contribution, or payment, expected from every one to whom the sacrament was administered at Easter: and Walter Hickman is recorded as a benefactor, in having by his will, dated October 29, 1540, bequeathed a legacy of 10*l.* to the church of Woodford, in Essex, to redeem the payment of paschall money, so that every body in the parish, being free from the payment of the same when they came to God's borde, say a pater noster, and an ave for his soul and all Christian souls†.

By the statute of 2 Edward VI. the pastours and curates were, at their costes and charges, to find bread and wine for the holy communion; but in recompence of such charges, the parishioners were to offer, at the time of the offertory, the just valour and price of the holy loff. But by the statute of the 5th of the same king, curates and the churchwardens were to provide the elements at the charges of the parish, and the parishioners were to be discharged of such sums of money, or other duties, which hitherto they had payde for the same by order of theyr houses everye Sundaye. After the establishment of the Reformation, the usage at Lambeth, undoubtedly, was to collect voluntary contributions from every communicant, nor, for a long time, was there any church rate, of which the churchwardens could avail themselves in defraying this expence.

It was my wish to have formed some judgment of the number of communicants from the sum contributed for providing bread and wine for the sacrament, but I have not succeeded. That since the Restoration the number has much decreased in all places, cannot be unknown to any one who has given himself the trouble to pursue an enquiry. How many communicants there are in a parish is a regular

* A. 1558, at Ester for the paskall lyghte, 34*s.*

———— for the holy loff, 34*s.*

1559, ——— for the paskall lyghte, 35*s.*

———— for the holy loff, 34*s.* Archæol. vol. I. p. 13.

† Collins, Peerage, Earls, vol. II. p. 427.

article of enquiry previous to an épiscopal visitation; and on perusing a return made in the diocese of Rochester at the beginning of the last century, and comparing it with the now state of several parishes, the diminution is found to be very considerable, even where there is a large increase of inhabitants. In some parishes there are not half so many as there were in 1608; in others not a third part; and in a few, if I am not misinformed, there is a reduction of nine in ten. This change, this notorious neglect, is as astonishing as it is distressing to every serious person. All members of the Established church are instructed in their Catechism, on the authority of Scripture, that baptism and the Lord's supper are the two Christian sacraments necessary to salvation. But, notwithstanding the anxiety of all parents not to suffer their children to die unbaptized; how many of those parents are there who depart out of life, without having once obeyed the positive command of their Lord and Saviour to commemorate his death for their redemption in the sacred rite instituted by himself!

So great a disproportion of communicants between former and present days led me at first to suspect, that the return abovementioned might be of persons in each parish who were of a due age to receive the sacrament, and not of those who were really participants. But, on a more attentive examination, I am now inclined to the contrary opinion; and for this, among other reasons, that a wilful neglect subjected perpetual recusants either to ecclesiastical censures, or a pecuniary penalty. And Dr. Featley, in a sermon preached in Lambeth church, notices this motive*.

The rule was, (and the law enacting it is not repealed, though it is become obsolete,) that every person should receive the sacrament three times in the year; and that Easter should be one of them. And it was partly on this account that the sacrament was so frequently administered about Easter. The extracts shew, that at Lambeth there were communions on Passion and Palm Sundays; on Maunday, Thursday, and on the four following days; and in Wilmington, which is a small parish, I find, that in 1655, there were four communions at Easter†. From the same quantity of wine's being allowed at Lambeth for Christmas day, and for

* *Clavis Mystica*, p. 857. Christ's lasting monument, a sermon preached on Maunday Thursday. Text, 1 Cor. xii. 26. "Wee never read of any (saith Calvin) that were blamed for drawing too much water out of the wells of salvation; neither do wee find ever any taxed for too often, but for too seldom communicating; which is utterly a fault among many at this day, who are bid (shall I say) thrice, nay twelve times, every moneth once, before they come to the Lord's table; and then they come (it is to be feared) more out of feare of the law, than love of the Gospel."

† Entries in Churchwardens' Accounts at Wilmington :	s.	d.
Bread and wine at Michaelmas,	1	1
Ditto at Christmas,	1	1
Ditto at Easter, four several communions,	6	10
Ditto at Whitsunday,	1	1

Maunday Thursday, it may be inferred, that there were nearly the same number of communicants on those days. The cause of this especial regard to Maunday Thursday may be collected from a passage in the sermon of Dr. Featley already cited. "Now (remarked the preacher) above all days of this holiest week, this hath one priviledge, that in it Christ made his last will and testament, and instituted the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and administered in his own person, delivering both the consecrated bread and cup of blessing to his apostles with his owne hands; which mysterious actions of his were presidents in all succeeding ages, and rules for the administration of the Sacrament to the world's end." P. 857.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

	l.	s.	d.
1505. Received at the burial of Webster's moder for waft of wex,	0	0	4
———— at the yeresnynde of Piers Palmer for waft of wex,	0	1	0
———— at the burial of a waterman's child for waft of wex,	0	0	2
———— at the burial of Edmund Aleven for waft of torches,			
wex, and for his knylle,	0	5	0
———— at Edmund Aleven's monthys mynde for waft of wex,	0	0	2
———— for the knylle of Water Haward, and for his herse lyght,	0	7	1
———— at the buriall of Robert Warde of Knygth's hille, for			
waft of wex,	0	0	2
———— Of Mr. Rauf, a ligh at the christening of his child for			
waft of torches,	0	3	0
———— at the twelfthmonythys mynde of Mawde Underhille			
for waft of wex,	0	0	9
———— at the buriall of a fervant of my lord of Canterbury,	0	9	0
———— at the buriall of Knyghts Maide or Knyghts Hille for			
waft of wex *,	0	0	8
———— of Morgan Wife for the lamp light,	0	0	4
———— of my lady Lylee Chapleyn for waft of torches, 1lb.			
at the christening of the steward's child,	0	0	8
Paid for pathying of the grave whereat Hartyes wife lyeth			
buried,	0	0	8

* Wax is mentioned in all burial fees, and is generally charged at 2d. for children, and at 4d. for others, and at 12d. for a year's mind in this account.

1505.	Payd to the wex chandler for makynge of the roode light,	o	2	3
	— for makynge iiij. herse tapers and xvi. small tapers,	o	2	o
	— for vi. newe torches,	1	18	8
	— for makynge of a newe herse light,	o	1	8
	— to William Sexton in a full contentation of his wages and washyng for this yere,	o	3	4
	— to William Sexton for his wages for Midsomer quarter,	o	4	o
	— to the sayd William for washyng of the church stuff for the said quarter,	o	1	o
	— to the sexton for his wages,	o	2	o
	— to William Sexton in a full contentation, &c.			
1514.	Received for the beryall of my lady of Norfolk's gentylwoman,	o	7	8
	— of my lord Fitzwaryn fervant,	o	10	4

		l.	s.	d.
	At the bying of our fenures.			
	Imprimis of maystres Bukley, - - -	2	o	o
	Item, a gyrdell sold for, - - -	o	17	4
	— a cheere of sylver, and a pyece of sylver, sold for	o	13	4
	— of her wage, as mych lackr sylver as was sold for	o	1	8
	— of Sir William Argall, - - -	o	3	4
	— of Mr. Parys, - - -	o	3	4
	— of Untrey Done, - - -	o	3	4
	— of Henry Sygons, - - -	o	3	4
	— of William Sexton, - - -	o	3	4
	— for a broken chalys, - - -	1	3	4
	— of Redforth, - - -	o	1	o
	— of John Mylls, osteler, - - -	o	o	4
	Receyved at the making of our fewtts of vestments.			
	Imprimis, of Sir John a Leyghe of Stokwell, - -	1	o	o
	— of Mr. Parfone, - - -	o	10	o
	— of my lord Broyke, - - -	o	6	8
	— of John Cromwell, - - -	o	6	8
	— of Wylliam Ellyotts, - - -	o	6	8
	— of master Kyrtley, - - -	o	6	8
	— of Wylliam Smythe, - - -	o	6	8
	— of Henry Sygons, - - -	o	6	8
	— of Wylliam Bever, - - -	o	6	8
	— of maystres Bukley, - - -	o	6	8
	Payments, for a bellrope, - - -	o	1	7
	— for a cord to the shewyng off the crucyfix,	o	o	3
	— for a censure of sylver, - - -	7	6	8
	— for the makynge of the fewtte of vestments,	6	13	4
				1514.

		l.	s.	d.
1514.	Payments for a yerd of velvett, - - -	0	9	0
	— for gyrdules, - - -	0	0	4
	— for halowying off the sayd vestments, -	0	1	8
1515.	Received for the beriall of John Cromwell's woman,	0	0	4
	— of mayster Henry Ratclyve, -	0	13	8
	— of mayster comptroller of my lord of Canterberys houle,	0	11	0
	— ii. halve pound tapers that brente over mayster Comptroller,	0	0	8
	— the monthes mynde of Mr. Comptroller,	0	3	0
1516.	Received, that was found in the churche, -	0	0	2
	— for the beryall of my ladye's mynstrell, -	0	0	2
	— for the beryall of the deane of Chichester, -	0	18	4
	Payd to the wex chaundelar for makynge the roode lyght against Efter,	1	5	0
	— for iiij. torches wayinge fourscore pounds and on	1	1	8
	— for ix. ellys of cloth for the parsons surplice, pryce the elne viii d.	0	6	0
	— towards makynge of the same surplice, -	0	1	0
	— for the makynge of two surplices, - -	0	2	0
	— for a surplice, - - -	0	3	4
	— for xvii. elnes of Buckram price elne, vd. -	0	7	2
	— for dyyng of Buckram for ye letterne clothes, -	0	0	8
	— for the lynynge of letterne clothes, - -	0	0	4
1517.	Received for the beryall of my lady Norfolk's mynstrell,	0	0	8
	Payd for makynge of the trendell with ix lb. iiij quarters, wex	0	6	7
	— to James Calate for payntyng of Judas *, -	0	0	6
	— for payng of the sydmen from cyttinge, - -	0	6	4
1518.	Payd for iiij. onffys of gavesyng rebonds at ix d. the ounce,	0	3	0
	— for yowle sylke to steche golde downe on the copys,	0	0	2
	— for fowyg threde of dyvers colours, red, green, and blue, a quart,	0	0	4
	— for a piece of blue bokeram to lye the best cope with and oder,	0	5	0
	— to Thomas Rede Broderar for mendyng of divers copys and			
	— to the same Thomas for makynge of v. staclys and v. walans of a old vestement,	0	1	4
1519.	Received of Dave Coper, scribe, of the audens that was gathered of the doctors, of the Audyans for theyr beyng absent at the corte tyme,	0	18	8

* A. 1554-1557, paid for a stasse for Judas Crosse, 4d.

		l.	s.	d.
1519.	Payd for iii. yerds of herecloth for to cover the heye auter,	o	1	o
	— for viii. yerds of wyght tapys for gyrdells to vestments,	o	o	2
	for a piece of smalle corde for the rode clothe to draw the corteyne before the heye aulter,	o	o	3
1520.	Received for a lode of polys sold to William Tayler,	-	o	2 4
	— for master Parys Pytte, - - -	-	o	6 8
	— Knylle, - - -	-	o	2 o
	— Herfe, - - -	-	o	1 o
	Payd for a shouider of motton, and ale, to hym that gave the polys, (see History of Parish, p. 38.),	o	o	10
1521.	Received of the duchefs of Norfolk, for the bequest of master Parys, (only part Hist. p. 38.),	26	13	4
	— of Arnold for v ^c . and iiiii. pieces of old tyall, 1s. 8d. for iiiii ^c . of old tyall, 1s. 4d.			
	— Harye Knyghtt for lode of tymber carriage, 1s. 8d.			
	— of maystres Kirkby of hyr own gyft towards the herfe cloth,	4	o	o
	— of the executors of Thomas Kyrkeby of his bequest towards an herfe cloth, (History of Parish, p. 39.),	6	o	o
	Payd in Suthwerke at the receivng of the emperor for Stowegh of the cros, the coops, and the censures, &c.	o	o	4
	— for ii. yerds of clothe of gold, and a quarter, at xxxvs. vid. the yerd,	4	o	o
	— iii. yerds of purlpyll velvett for or herfe clothe, at xii s. the yerd,	1	16	o
	— viii. yards of buckram at vi d. the yerde, -	o	4	o
	— ounces of fylke frynge at xiiii. the ownse, -	o	9	o
	— towards makng of the herfe clothe, - - -	3	7	4
1522.	Received of my lady Wylliams for the herste at the buryall, and the monthes mynd of her husband, and for waste of torches,	o	3	4
	— for waste of torches, and the buryall of Sir John Leghe's servant from Stockwell,	o	1	4
	— for the buriall of maystres Bukley, (History of Parish, p. 39.),	1	o	o
	— for the burial of John Cromwell, (History of the Parish, p. 39.),	o	8	6
1554. to	Payd for a crosse clothe and a staffe for the crosse,	o	2	6
1557.	— a girdyll for the preft, - - -	o	o	1
	— makng a surplis for the preft, - - -	o	o	4

		l.	s.	d.
1554 to				
1557.	Payd for a shryne to put in the sacrament, - -	0	2	6
1566.	Payd for vii. ells of Holland for a surpleffe, at xvii d. the ell,	0	9	11
	—— making a surpleffe, - - - -	0	1	10
	—— iiiii. lode of lyme for the reparation of the almes houses,	0	4	0
	—— M. D. of bricke, for ii. newe chymnes in the same,			
	at ix s.	0	13	6
1567.	Payd to Matthew Allen for to distribute for the preservation of			
	grayne, according to a statute thereof made,	0	15	0
1568.	Received for c. c. c. of elme bordes, at vi s. c. -	0	15	0
	Payd for vermyne, - - - -	0	11	6
	Payd for scouring the church harness, and for carriage to and			
	fro, and a man hired to wear it before the justices,	0	3	8
1569.	Received for the burial of William Reynscrofte for the iiid. bell			
	vid. for the black cloth iud.	0	0	10
	—— of Jone Wilcocks for the grave, vis. viiid.			
	for the knell iid, and the best cloth xiid.	0	9	8
1570.	Payd for coales for the seffors of the vermyne in the vestrye,	0	0	8
	—— for entering an olde precedente into the liger, -	0	1	0
	—— to John Fletcher for vermyne, - - -	0	10	0
1571.	Received for a piece of black clothe, which was Mr. St. John's			
	herse clothe	0	4	0
	Payd for a piece of tymber for the stile in the church yarde,	0	1	4
	—— ii lodes of lyme towards the reparations of Adam's			
	house,	0	2	4
1572.	Payd for c. c. c. of tyles for mending the almes houses, -	0	3	6
	—— to West, the tyler, and his laborer, for vii dayes work			
	about the same,	0	14	0
1573.	Payd for half a hundred of pavyng tyles, for Mr. Knyghte's,			
	and Mr. Browne's graves,	0	1	8
	—— xxxiiii yards of matt at iid. the yerd, for the peopel			
	to kneel on at the communion table, and for one hassock for			
	Mr. Bullock,	0	5	6
	—— to the cunstable of the hundryth for the relief of the			
	prysoners, for one half yere, to Ladye Daye,	0	2	4
1574.	Payd to the cunstable of the hundred for relief of prissoners one			
	yere,	0	4	0
1576.	—— for scoringe of the armor, and for a new scabbard for the			
	sword,	0	4	0
	—— to one yere's wages to the clark, - -	3	0	0
	—— to the sexton one yere's wages, - -	1	6	8
				1576.

		l.	s.	d.
1576.	Payd to the sexton for wathing the churche clothes,	0	2	8
1577.	Payd for vii. ells of clothe for a firplis, - -	0	14	0
	—— making of the firplis, - -	0	3	4
1583.	—— a <i>sbeck</i> , and for bearers to carrie a poor Irishwoman to churche which dyed in <i>Fauke's Hall</i> , 1s. 8d. for the grave making and for the clerk, 6d.	0	2	2
1584.	—— makinge of a plate locke key for the door called Sir John a Leighe his chappell,	0	1	0
1589.	—— the mason for a stone to the south chappell dore,	0	3	4
1592.	—— for silk and velvet for mending diverse fretts in the communion cloth,	0	3	6
1596.	Received for one iron bound chest, - -	0	14	0
1600.	—— Mrs. Evers lying in xxs. for Josselyn lying in in Lambeth Marsh, xs.	1	10	0
1602.	—— one that was brought to bed in Lambeth Marsh,	1	0	0
1603.	—— a woman brought to bed at Knight's Hill,	1	0	0

Mem. That James Cullen, for love and good-will that he bared unto the parishioners of Lambeth, gave and delyvered one pike into the churche for the use of the parish, Roger Younge, Roger Winflowe, and John Fishweke, being churchwardens in 1588.

1607.	Paid to the glazier for a pannell of glasse, for the window where the picture of the pedler stands. See History of Parish, p. 30.	0	2	0
1610.	Received for the charges of the vestrie commission, as may appear by the vestrie book,	3	11	8
	Paid for bote hire, going about the confirmation of the vestrie, May 28,	0	0	7
1613.	Received, December 19, collected in the church for the poor by the justices warrant,	0	16	3
	—— for a woman being brought to bed, - -	0	10	0
1614.	—— for a woman brought to bed at Kennington,	0	13	4
	—— for another woman brought to bed in Lambeth Marsh,	1	0	0
1615.	Received for a baldricke, - -	0	2	6
1617.	—— woman brought to bed in Edward Pace's house,	2	0	0
	—— woman brought to bed in Lambeth Marsh,	0	10	0
	—— corpse brought through the parish,	0	6	8
1618.	Received of Mr. Richard Talboyes, by reason his wife was brought to bed before he was marryed to her, - -	0	10	0
1622.	Received for the old surplice, - -	0	3	0
	Paid for ix. ells of Holland for a surplice, at 3s. 6d. an ell,	1	11	6

		l.	s.	d.
1622.	Paid for making the surplice, - - - -	0	6	0
1624.	Paid for the black cloth, - - - -	2	5	0
	dog-killers, - - - -	0	18	0
1626.	Received of diverse parishioners after the rate of one fourth parte of their contributions to the poor, to provide new buckets and hooks,	11	16	9
	Item of voluntary gifts for that purpose, (buckets), -	0	12	0
	More for that use, - - - -	0	4	1½
	Paid for four dozen of new buckets, two hooks, a ladder, and for a frame to hang the buckets upon, -	13	3	5
1629.	Payd for repayinge the almehouses at the parting of the lord- ships,	0	17	0
1630.	Received for Diana Posthuma Theaber, buried in the night, ground knell, and black cloth,	1	10	8
	Mrs. Tubman, buried by night, - -	1	10	8
	Col. Scot, great bell, black cloth, -	0	5	4
	Capt. Skipwith, buried in the chancel, -	0	10	8
	the burial of Sir John Townshend, buried at Clap- ham,	0	5	0
1634.	a corpse that went through the town, -	0	6	0
	Paid for a surplice, - - - -	1	6	0
1635.	Received for a corpse brought over the water, -	0	6	8
	Paid to Bath for giving notice of a corpse that came over the water,	0	1	0
1636.	Received for the bell and one thilling black cloth for burial of Sarah Chadock,	0	2	0
	John Bartlet, a stranger, the child's bell, and 2s. cloth,	0	4	0
	Edic Sherie, the great bell, and no cloth, -	0	2	0
	Ann Harris, pensioner, 3d. bell, and 12d. cloth,	0	1	0
	Paid to Bath for frankin fence for the church,	0	1	6
	the clerk for his attendance at the vestry the whole year,	1	0	0
1638.	Paid to the sexton for tolling the bell when a corpse came through the town, and to him that brought word of the corpse,	0	1	6
1639.	Received of some that were tipling in time of divine service,	0	19	6
	for a corpse going through the parish, -	0	6	6
	of Thomas Easton for keeping an unlicensed ale-house,	0	15	0
	for two cafes of glafs, - - - -	2	0	0
1640.	Paid for a new hersecloth, - - - -	2	8	0
	to George, the parish clerk, for attending and writing in the vestry,	1	0	0
				1641.

	l.	s.	d.
1641. Received of John Hustley what he had in his hands towards the purchasing of a Bridewell,	3	0	0
Paid, February 13, towards a bonfire at his Majesty's going to Parliament,	0	1	6
1644. Received from persons drinking and tipling, - - -	0	6	4
— at several times for abuses on the Sabbath and fasting days,	1	19	6
Paid to George Waple for his attendance at the vestry,	1	0	0
1645. Paid, January 19, to the ringers, at the regaining of Lechester,	0	6	0
1693, September 4, paid to the coroner, &c. for setting on the woman that had her throat cut at the White Lion at Lambeth, 2l. 3s. 2d. And March 22, at Kingston assizes, concerning the man that murdered the woman at the White Lion, 7s. 6d.			
1701, May 15. It having been, and now is, the usage and custom of other parishes within the bills of mortality to pay a certain sum of money for breaking up the ground in the church yards for any corpse to be buried there, it is thought fit and ordered by this vestry, that every corpse that shall be buried in the church yard of Lambeth on the South side of the church, shall be charged the sum of four shillings, and every corpse buried in the east end, towards the lord archbishop's gate-way, and stable-yard, shall pay the sum of two shillings for being buried there.			
September 21. Paid for twenty-one new buckets, - - -	5	13	0
1694. Paid, July 22, for ten ells of Holland, and making a surplice,	3	15	0
1703, March 6. Paid Mr. Price for a new glass pedler *, - - -	2	0	0
Disbursed about a suit in Chancery with lord Herbert, &c.	21	6	0
1704, October 26, ordered that the late churchwardens be paid the sum of 41l. 4s. cd. being charges of defending a suit in Doctors Commons, commenced against them by madam Angell and others.			
Paid Mr. Counsellor Killingworth, and Mr. Bonwick, in a hearing against Mrs. Angel and the parish of Christchurch,	2	3	0
— to Counsellor Ayliffe in the same cause, - - -	2	3	0
1705. Money due to Mr. Lowman for Parliament business, - - -	20	0	0
1708, November 19, paid Mr. Skinner a bill for prosecuting Clark the dissenting parson,	16	16	0
1710, August 6, paid for putting the church regalia † into the Gazette and Postman,	0	15	0
1713, December 2, and March 3.			
Orders relating to the expences of parish meetings, at the election of officers, not to exceed	0	15	0

* See this engraved in the History of the Parish, p. 30.

† See the Appendix to the Parish, p. 154.

At making the poor's rate,	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
— settling the pensioners and orphans, and days of appeal,	-	-	-	-	1	10	0
— the visitations,	-	-	-	-	2	0	0

PAID FOR GREENS TO ORNAMENT THE CHURCH.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
A. D. 1556. For hole and ive against Christmase,	0	0	6	rosemary and bays for the church,	0	2	6
1557. - - -	0	0	6	1693, December 28. For greens for the			
1565. - - -	0	0	6	church, and put-			
1567. - - -	0	0	6	ting them up, and			
1568. - - -	0	0	6	a dinner,	1	5	8
1569. - - -	0	0	6	1699, December 28. For greens to beautify			
1599. To old Bastard for holly and ivy at Christmase,	0	0	6	the church,	1	8	6
1602. Holie and ive for the church,	0	0	10	1700, December 24. For greens to beautify			
1603. - - -	0	1	0	the church, and			
1606. - - -	0	1	0	other charges,	2	8	6
1608. - - -	0	1	4	1705, December 24. For sticking the church			
1613. To Small for holie and ivie,	0	1	4	with greens, and			
1614. To the same, -	0	1	8	servants expences,	0	10	0
1619. Hollie and ivie for the church,	0	2	0	1707, December 24. For greens to the			
1623. - - -	0	0	10	church,	2	0	0
1627. - - -	0	1	0	1711. For greens for the church,	1	6	0
1631. - - -	0	2	6	To Tearve for stick-			
1635. - - -	0	2	0	ing the church,	0	10	0
1636. To the sexton for							

EXTRACTS RELATIVE TO BOOKS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH.

		l.	s.	d.
1 & 2.	Payd for fyve proceffionals to fynge in the queer, at 2s. 4d. a			
4 & 5.	piece,	0	11	8
	of ——— a nantefoner (a) of parchment to fying on -	1	6	8
Philip	——— iii. grayels of parchment and on grayl of paper to fying			
and	in the queer,	2	13	8
Mary.	——— ii. ymnalls, - - - - -	0	5	4
	——— a nantefoner of parchment and a venite boke, -	3	6	8
1563.	—— to Mr. Bullock for a boke of articles, - - -	0	0	4
	—— to the fame for a boke of praiers (b), - - -	0	0	2
1568, 1569.	—— for a new Bible of the great volume, xxvis. viiid.			
	of the which Mr. John Porye, doctör of dyvynitie and parson			
	of Lambeth, paid xiiis. iiid. and fo of the parishe charge (c),	0	13	4
	—— for a copie of the articles fet forth by the bushope to be			
	read to the parishe (d),	0	0	4
1570.	—— a newe booke of the common praier and administration			
	of the sacraments, for the use of the churche, xxi ^o November,	0	5	4
	—— booke of articles, - - - - -	0	0	6
1571.	—— the xxix. December, for ii. Psalme Bookes, -	0	5	4
	—— for the booke of articles, and canons, and degrees of			
	marriage,	0	0	8
1572.	—— a booke of prayer, - - - - -	0	0	6
1573.	—— to Mr. Bullock for ii. bokes of newe prayers (e), -	0	0	6
	—— the register for a byll of articles, - - -	0	0	8
	—— for ii. Catechisines in Latten, fet forth by the clergy (f),	0	2	0
	—— a byll of articles, - - - - -	0	0	2
1574.	—— the booke of articles of my lord of Canterbury's visi-			
	tation *,	0	0	4
	—— the boke of the expofycion of fertain chapters of the Old			
	Testament commandyt to be had in our churche (g),	0	3	6
1574.	—— a new Sarvys Boke for the church, - - -	0	4	0
	—— tabyll of the ten commandments, - - -	0	1	0
1577.	—— dozen of bookes at the commandment of the or-			
	dinary,	0	1	0
1578.	—— copy of the articles, - - - - -	0	1	0
	—— to Mr. Grainger for a Service Book, - - -	0	0	4

* A..1505, paid for beryng of the bill of detections to the court for the visitation, iid.

		l.	s.	d.
1579.	Payd for a new Service Booke of Common Prayer,	0	7	0
1580.	——— iii. bookes of prayers (h),	0	1	0
1581.	——— the canons, injunctions, and articles,	0	0	9
1584.	——— a Prayer Book against the execution of Parry (i),	0	0	2
	——— Book of Service for the queen's coronation (k) day,	0	0	4
1586.	——— new binding the Bible, and for clasps,	0	7	6
	——— a Book of Prayers and Homelys to be read upon Wednesdays and Fridays in the time of dearth (l),	0	0	4
1587.	——— delivering our presentments at the bishop's visitation, and for a book of articles and ii. sheets of injunctions,	0	1	4
1588.	——— a new Service Book, and a quire of paper,	0	7	0
	——— ii. Prayer Books of Thanksgiving for our safe delivery from the Spaniards,	0	0	8
1590.	——— a Prayer Book to pray for the French king (m),	0	0	4
1607.	——— the book of articles at the archdeacon's visitation,	0	1	0
1617.	——— a Bible, and Booke of Common Prayer for the church,	2	0	8
1623.	——— booke of articles,	0	1	0
	——— book of articles at the archdeacon's visitation,	0	1	0
1625.	——— two books for the fast (n),	0	1	6
1626.	——— a book of articles for our othe, and a book of admonitions,	0	0	10
1627.	Received for part of an old Service Book,	0	4	0
	Paid for two Service Books,	0	16	0
1631 or 2.	——— for a prayer for the queen's safe delivery,	0	0	6
1633-4.	——— Service Book,	0	8	6
1635.	——— Church Bible,	2	16	0
1640.	——— king's injunctions,	0	1	0

REMARKS.

(a) i. e. Antiphonar. In the year 1424, the monastery of Crabhose in Norfolk paid 17l. 6s. 8d. for two Antiphonars. Spelman Gloss. v. Antiphonarius.

(b) An office of prayer and fasting for the plague was issued this year, as also a thanksgiving prayer for the ceasing of the infection. Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, pp. 131, 132, 135; and his Life of Grindal, p. 71, 81. There is also in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Abington, an entry of 6d. payd for one booke of Wednesdays fasting, which contains omelies. Archæolog. vol. I. p. 16.

(c) This must have been a voluntary contribution from Dr. Porye. By an injunction of king Edward VI. which, probably, was only a confirmation of an order in the preceding reign, the Bible was to be procured at the joynt expence of the parson,

parson, or proprietary, and the parish. But, by the act of uniformity of queen Elizabeth, the parishioners were to defray the whole expence of books concerning the service; and Mr. Lewis cites the statute of 2 and 3 of Edward VI. as freeing the clergy from this burden. Complete History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible, pp. 175, 176. The Bible here mentioned was doubtless that printed in 1568, and called Parker's, or the Bishop's Bible, because of the learned divines to whom the archbishop committed the translation of different portions, the greater number were bishops. It was printed with a most beautiful English letter, on royal paper, in a large folio. Lewis's Hist. as before, pp. 237, 240. In the Abington Accounts, under A. 1562, is this item, "payde for a Bible for the church, 10s." Which professor Ward supposed to be the Geneva Bible in 4to. on account of the small price of it. It does not, however, appear that this Bible was authorized to be read in churches; and the injunctions in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, required the Bible of the largest volumes to be procured. Though the editions of the great Bible of the translation, printed under the direction of Cranmer, were become scarce before the publication of the Bishop's Bible, yet an expression of archbishop Parker implies that some were remaining. (*Cumque sacrorum Bibliorum Anglicana editio quæ in singulis ecclesiis ex statuto collocanda fuit jam prope deleta defecisset, rursus cudi curavit. De Antiq. Eccles. Britan.*). And in 1562, a Bible was printed by Harrison, according to the translation ordered to be read in churches. Lewis's Hist. p. 214. As to the price of the Bible in the Abington Accounts, king Henry VIII. fixed the price of Cranmer's Bible at 10s. unbound, and not above 12s. well bound and clasped. It was therefore an erroneous observation made by Fuller (Church History, book VII. p. 387.) that few country parishes could go to the high price of them; particularly as half the money was to be paid by the incumbent or appropriator. Many churches were indeed destitute of Bibles from another cause, which was the aversion of not a few of the clergy, both superior and inferior, to the permission given to the people to read the Scriptures. A. 1576-1577, the churchwardens of Abington paid 40s. for a new Byble. This must have been the second edition of archbishop Parker's Bible, published in 1572, though it is not easy to account for the advance in price, if, as Mr. Lewis (Hist. p. 257.) represents it, this Bible was on the same fine paper and letter as the former edition, with only a few alterations and additions.

(d) These articles might have a reference to Anabaptists and other sectaries, holding heretical opinions, who had lately come into England, and concerning whom the bishops of the several dioceses were to make a special inquisition, in pursuance of the queen's command transmitted to them by archbishop Parker. Life of Parker, p. 262; and in Strype's Life of Grindal are that prelate's articles of enquiry in search of strangers within the city of London. p. 123.

(e) The prayers in this book were composed after the massacre in Paris; and, by the queen's command, appointed to be read in October, the third prayer, which was

was for the queen; and the fourth a prayer for the persecuted and persecutors, are printed in *Life of Parker*, pp. 358, 359.

(f) This Catechism was written by Dr. Alexander Nowel, dean of St. Paul's, London. An account of it is given by Strype, in *Life of Archbishop Parker*, p. 301.

(g) Bishop Cowper of Lincoln's brief exposition of the first lessons from the Old Testament, appointed to be read on Sundays. Archbishop Parker used his best endeavours to have every church supplied with it, recommending to lord treasurer Burleigh as what he thought would be profitable for instruction, and necessary for the unlearned ministers, but most to the poor subjects, who were certainly to be informed by the stability of this doctrine. *Life of Parker*, p. 465.

(h) On account of an alarming earthquake which happened April 6, a form of prayer was appointed to be used upon Wednesdays and Fridays in both parish churches and households, and there was a long prayer to be used on Sundays. By a rubrick, curates were directed to call upon their parishioners to cause their families, every night before their going to bed, to say the prayer set out for that purpose. Strype's *Annals*, vol. II. p. 668. At pp. 669, 673, and in the *Life of Grindal*, p. 248, and of Bishop Aylmer, p. 78, are accounts of the extent of the earthquake, and of the damage sustained.

(i) The prayer was entitled, "An order of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the Preservation of the Queen's Life and Safety, upon the Discovery of Dr. Parrie's Treason." The particular directions to the preachers and ministers are stated by Strype, who has also printed the prayer, as containing some historical remarks. *Annals*, vol. III. p. 260, 261.

(k) Coronation was probably a mistake for inauguration; the form of prayer to be used on that day (November 17) is noticed at large by Strype. *Ann.* vol. III. p. 355, &c.

(l) See the proclamation concerning this dearth, and the causes of it, in Strype's *Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, p. 490.

(m) The title of this prayer, which is published by Strype, (*Ann.* vol. IV. p. 41, &c.), is, "A Prayer used in the Queen's Majesties House and Chapel, for the Prosperity of the French King and his Nobility, assailed by a Multitude of notorious Rebels, that are supported and waged by great Forces of Foreigners, August 21, 1590."

(n) This fast was probably appointed when king Charles the First, at the instigation of the duke of Buckingham, was resolved to commence a war with Spain, and when 8000 men were ordered to embark for an expedition against that country. The concluding sermon in *Clavis Mystica*, by Featley, is mentioned as being preached at Lambeth church at a public fast, and I had imagined on this occasion. But, on examining the discourse, the following passage rather implies its being delivered in 1621, when king James was persuaded to let a body of troops be sent in

aid

aid of his son in law, the king of Bohemia, and when the Hugonists were grievously persecuted in France : “ *Judgement is already begun at the house of God, the angel hath poured out his viall of red wine upon the churches of Bohemia, and their fields are thick sowne with the blood of martyrs ; the same angel hath emptied another viall upon the churches in the palatinate, and the sweet Rhenish grape yeelds in a manner now no liquor but blood ; a third viall runneth out at this hour upon the reformed churches in France, and our sins as it were holloe to him to stretch his hand over the Narrow Sea, and cast the dregges of it on us, who have been long settled upon our lees.*” p. 892.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS ACCOUNTS RELATIVE
TO THE REGISTERS.

	l.	s.	d.
1566. Payd for paper, ryall, for the christenyng boke,	0	0	6
—— Matthew Allen, by the consente of the hole parishe for newe writing of the olde boke of baptisme, marriage, and burial,	0	6	8
1569. ——— for writing the register of burials and christenings for a hole yere,	0	2	0
1570. ——— to Matthew Allen for kepyng the register boke of burials and christenings for this hole yere,	0	2	6
1571. ——— for writing the liger book of burials, weddyngs, and christenings, for the whole yere,	0	2	6
1573. ——— for making the register book of weddings, christenings, and burials,	0	6	8
1574. ——— for ii. quere of paper to make a boke, — — —	0	0	8
1575. ——— for writing the register of christenings, weddings, and burials, for ii. yeres past,	0	6	8
1576. ————— for one whole yere,	0	3	4
1577. ————— for one hole yere,	0	3	4
1577 and 1579. (Account for a year and a quarter) for writing a boke of christenings and burials,	0	1	0
—— for writing the register book and this account, — — —	0	6	8
1579. ————— of christenings, &c.	0	3	4
1580. ————— the same, — — —	0	3	4
D d d			1581.

		l.	s.	d.
1581.	Paid for writing out the register and this accompte, -	0	6	8
1582, 1583, 1584, 1586.	The same for each year, - -	0	6	8
1593.	Paid to the curat for writinge our book of christenings, weddings, and burials,	0	2	0
1594.	—— Mr. Turner, minifter, for writing our book, &c.	0	2	6
	Item, to Mr. Turner, for writing our register book, being left unwritteen for the space of three years,	0	6	8
1597.	—— for two paper bookes; the one for the clarke to fet downe the weddens, buryalls, and christenings, and the other for to fet downe the prechers, when they come with the brod sell to gather in the church,	0	2	2
1599.	—— to master Kendrecke for writing the register book, -	0	3	0
1560.	—— to Mr. Calfhill for writing the register book, -	0	3	4
1611, June 11.	An order of vestry, for giving to Mr. Benjamin Toncke, curate, 45 bookes, left by a former curate, for rent due to the church, Mr. Toncke to have the books in liewe of his paynes for writing out the names of baptisms, marriages, and buryalls, into the leidger booke, which were unwritten before his tyme.			
1616.	Payd for a register booke, - - - -	0	4	0
1621.	In account to May 12, among the disbursements are these items, for new binding the church register, with four quire of paper added thereunto,	0	10	6
	Item, to Thomas Taylor, for registering all the christenings, burials, and marriages, which were omitted in the register for diverse years,	1	0	0
1634, June 26.	Paid for perfecting the register,	1	0	0

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE REGISTER.

- 1569, May 11. John Waters and Isabel Denam, both servantes to my lord's grace of Canterbury, married without banes by his command.
- 1653, November 7. Mark Perkins and Margaret Payne, married by Thomas Cooper, justice of the peace.
- February 6. William Hinde and Anne Baylis, widow, of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, by Thomas Lee, esq.
- 1654, March 28. Samuel Lawrence and Jane Ray, by Samuel Heyland, esq.
- April 6. James Tuckie and Joanne Harper, by Robert Warcop, esq.
- July 4. John Snowe of Stockwell, and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, by Francis Allein, esq.

1654,

1654, December 29. Right hon. Robert Bulkeley, and Mrs. Sarah Hawey, by Samuel Barnard, D. D.

February 26. James Thompson, minister of Elstree in Herts, and Anne Aley, of Lambeth, by Francis Allein, esq.

1666, July 6. Buried, John Ward, killed with a thunderbolt.

In the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, p. 645, is this paragraph: " July 12, died at his house, near the Bishop's Palace, Lambeth, at about a quarter before six in the evening, by a flash of lightning, Mr. Bacon, clerk to the Salt-office. At the beginning of the storm he was drinking tea with his wife; the back windows of the one-pair of stairs to the South having been open all day, he went up for the purpose of shutting them; and in the action of lifting up his right arm received the stroke, which tore his coat eight inches in length, and four in breadth; whence it entered his right side, nearly opposite his heart, went through his body, and out at the left hip, and down his left leg to his buckle (which melted), and tore the upper leather of his shoe from the sole. His dog, being at that foot, was also struck dead; after which the lightning penetrated the wainscot and floor of the one-pair of stairs, and made its way into the front parlour, North, where it tore the wainscot in a singular manner, and went off with an explosion louder than any piece of ordnance. Another account says, that he owed his death to a gun being laid across the window, placed there to prevent thieves from breaking into the house, which, on this occasion, operated as a conductor for the lightning; for, at the instant that he was shutting the window, he received the electrical fire from the barrel of the gun, which he accidentally touched, and was immediately struck dead. The violence of the stroke was such, that it tore out his intestines, and made his body a most shocking spectacle."

He was buried in the church-yard, and a monument is fixed to the South wall of Lambeth church, at a little distance from the South-East door, on which is the underwritten inscription;

"Near this place are the remains of
William Bacon,
of the Salt-office, London, gent.
who was killed by thunder and lightning
at his window, July the 12th, 1787.
aged 34 years.

By touch ethereal in a moment slain,
He felt the power of death, but not the pain;
Swift as the lightning glanc'd his spirit flew,
And bade this rough tempestuous world adieu.
Short was his passage to that peaceful shore,
Where storms annoy, and dangers threat, no more."

D d d 2

COL-

COLLECTIONS AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE POOR.

In the parish-chest is an old parchment book, intituled,

A. D.	Lambhith	A Register Booke of the Benivolence of	Anno Dni
1552.	in	the Parishioners for the Releife of the Pore	dez. Ambrose
	com. Surr.	made in A ^o vi. Regis Edwardi vi ^{ti} , et in	Willowes.
			M. C. LII.

A register booke gevyne by master Ambroose Wylles, gentylman, unto the churche of Lambethe, wherein it is declared the benyvolence of the paryshoners of Lambethe afforsaid towards the releiffe of the poore inhabitants there; which be not of poore able to lyve wytheoute the cheritye of the towne, as hereafter in this booke doothe appere, particularlye every man's name, and what his devosyon is to geve weklye towards the sustentacion of yher poore neygbours according to the king's highnes profedyngs. And also in another place of this boke, the distrebutyngs wekelye of the same cherite by the collectors appointed for the tyme beyng.

My lorde of Canterbury's lordship.

My lorde of Canterbury's grace.

My lorde of Wyncheſter.*

My lorde of Suffrecane†.

Master Parson for half a year, 10s.

My lord of Carlyll.

My lady Bridgewater, for a yere, 6s. 8d. from page 13 to 19.

On Sundaye, October 30, there was nothing distrybuted, bycause that master Wylles did extend his charitye among the poore householders. p. 22.

On Sundaye the 6th day of Auguste, master parson did geve his charitye to the poor people. p. 43.

The summs in general very small, and payable by the week, or by the quarter, and different summs given in different years by the same persons.

* Dr. Poynet, who had been chaplain to archbishop Cranmer.

† Some suffragan bishop.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS,
AND FROM MINUTES OF VESTRY RELATING TO THE POOR.

		l.	s.	d.
1614.	Collected at several communions for the poor,	0	2	9
	————— in the poor's box, - -	1	2	9
1615.	Collected at several communions for the poor, - -	4	5	7
1616.	The same, - - - - -	1	18	11
1617.	Collected for the poor's use at sundry communions, -	1	12	8
	In the poor's box, - - - - -	0	2	4
1618.	Collected at sundry communions for the poor, -	3	5	3 ob.
	In the poor's box, - - - - -	0	0	8
1619.	Collected at sundry communions for the poor; -	2	6	3
1620.	The same, - - - - -	2	7	6
1621.	The same, - - - - -	2	14	7
1622.	The same, - - - - -	2	1	5
	Of Mr. Blague for the poor, - - - - -	0	7	6
1623.	Collected for the poor at Christmase, - - - - -	1	0	9
	————— at several communions, - - - - -	4	4	10
	————— of the collectors at the foot of their account, -	1	1	2
	————— for the poor, - - - - -	2	1	9
	Allowed in disbursements, for taken out of the poor box, when it was robbed, 1l. 6s. 2d. and in the next year's account a payment of 14s. 4d. for a poor box.			
1624.	Collected at Christmase, - - - - -	1	3	0
	————— for the poor at diverse communions, -	4	2	8
	————— of the collectors, - - - - -	9	8	10½
	————— more out of the book of collection for the poor, -	6	8	10½
1626.	Received of diverse parishioners after the rate of one fourth parte of their contributions to the poor, to provide new buckets and hooks,	11	16	9
1627.	———— at the general fast for the poor, - - - - -	2	18	3
1630.	———— by extraordinary collections for the poor, -	10	16	4
	November 5. Item; of Mrs. Woodward towards a stocke to set to the poore to work given by her husband's will,	6	13	4

It was ordered at the vestrie, holden January 9, 1630, that, by the consent of the executors and churchwardens, they should have to dispose of 5l. of Mr. Smith's gift for the reliefe of the distressed, nedye, and sicke poor, of the parish of Lambeth, it being a deare yeare of corn.

		l.	s.	d.
1630.	Paid to Mr. Dr. Featlye for the poor of Kennington, -	0	5	0
	——— Mr. Scaldwell for the poor of Stockwell, -	0	5	0
	Collections for the poor at the communion and at church,	10	16	4
1631.	Received by a tax, intended for a stock to set the poor to work,	7	2	6
1633.	——— at several collections for the poor, - - -	7	10	3
1637.	——— by quarterly collections in the church for the poor,	6	8	10
1638.	——— in quarterly collections at the church for the poor,	4	7	7
	of Mr. Caudwell for the poor, - - -	1	0	0
	Collected for the poor at the communion table, -	1	14	6
1639.	Received in collections for the poor at the communion and church,	7	10	10
1640.	Received by fundry collections at the church and the communion table,	15	7	7
1642.	——— in communion pence and collections for the poor,	26	12	2½
1650.	Boyden Cuper collector for the poor.			
1652.	Henry Fortee and Thomas Kent collectors for the poor.			
1655, June 5.	It is resolved by the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish, that the assessment for the poor shall be made according to the ancient custom, and not by a pound rate. Vestry Minutes.			
1655, February 20.	50l. granted out of the impost upon coals to the poor of the parish.			
1678, September 26.	That one Johnson, known by the name of Dr. Johnson, for his good services in administering physicke to the poor of this parish, for which he hath required no satisfaction or allowance for the same from the parish, it is agreed that no fee, or allowance, be paid by him or his executors, for breaking the ground for a grave for him, when it shall please Almighty God to call him hence, but that the church duties and grave in the church be given gratis for such his services. Vestry Minutes.			
1693, February 19.	Received of the Chamber of London for the use of the poor,	10	0	0
1699, April 3.	——— the king's gift, from the chamber of London,	80	0	0
1700.	——— the king's gift from the chamber of London,	60	0	0

TABLES OF BENEFACCTIONS.

- 1739, April 24. Whereas, by an order of vestry made June 22, 1729, it was agreed, that a table of benefactions belonging to the parish; be forthwith put up in the church; and that the vestry-clerk collect an account of the same to be laid before the parish for their approbation.
- And whereas the order aforesaid has not yet been complied with, and the rector did now signify, that he had himself made a considerable progress in collecting an account of the said parochial benefactions, but that the registers at Doctors Commons must be searched to complete his design.
- Ordered, that the churchwardens be hereby impowered to bear the expences of such a search, and of copying all extracts of wills that shall be thought requisite by the rector; and that when the whole account is finished it be laid before the gentlemen of the parish for their farther information and approbation.
- 1747, April 21. The rector reported that (pursuant to two orders of vestry, the one made June 22, 1729, and the other April 24, 1739,) he had finished an account of the parochial benefactions, and was ready to lay the same before the gentlemen of the parish. A committee was therefore appointed to receive the report.
- 1748, April 21. The rector and churchwardens reported from the committee, that they had gone through the several writings relating to the benefactions belonging to the poor of the parish, and had put them into order in the parish-chest; and that the names and gifts of the benefactors were ready to be inscribed on tables when provided.

TABLE

**TABLE OF BURIAL-FEES,
WITH MINUTES OF VESTRY CONCERNING THEM.**

- 1729, June 22. It was then agreed that a table of fees for the burial of man, woman, and child, be forthwith made and set up in the church.
- 1735, April 8. Ordered, that the reverend Dr. John Denne, the churchwardens, overseers of the poor, together with the present auditors, or any other parishioner who is willing to attend for that purpose, be appointed a committee to enquire into the surplice-fees due to the rector, as well as to other fees relating to this parish, and that a report be made to the vestry when such enquiry has been made, what appears to have been the customary fees.
- 1736, April 27. In consequence of the enquiry the following report was made to the vestry.

Burials in the church.		Rector.			Churchwardens ground bell.				Clerk.		Sexton.			
											grave.		bell.	
		£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
In the chancel, - - - -	inhabitants,	0	18	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	5	0	1	10
	the ground,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	strangers,	1	16	0	0	0	4	0	18	0	10	0	3	8
	the grounds	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In the middle isle, - - -	inhabitants,	0	10	8	1	0	2	0	5	4	2	6	1	10
	strangers,	1	1	4	1	10	4	0	10	8	5	0	3	8
In Howard's and Lee's chapels,	inhabitants,	0	10	8	1	10	2	0	5	4	2	6	1	10
	strangers,	1	1	4	2	0	4	0	10	8	5	0	3	8
In North and South isles, - -	inhabitants,	0	5	4	0	15	2	0	3	8	1	8	1	10
		0	10	8	1	10	4	0	7	4	3	4	3	8

Agreed with the committee, that the table abovementioned contains the proper fees due to the several parties therein mentioned, according to the customs of the parish.

OF

OF HOK'TYDE.

			l.	s.	d.
1504-1505.	Received of hokkyng money,	- - -	0	3	1
1515-1516.	Item, of the men for oke money,	- - -	0	5	8
	Item, of the wyffs of oke money,	- - -	0	15	1 ob.
1516-1517.	Item, for oke money of the men,	- - -	0	5	0
	Item, for ooke money of the wyffs,	- - -	0	6	4
1518-1519.	Item, of William Elyot and John Chamberlayne, for noke money gydered in the pareys,	- - -	0	3	9
	Item, of the gaderynge of the Churchwarden's wyffes on Hoke Mondaye,	- - -	0	8	3
1519-1520.	Item, of the weyffes for the hoke money,	- - -	0	9	11 ob.
	Item, gadered by the churchwarden's in hoke money,	- - -	0	6	0
1520-1521.	Item of hoke money,	- - -	0	11	3
	Item, of my lady of Norfolk of hok money,	- - -	1	12	3 ob.
1521-1522.	Item, of good wyff Argall and Barow's wyffe of ok money,	- - -	0	6	8
	Item, of Bever's wyff of oke money,	- - -	0	13	4
	Item, in hoke money of the men,	- - -	0	3	8
	Item, of the women of oke money,	- - -	0	5	6 ob.
1522-1523.	Item, of oke money that the women gadered,	- - -	0	10	0
	Item, of oke money that the men gadered,	- - -	0	3	4
1554-1555.	Item, gatheryd at Hoktyde in the said yere,	- - -	1	1	7
1555-1556.	Item, gathered at Hoktyde,	- - -	1	2	2
1556-1557.	Item, of Godman Rundell's wyfe, Godman Jackson's wife, and Godwyfe Tegg, for hoxce money by them received to the use of the church,	- - -	0	12	0

R E M A R K S *.

Transcripts of the kind above stated have not been, as far as I know, published from the Churchwardens' Accounts of any other parish. They evidently relate to the Hoke or Hockday, the Hoke or Hocktyde, which was heretofore a very celebrated festival in England. It was a day of such notoriety as to be used for ascertaining any great public or private occurrence, and was distinguished as a day for

* Extracted from a Memoir on Hokeday, inserted in Archæologia, vol. VII. N^o XXIX.

keeping courts, for the payment of taxes and rents, and for fixing the time of husbandry work and of pasturing stock. There was also a payment denominated Hok Tuesday money, which was due to the landlord, that his tenants and bondsmen might solemnize the day; and, in the accounts of Magdalen College in Oxford, is entered a yearly allowance from some of their manors in Hampshire, *pro mulieribus hockantibus*; construed by Cowel in his Law Dictionary, for women *hocking* the men.

The week of the second Sunday after Easter* was the season of celebration, and Tuesday in that week is termed by an historian of credit the Hokeday†; though it appears that Monday was also kept as one of the days of merriment. According to Plot, in his History of Oxfordshire, in his time the hokeday for the women was the more solemn, but was on a Monday, when they bore rule in the feast, stopping all passengers with ropes and chains, and laying hold on passengers, and exacting some small matter of them. With part thereof they made merry, and part they disposed of to pious uses, such as the reparation of the church, &c. Plot adds, that the Tuesday, which was for men, was inconsiderable. Should this have been the practice in Oxfordshire, and Dr. Plot not have fallen into a mistake‡, which I rather suspect he has, there must in that district have been a deviation from the original custom, for it was clearly proved that Tuesday was the principal day. And Spelman, whose authority is superior to Plot's, expressly says, that, on Binding Tuesday, the women chiefly bound the men, and had the pre-eminence. Conformable to this was the usage of the manors in Hampshire, noticed by Cowel, where the men hock the women on Monday, and *à contra* on Tuesday, the meaning of which, as the learned Doctor interprets it, is, that on that day the women, in merriment, stop the ways with ropes, and pull passengers to them, desiring something, to be laid out in pious uses. The case seems to have been, that the Hoktyde began on Monday, in the same manner as several feasts of the dedication of churches and other holydays commenced on the day or vigil before, and was a sort of preparation for, or introduction to, the real feast. On Hoke-Monday, it is plain that money was collected at Lambeth for this purpose; and perhaps the men were resolved to shew some distinguishing mark of supremacy on Monday, knowing that, by the usage of Hoktyde, they were on Tuesday to be publicly subordinate to their wives.

John (Carpenter) bishop of Worcester, in a letter to the clergy of his diocese, dated April 6, 1450, and which contained an admonition and injunction against the pestiferous abuse of the hokedays, mentions the custom of women binding the men, and men the women, on different days, and deploras its being productive of

* Quindena Paschæ. † Matt. Paris in an 1228, edit. Watſii, p. 963.

‡ Plott erroneously asserts, that Matthew Paris makes the Hokeday fall on the quinsieme of Easter, which, he says, must needs be Monday, whereas, he repeatedly mentions Tuesday as the Hokeday. Not Monday, but Sunday, must literally be the Quindena Paschæ, and as Sunday was the first day, the title of it gave the denomination of the week; in the same manner as Easter Week, Rogation Week, Whitsund Week, are called from the Sundays respectively preceding.

enormous scandal, adulteries, and other crimes. The prelate alludes to the collections made for pious uses; but considers the benefit of the church to be a mere colourable pretence, that was hazardous to the soul, and of most pernicious example. Being, therefore, solicitous to provide a seasonable remedy for this cancerous and feigned perfection, lest, under the appearance of dissembled devotion, deeds more grievously base should be perpetrated, he enjoined the discontinuance of these indecent sports on the days commonly called Hokedays, under a threat of the greater excommunication to be inflicted on those persons, who should controvert his admonitions and disobey his commands*.

There not being any traces of the like attention to Hoktyde out of this country at the time of its being universally observed among us, it will almost warrant a conclusion that it was a local anniversary founded upon some occurrence very beneficial and pleasing to our ancestors; and the general opinion is, that it was designed to celebrate their deliverance from the dominion of the Danes. In the History of England, whilst harrassed by that people, are two events to which the Hoktyde has been thought to have a reference; viz. the massacre of the Danes in the year 1002, in the reign of Etheldred the Second; and the death of Hardicanute, the last monarch of that line, at a marriage-feast at Lambeth, June 8, 1042. The former, which was the most common opinion, is shewn by Mr. Bryant to be destitute of any plausible support†. Though the secret commission dispersed by Ethelred through the kingdom, to excite his subjects to massacre all the Danes resident among them, on St. Brice's day, (Friday, November 13), was not probably so fully obeyed as has been reported, the slaughter of them was undoubtedly very great, and attended with such acts of barbarity as cannot be read without abhorrence. But the measure was as unwise as it was inhuman; for, in order to revenge the murder of his countrymen, Sweyn, the next year, made a second expedition into England, and ravaged its western provinces with fire and sword. The conquest of it soon followed, and occasioned such a series of oppression and misery as this country hardly ever suffered before. It cannot then be conceived, as Mr. Bryant has justly remarked, that a holyday could be instituted to commemorate so cruel an event, which afforded matter for humiliation and sorrow, and not for triumphant mirth.

No similar objection can be offered to invalidate the notion that the decease of Hardicanute was celebrated at the Hokeday feast, because, by his death, the English were for ever released from the wanton insults, and boundless exactions, of his countrymen. This was the opinion of Lambarde‡, who observes, that, ever after, the common people, in joy of their deliverance, have celebrated the annual day of Hardicanute's death, as the Romans did their feast of *Fugalia*, or chasing out of the kings, with open pastimes in the streets. And, notwithstanding it was the idea of Spelman§ that the Hoktyde might have a reference to the massacre of the Danes, yet he thought the establishment of it was owing to the absolute and

* Printed in Leland's Collectanea, vol. V. 291.

† Observations upon the Poems of Thomas Rowley, part I. p. 295, &c.

‡ Perambulation of Kent, p. 136.

§ See Glossary.

final expulsion of that people by Edward the Confessor. John Rofs, or Rouse, who must have collected his materials for the History of Warwickshire after the middle of the fifteenth century, is the earliest writer I have met with, in which the origin of Hoktyde is noticed; and he asserts *, that what was vulgarly called Hox Tuifday was a token of the deliverance of Englishmen from the servitude of the Danes by the death of Hardicanute. The word Hokeday occurs, indeed, in most ancient Chronicles, and other MSS; but we cannot collect from them either its commencement, or that it was a season of festivity and joy. One reason for this silence might be, the writers thinking such an explanation needless, from its being a day universally regarded; and not one of their contemporaries could be supposed to be ignorant of the happy occurrence commemorated. We are therefore principally indebted to tradition for the knowledge of a festival so highly honoured by our ancestors; and the rights and usages of a nation, particularly their holydays and sports, which are most interesting to the common people, are ordinarily found to be most faithfully conveyed in this channel.

Against the opinion of Hoketyde's having a commemorative allusion to the death of Hardicanute, it will perhaps be urged, what connexion can an occurrence on the 8th of June have with the second week after Easter, which must always happen in April, or early in May? Upon this objection, I must own, I lay not much stress, because we find frequent changes of the days of annual festivals, and by authority. In episcopal registers many licences are entered for altering the dedication-feasts of parish-churches; and the pleas suggested by the persons who solicited these indulgences were, that either the work or the weather of the season rendered the days originally appointed inconvenient or hazardous; or that they could not be duly observed, and with a becoming reverence, from their interfering with celebrities of a different class. These licences, it shall be admitted, concern parochial festivals, which were more immediately under the controul of the bishop: but we may infer, that similar regulations would be made as to national holydays; and that, whether established by the state, or instituted by private persons, and afterwards generally observed, because designed to perpetuate the memorial of some joyful public event, care would be taken, that, if accompanied with many sports and excesses, they should not be kept on Sunday, or at a season set apart for fasting and mortification.

Hoktyde, it is manifest, was a time of diversions and licentiousness, for which reason, when the 8th of June fell on a Sunday, the keeping of it on that day would not have been allowed; and as, when Easter was late, the 8th of June was likely to be one of the Ember-days in the Pentecost week (a fast to be strictly observed by people of all ranks) the prohibition would also have been extended to that season. This appears to have been a sufficient ground for the removal of the Hoke-tyde from June to the second week after Easter. But though there would be a necessity for changing the month, it might not be at all requisite to vary the day of the week. Now Hardicanute is mentioned to have died on *Tuesday* (feria iii^a) the

* Edit. Hearne, p. 105.

6th of the ides of June, and it has been shewn that *Tuesday* was the Hokeday; a coincidence, as I conceive, which adds a degree of probability to my surmise concerning the origin of this feast.

If the meaning of Hoketyde, could be ascertained, that might be a step gained towards fixing the rise of this celebrity. Several derivations of the word have been proposed, and not one of them is as yet judged quite satisfactory. Lambarde imagined it to be a corruption of *hucxyde*, and to signify a time of scorning and mocking; of which definition few have approved. And, if contumely and derision had been chiefly aimed at, it is more likely that the feast would have been called *Lourdaine*, as that, he tells us, continued to be in his time the by-word of reproach, instead of *Lord Dane*, a title of dignity with which the English complimented the Danes during their ascendancy.

Hock signifying *high*, it is apprehended by others that Hockday means no more than a high day. But is not the generality of this interpretation of Hoketyde an objection to it? And, as it was doubtless in an age of extreme superstition when the holyday commenced, and acquired this appellation; supposing it to denote an high festival, should we not expect to find it applied to a sacred rather than to a civil anniversary; perhaps to commemorate the birth or the martyrdom of some much-venerated saint.

Etymology being so often grounded upon mere conjecture has induced several to wholly reject it on account of its uncertainty. But surely it ought to carry some weight in the scale of evidence, when there is found to be as little variation and corruption in a word as can be reasonably supposed to have happened in a course of many centuries; and when the modern usage of it bears a manifest allusion to what appears to have been a primary signification, and points to an historical occurrence that has been so long perpetuated by it. Upon this principal, Sir Henry Spelman's derivation of Hockday, from the German word *Hocken**, equivalent to bind, will perhaps be found not very far from the truth, and that hence it might be styled Binding Tuesday. Might not, then, this humorous frolic on Binding Tuesday have a retrospect to, as (like the May-day sports of later times) it was possibly often followed by, that fast binding of the sexes till death do them part? And supposing there may not be now any authority for *Hocken*'s being directly used by the Germans to signify a wedding; do not the three explanatory words employed by Spelman employ the whole process of the nuptial tie—*courtship—the ceremony—consummation*? But, without insisting upon this metaphorical climax in the definition of *Hocken*, there is in the Teutonic language a word for marriage that seems to bear a closer affinity to Hocktyde; and that is *Hochzeit*, which, according to Bailey's Dictionary, is particularly applied to a wedding-feast; and to this day the German word for wedding is *Hochzeit*.

* *Vulgari tamen nomini bene convenit hodiernus celebrandi ritus: nam cum Hocken idem sit Germanice, quod obsidere, cingere, incubare; alii in hac celebritate alios obsident, capiunt, ligant, (præsertim viros fœminæ), atque inde Binding Tuesday, i. e. diem martis ligatoriam appellant.*

As it was, then, at the celebration of the feast at the wedding of Canute Prudan, a Danish lord, with lady Githa, the daughter of Esgod Clape, a Saxon nobleman, that Hardicanute died suddenly, our ancestors had certainly sufficient grounds for distinguishing the day denoting so happy an event by a word denoting the wedding feast, the wedding day, the wedding Tuesday. And, if the justness of this conjecture shall be allowed, may not that reason be discovered, which Spelman says he could not learn, why the women bore rule on this celebrity; for, all will admit, that at a wedding the bride is the queen of the day?

Hoketyde might be the appellation chosen, whether the death of Hardicanute at this nuptial entertainment was accidental or premeditated; and, in the latter case, if Githa was only reputed to have been an instrument in a conspiracy against the king's life.

Your lovyng wife, who erst dyd rid the londe
Of lurdenes,

is a passage that occurs in the Poem of the Battle of Hastyngs. (N^o I. v. 35, 36.) And if the poet's meaning was, that the absolute freedom of England from the Danish tyranny, which was the consequence of the death of Hardicanute, was owing to the machination or the spirit of a wife, I should readily quote so strong a proof in point to support the above implied insinuation, would the evidence be allowed. But, as I suspect it will not, it may be prudent to let those engaged in the controversy about the genuineness of Chatterton's Poems determine how he came by the knowledge of this tradition*.

Though, when the decease of a person in the eminent station to which Hardicanute was raised is sudden and opportune, it is not uncommon too hastily to attribute it to some act of violence; yet many instances there certainly have been of the unjustifiable use of the dagger or the bowl for dispatching princes, even in ages and nations more enlightened and less civil than the English were in the eleventh century. To free the people from the power of a tyrant is one of the pleas advanced for assassinating a man who is beyond the reach of all legal penalties; and another is, the vindication of the right of a lawful sovereign by dethroning an usurper. The dominion of the Danes had long been extremely galling and oppressive; and Hardicanute, among other rigorous measures, had rendered himself odious to the nation by reviving the Danegelt, in the exaction of which tax, not many months before his death, he had been guilty of a most wanton act of cruelty, by burning the city of Worcester, and endeavouring to exterminate the inhabitants, because two of his collectors had been accidentally killed in a fray. That he

* Some have imagined that the poet alluded to the vulgar tradition of the women's joining in the murder of the Danes by the command of Etheldred; and Watts, in Glossary to Matt. Paris, says, that the chief rule the women bore on Hoke Tuesday resulted from the great part they had in that barbarous deed. The sex is not, however, accused of it by a single historian, and some writers are copious in their recitals. Besides, the notion itself of Hoketyde's being a commemoration of that massacre is clearly erroneous.

might himself, therefore, fall a victim to the indignation and resentment of some of his subjects, who could not but have a predilection for the royal Saxon line, is no very improbable supposition.

Polydore Vergil observes, that while Hardicanute sat drinking at a feast in Lambeth, he suddenly fell and died, not without a suspicion of being poisoned, (non sine suspitione *sumpti veneni* *). He might have his information as to this particular from traditional report; at least I do not recollect the having read it in any preceding historian. The phrase in Redburn is, that Hardicanute went the way of all flesh †; and in Aildred's Life of Edward the Confessor ‡, and in the annals of the church of Winchester §, the death of his predecessor is only termed premature. In William of Malmesbury ||, and in the chronicle of John abbot of Peterborough **, the expression is, that Hardicanute died suddenly at a drunken revel (*subito inter pocula*). But Knighton, Brompton, Diceto, and Simeon of Durham ††, are more circumstantial in their narrations. The three former seem to have copied nearly from the author last mentioned, who wrote his history about a century after the Conquest. His relation is, that at the wedding feast, where Hardicanute, joyful, in health, and merry, stood drinking with the bride, and several men, whilst drinking, by a lamentable accident he fell to the ground, and so remained speechless till he expired.

The compiler of the Saxon Chronicle, a contemporary, if not an earlier writer than Simeon of Durham, is very concise upon the subject, for he only notices the year and the day of the death of Hardicanute. But, after mentioning the election of Edward to be king, he adds, *he reigned as long as God permitted him* ‡‡. No similar expression is used, as I believe, by this annalist, on relating the accession of any other king. And do not the words convey an idea of his concealing some circumstance which it might not be advisable to assert in direct terms? Do they not imply an insinuation, that the predecessor of Edward had not been suffered to reign to the natural period of his life?

It was proper to state the accounts given by our historians of the cause of Hardicanute's death, and each reader will form his own opinion upon this somewhat mysterious event. I cannot, however, forbear observing, that the consequences of it, with respect to the Danes, and to the steps taken to fix Edward upon the throne, are left very obscure and perplexed by the monkish writers §§. In the Saxon Chronicle it is said, that, before Hardicanute was buried, all the people elected Edward to be king at London; and yet, according to the annals of the church of

* P. 179. † Hist. Mag. Winton Ang. Sac. I. p. 236.

‡ X. Script. Coll. p. 375. § A. S. I. p. 290.

|| De Gest. Reg. Angl. p. 43. ** Edit. per Sparke, p. 40.

†† X. f. c. 2328, ib. 934. ib. 474. ib. 179.

‡‡ As Canute married Queen Emma (according to the Saxon Chronicle) in July 1017, Hardicanute, at the time of his death, might be about 24 years old, and it should seem from his name that he had a robust constitution.

§§ See Milton's Hist. of England, p. 109. And Rapin's History, vol. I. p. 130.

Winchester * (the compiler of which was likely to be well-informed) it is asserted, that, after the death of Hardicanute, Edward came to Winchester, disguised in a mean dress, eating sometimes in the palace of his mother, and sometimes at the bishop's house, but unknown, and assiduously exploring the affections of the people. But, to whatever cause the death of Hardicanute may be attributed, it unquestionably occasioned a revolution so very fortunate for England as to afford a competent reason for instituting, by general consent, a yearly joyful commemoration of it. And I am inclined to imagine, that the long tradition of the Hokeday's having a reference to a deliverance from the Danes, whose domination was considered as an Egyptian bondage, its being celebrated on the day of the week when a perpetual deliverance was effected, and the vulgar appellation of it, denoting the kind of convivial feast at which the deliverance happened, conjointly furnish a presumptive proof of its origin.

So magnificent, costly, and gay, was the feast kept by Hardicanute on the marriage of his sister Gunilda to the emperor of Germany; that, as William of Malmfbury relates, when he wrote his history, it was wont to be the subject of songs in the streets. And, according to Matthew of Westminster, even in his time, the players and the minstrels celebrated the same with vocal and instrumental music at private entertainments, and in taverns. The wedding feast at which this king died was certainly an incident of much greater importance to the English nation; and, if Hoketyde was commemorative of it, it might reasonably have been concluded, that among the merriments there were songs, if not dramatic interludes, referring to the history of the day, had Dugdale not informed us of there being a play, called *Hocks Tuesday*, which the men of Coventry exhibited before queen Elizabeth, at Kenelworth castle †.

Rofs's History, the Churchwardens' Book of Lambeth, and Lambarde's Perambulation, concur in shewing the hokeday was generally observed to the middle of the sixteenth century: Sir Henry Spelman says, it was not quite disused in his time; and Dr. Plot has noticed some vestiges of it fifty years later; but, as far as I can learn, it is now obsolete.

Money, as has been observed, was collected at Hoketyde for pious uses; and, whilst Popery prevailed, it may be inferred, that a part of it was superstitiously applied. I rather incline to this interpretation of the word, from finding, in the church-books of Lambeth, the gatherings for Hokeday entered, with the sums collected for the sepulchre, the paschal, the virgin, the St. George's lights, and for the light before the rood; but, after the Reformation, contributions for these and similar purposes were at an end. Dr. Plot informs us, that one of the uses of the Hoketyde money was the reparation of the churches of the several parishes, which is confirmed by the last extract from the Lambeth accounts.

The largest Hokeday collection was in 1521, when the gathering was made in the name of the lady of Norfolk; and, in the following year, the parishioners with equal success availed themselves of the influence of the dutchess of Nor-

* A. S. I. p. 290.

† See the Queen's Progresses,

folk (who I conceive to be the person) in procuring gifts towards the support of the virgin light. From the items it appears, that the wives were more assiduous or more fortunate in gydering of Hoxce money than their husbands, or that they allotted to pious uses a greater portion of the sum received. Whether her grace, and other good wyffes, were only oral solicitors, or, like the women of other districsts, applied cords and chains to obtain the pence from reluctant travellers, there is no memorial.

Supposing the abolition of the government of the Danes in England to have been the cause of the hokeday celebrity; its being thus attentively noticed in this parish will not appear the least surprising, when it is considered, that the wedding-feast which proved fatal to Hardicanute was kept at Lambeth.

MANORS AND HOUSES.

Domesday Book has in it three entries concerning lands in this parish. One notices what is termed the land of the church of Lanchei, or the manor of St. Mary, called *Lanchei*, thus incorrectly for Lamhei, which was the principal manor, and is clearly that of which the see of Canterbury became possessed in the primacy of Hubert, in exchange for the manor of Darenth in Kent*.

Another recorded is as evidently the manor of Kennington, long vested in the prince of Wales, and from that circumstance entitled the Prince's Liberty †.

The situation of the third manor cannot be so precisely ascertained. From its being mentioned in general, that the earl of Moreton held Lanchei of the king, at the time of the survey ‡; Dr. Ducarel, I suspect, concluded that this might be the chief manor; but, as I apprehend, erroneously, there being so obvious a difference between the land, and that denominated the manor of the church, both with respect to the quantity and appendages, and to the person who possessed each. Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, had held the manor of the church; but what belonged to the earl of Moreton, the canons of Waltham had held by a grant to them from Edward, confirmed by Harold.

* Hist. of Palace, p. 3; and of Parish, p. 3.

It is mentioned by Mr. Middleton, in addition to Mr. Summerfell's paper (Appendix, p. 130) that there are several freehold estates in London, still considered as a parcel of this manor. They are most probably the same with those recorded in Domesday, under the description of the nineteen burgesses in that city, who then paid an annual rent of thirty shillings.

† History of Parish, p. 87.

‡ Ibid. p. 4.

Mr. Lysons conceives this land to have been what was afterwards called the manor of South Lambeth and Stockwell *, which he infers from the description of the boundariés in the Confessor's charter. The first limit stated being the stone of *Brixius*, a mark doubtless of great notoriety, because it gave appellation to the hundred, and Stockwell approaching very near to the district that still retains the name of Brixton Causeway, are points which shew the opinion of Mr. Lysons to be well founded. But, I must own, I am for extending the lands specified in Domesday to Vauxhall, which adjoins to the river Thames; for it seems to have escaped his attention, that there is in the Confessor's deed a grant of waters, as well as of fields, pastures, meadows, and woods †. It is observable that in this deed, as well as in Domesday, the grant is said to be of Lambeth; nor in a writ of inquisition, dated A. 1293, is this manor of Lambeth (then said to have been held by Baldwin de Insula in the reign of Henry III.) distinguished from THE MANOR OF LAMBETH, by the prefix *South* ‡, which it afterwards acquired. In the instrument referred to, which will be more particularly considered in another page, the manor of Fawkeshall is mentioned, as being situated within the manor of Lambeth, though in another passage Fawkeshall is the leading title, and Stockwell noticed as an appurtenance to it.

As Robert, earl of Moreton, was one of the Norman barons, leagued with his brother Odo, bishop of Baijeux, in the unsuccessful attempt to dethrone William Rufus, it may be fairly presumed that the king seized this manor; and, supposing it to have been restored to him on his submission, his son William, for his insolent and perfidious conduct, was certainly deprived of all his lands in England § by Henry the 1st, and, as William of Malmesbury has suggested, in due course of law ||. Between the earl of Moreton and Foulke de Brent (who, by marrying Margaret de Ripariis, or Redvers, early in the reign of John, became possessed of the manor of Lambeth **) no tenant in chief of the district in question has hitherto been discovered ††.

For

* The Environs of London, vol. I. p. 260.

† Hist. of Par. p. 2.

‡ In the commission granted in the 22d of Henry VI. to Sir John Burcestre and others (History of Parish, p. 70,) to view the banks and marshes on the side of the Thames, are noticed the "Lordships of South Lambeth and North Lambeth;" and this may be a singular instance of the manor of Lambeth's being thus distinguished.

§ Willielmus Comes de Moreton exheredatus est de totâ terrâ suâ quam habuit in Anglia. Sim. Dunelm, X S. c. 229. 5.

|| Indebitè retenta repetere cœpit, modestè tamen, et judiciali placito, ut nihil quod faceret videretur resultare juri, et calcitrare ab æquo. De Gest. Reg. Angl. lib. V. 88. b.

** The Environs of London, p. 321. Mr. Lysons refers in a note to Holinshed, Chron. Ann. 1216, and to Esch. Hen. III. N^o 47.

†† The descendants of Richard de Redvers, earl of Devonshire, were, it is clear, possessed of a manor in Lambeth, as well as of the Isle of Wight, with the manor of Christchurch. But it was after the attain of Roger Fitzosborne that Henry I. gave to the earl the lordship of that island,

For centuries the earls and dukes of Norfolk had a capital mansion in this parish, situated not far from the archiepiscopal manor-house, nor did it ultimately pass from them till the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth. In the historical account of the church it was mentioned, that Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of king Edward the First, was created by his father earl of Norfolk, and received from him the whole estate of that earldom, a part of which was the family-seat in Lambeth. This estate reverting to the crown on the death of Roger Bigot without issue, we find it afterwards held by Mowbray duke of Norfolk; and a share of it devolved to Thomas Howard, created earl of Surrey by Edward IV. by reason of his descent from the coheirs of that duke. From the churchwardens book of accounts it appears, that the second and third duke of Norfolk, of the Howard line, frequently resided at their seat in Lambeth, which from that circumstance obtained the appellation of The Duke's House, of which there are now very small remains*. It was in this house that Leland gloried in his having instructed the ingenious and learned earl of Surrey in the Latin language†; and the present earl of Orford, in his History of Royal and Noble Authors, has noticed a curious and amusing anecdote respecting Thomas the third duke, from which it may be inferred that he had here what he must have deemed an useful library: for, during his confinement in the Tower, in the reign of Henry VIII. on a charge of high treason, the duke petitioned the lords of the council to have some books from Lambeth, without which he had not been able to compose himself to sleep for a dozen years. The soporific volumes he desired to purchase, were St. Austin, Josephus, and Sabellicus.

After the attainder of the duke, this house came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by Edward the sixth to William Parr, marquis of Northampton, being then valued at 3l. 10s. 10d. *per* year‡; who, in 1552, had in exchange for it the lordship and manor of Southwark, formerly belonging to the bishop of Winchester§. But, in the first year of queen Mary's reign, on a repeal of the attainder by act of Parliament, it was restored to the duke, who in the first year of Elizabeth conveyed it by indenture to Richard Garth and John Dyfter, both in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, for 400l. And the legal inheritance of the premises was afterwards purchased by Mrs. Margaret Parker, by the permission of the archbishop||.

When William Rufus restored the manor of Lambeth to the monks of the Rochester priory, the grant declared that they should enjoy the whole villa in all times,

island, and with it the fee of the village of Christchurch; and therefore it is not unlikely that the king might at the same time grant to the earl the manor in Lambeth, which was then in the crown by forfeiture, on the attainder of William earl of Moreton. This might be one of the eighty-nine knights fees said to have been appendant to the honour of the county of Devon. Camden, Britan. by Gibson, col. 35.

* Hist. of Par. p. 63, note 2. The Environs of London, p. 316.

† Leland, Itin. vol. IX. p. 78.

‡ The Environs of London, p. 316, ref. in not. to grants of Lands by Edward VI. Harleian MSS.

§ Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 63.

|| Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, pp. 306, 514.

on the same free terms on which Goda had held it*; and it is manifest from an entry in the court-roll, A. 1572, *that, by the custom of the manor, the copyhold lands descended to the younger son*: but this usage, as its title *Borough English* imports, had its origin among our Saxon ancestors; and the variation from it, in the eldest son's succeeding to his father in a tenement, was introduced by the Normans. The presentment in the Court-Roll, to which the above passage is a marginal note, is printed in Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, p. 511; and shall be here given, because it will be a means of removing an obscurity in the History of the Parish, p. 63, where it is mentioned that the duke of Norfolk's house, at the death of Mrs. Parker, devolved to *private hands*. The entry is as follows: "*Sic irrotulatur in Rotulis curiæ Archiep. Cant. tent. apud Lambeth, April 23, 1570* †, An. Eliz. 13. *Item, we present that Margaret Parker dyed* ‡ *seized of a certain messuage, with gardens and inclosures, and other land, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surry; which sometimes were of the worthy prince Thomas, duke of Norfolk; after whose decease Matthew Parker the younger, of Lambeth, aforesaid, gentleman, entered. In which possessions one Simon Harlestone, of Medlesbam, in the county of Suffolk, &c. brother and heir of the same Margaret, hath demised to the said Matthew Parker, his heirs, &c. all his right, &c. as by the deed of release, sealed and delivered, bearing date December 14, 1570, doth appear. And in the margin it is set down: The custom of the manor of Lambeth is, that the copyhold lands (which is the bell and the close) shall descend to the youngest son.*"

The case was; in conveyances of estates purchased by the archbishop for the use of Mrs. Parker, they were made to her under the names of Margaret Parker, als. Harlestone, which was her maiden name, she not being considered in law as the archbishop's wife; nor could their children, because deemed illegitimate, inherit from her. By the words of conveyance, or in some deed of trust, the defect in title seems to have been guarded against, so far as related to the capital mansion, in which the duke of Norfolk had resided; the son Matthew having, without a demur, entered into a possession of it. But, owing to some omission, the copyhold lands, stated to be the bell and close, devolved to Simon Harlestone, the brother and heir at law of Mrs. Parker; and it was by a deed of lease and release that Matthew acquired the title to them from his uncle.

He married Frances, daughter of Dr. Barlow, late bishop of Chichester, and, at the age of twenty-three years and about three months, died in December,

* Registrum Roffen. p. 383. Concedo—totam villam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, de me semper, et de successoribus meis, cognoscendam et tenendam, ita liberè sicut comitissa Goda prius habuit in omnibus rebus, et ego hæcenus in meo dominico habui.

† Err. for 1571. Mr. Parker died August 17, 1570.

‡ In the churchwarden's receipts from Michaelmas 1569 to Michaelmas 1570, are these entries:—"Item, for the burial of Mrs. Margaret Parker, for the grave in the duchess of Norfolk's chapel, xs. for the bell iis. xiiis.

"Item, for the burial of Dr. Thurlby, for the knell, iiis. iiiid."

1574*, leaving his wife pregnant. By his will, dated November 1, in the same year, he bequeathed his house and land in Lambeth, known by the name of the duke of Norfolk's house, and the Bell on the East side, and the other house (sometimes called the George) on the west side of the said mansion-house, with all the appurtenances, to the issue male or female wherewith his wife was supposed *priviment* by him, and to his or her heirs for ever; with, however, a reserved devise of the middle part of the capital house, called the duke's house, to his wife for the term of her life, if she would dwell there, pay the lord's rent, and keep the same in reparation. For default of issue, he next bequeathed the premises to Matthew Parker, the son of his brother John Parker and his heirs, who soon became entitled to the estate, Matthew, the posthumous son of the testator, dying at the age of six months, and in the custody and guardianship of his mother, as the inquisition is entered in the roll of the court, held October 18, 1575†.

Frances, the widow, having declined living in the duke's house, it was inhabited by John Parker, the elder brother‡, whom, by a very ample licence, dated the 10th of March 1574, the archbishop authorised to have, for the use of himself, his wife, children, domestics, and guests, an oratory, in the house of his residence at Lambeth, called the duke's house, or at Nunney Castle in Somersetshire, or in any house which he might for a time inhabit, and to make choice of a regular clergyman to be the chaplain. In this oratory, the liturgy might be read, the holy communion administered, and other ceremonies performed, according to the usage of the established church. But there was in the licence a proviso, that Mr. Parker, with all his family, should, on two Sundays or festivals in every year, resort to the parish-church§. In that age, when a suspicion of being inclined to the Romish persuasion exposed persons to great inconveniences, licences of this kind were coveted to guard against the presentments of churchwardens as being recusants; and a clergyman, who officiated as a chaplain in a private house, not covered with such an indulgence, would have been subject to ecclesiastical censures.

"In bishop Waynfleet's Register at Winchester, is a licence to John Calcot, host of the Checker-inn, Lambeth, (dated 1455,) to have an oratory in his house, and a chaplain for the use of his family and guests, as long as it shall continue decent and reputable, and well adapted for the celebration of divine service, (*decens, honestum et divino cultui aptum et dispositum*).” The Environs of London, p. 317. Most probably this indulgence was very seldom solicited by a publican in former days; and fruitless would be the search for a precedent of such licence granted on an application from the master of a modern hotel.

* By the archbishop's direction he was buried in the duke's chapel in Lambeth church. In the churchwardens accounts of this year it is entered, "Received of Mr. John Parker, in consideration of his brother Matthew Parker's herse-cloth, xs."

† Strype's Life of Parker, pp. 474, 475.

‡ He subscribed his name, next after that of Thomas Blague, parson, to the Churchwarden's Accounts, settled December 8, 1577.

§ Strype's Life of Parker, Append. xcvi.

FAUX HALL.

King John bestowed upon Fouke, als. Faulk, (Falcasius), de Brent, a Norman by birth, the very opulent heiress Margaret de Ripariis, or Redvers; an union reported to have been to her no less discontentment than discouragement, he being a bastard of mean extraction, and a profligate rogue*. By this marriage, as already mentioned, he became possessor of the manor in Lambeth to which Faukshall was annexed; and Mr. Lysons has with probability suggested, that it might be from him the district acquired its appellation†. Weight will be added to this surmise, if it be considered, that in *Annales Ecclesiæ Wigornienfis*, his name, as also that of a brother, is repeatedly spelt *Faukifys*; whence it may be presumed, that in English he was vulgarly called Faukes. According to this annalist he had sacrilegiously pillaged the church of Worcester, and, trusting to the great riches he had amassed in the troubles of those times, he, in 1224, daringly seized the castle of Bedford, within which he detained as his prisoner Henry de Breisbrook, one of the king's justices. After a siege of eight months, Fauke's brother, who commanded in the castle, was obliged to surrender at discretion, and he and near a hundred of his accomplices were hanged. Fawkes, with all humility, implored mercy of the king, who committed him to the custody of Eustace de Fauconberge, bishop of London, till judgement should be passed on him. The nobles being soon convoked at Westminster, Henry required them to give sentence, and in consideration of the traitor's former services to the king and his father, a remission was granted as to life and limb, and he ordered to abjure the realm. Being reduced thus low, this distich was written of him:

Perdidit in mense Fulco, tam fervidus ense,
Omine sub sævo, quicquid quæsit ab ævo.

This estate, however, which belonged to Margaret de Ripariis, was not affected by the confiscation; she representing to the king she was taken by violence in a time of hostility, and betrothed unwillingly to Faukes, and urging this as a plea why she ought to be divorced from him‡. In the same reign Margaret de Ripariis held the manor of Lambeth in dower from her late husband, Baldwin earl of Devonshire, but of the inheritance of Isabel de Fortibus, countess of Albemarle, sister and heir of Baldwin, styled also de Insula, because he was proprietor of the Isle of Wight§.

* Speed's Chronicle, p. 582. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 743. *Annales Eccles. Wigorn.* A. S. I. 486.

† The Environs of London, p. 32.

‡ A. S. I. 486, and Dugdale as above.

§ Hist. of Par. p. 97.

Avelina, countess of Lancaſter, the daughter and ſole heir of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, by the ſaid Iſabel, was married in 1269 to Edmund, the ſecond ſon of Henry the Third; and the high honours and great eſtates which ſhe inherited from her father, and had in reverſion from her mother, were judged to be a principal inducement for the king's forming the alliance for his ſon. In particular, he had flattered himſelf, that he ſhould by this marriage bring back into the royal family, the earldom, property, and ſovereignty, of the iſle of Wight. This ſcheme being fruſtrated by the death of Aveline, without iſſue, before her mother; king Edward the Firſt entered into a treaty with Iſabel de Redvers for the purchaſe of it; and ſhe, for the ſum of 20,000 marks received from the king, granted to him, by an inſtrument ſtill extant, all her lands, with the appurtenances, in the iſle of Wight. Some years after, a doubt aroſe, whether the ſovereignty of the iſland had paſſed by this grant; and therefore, in 1293, the counteſs Iſabel, for the farther conſideration of 6000 marks paid to her by the king, conveyed to him, by the ſecond deed, the whole Iſle of Wight, and the ſovereignty thereof, with all appurtenances, as well within as without the county of Southampton, as alſo the manor of Chriſtchurch Twynham in the ſame county, with the manor of Lambeth in the county of Surry, and the manor of Fawkſhall within the pariſh of Lambeth. But, according to an entry in the register of the abbey of Ford, this deed was looked upon as fraudulent and unjuſtly obtained: for, as the register ſtates, the counteſs having conſtantly reſuſed to part with her ancient inheritance on the requeſt of Edward, by himſelf and others, even though importuned by — de Stratton, her confeſſor, who had a great aſcendancy over her, de Stratton, in order to ingratiate himſelf with the king, forged the grant ſubſequent to her deceaſe, affixing to it her ſeal, which he had in his cuſtody. Certain it is, that the ſecond Sir Hugh Courtenay, baron of Okehampton, claimed all the Iſle of Wight by right of inheritance, and petitioned Edward the Second, that all the lands and tenements in that iſland, which had belonged to Iſabella, counteſs of Devon, might be reſtored to him.

In conſequence of this ſolicitation, the king iſſued a writ to the treaſurer and chamberlain of the exchequer, directing them to enquire by what means thoſe lands came into the poſſeſſion of his father, Edward the Firſt; and, in obedience to this precept, the commiſſioners certified to the king in parliament, in the 8th and 9th years of his reign, a charter, dated at Stockwell, near Lambeth, on Monday next *after* the feaſt of St. Martin, in the year 1293, whereby, as they ſet forth, Iſabella de Fortibus, by the ſtyle and title of the counteſs of Devon, and lady of the Iſle of Wight, in conſideration of ſix thouſand marks, granted to the king and his heirs the whole Iſle of Wight, with its appurtenances, the manor of Chriſtchurch in Hampſhire, the manor of Lambeth in Surry, and the manor of Faukeſhall, ſituated within the before-mentioned manor of Lambeth; which charter was witneſſed by Anthony biſhop of Durham, Richard de Aſton, and many others. To this return are annexed the depositions of ſeveral perſons, who, as they allege, were preſent, not only at the time of the execution of the inſtrument, but likewiſe when the counteſs gave inſtructions for its being prepared.

Such

Such is the relation of this extraordinary transaction, in a paper communicated by Sir Joseph Ayloffe to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in the second volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*; and, as a matter of curiosity, he added two of the depositions, one made by Walter (de Langton) bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the other, by brother William de Gainsborough. The bishop, in his deposition, suggests,—That by order of the bishop of Durham (Anthony de Bek) he met that prelate at Stokewell, on the Monday *before* the feast of St. Martin, anno 1193, about one o'clock; and that, in pursuance of his command, he, in a certain garden, wrote a certain charter, the contents of which were, that Isabella, countess of Albemarle, had granted to the king and his heirs, in perpetuity, the Isle of Wight, the manor of Christchurch, and the manor of Faukeshall, with the appurtenances, and that he delivered this charter to the bishop of Durham, to carry it to the countess to have it signed with her seal. And he said, that when the bishop returned to the countess to receive from her seisin of the premises, he entered with the bishop into the apartment where the countess was lying, about three o'clock, and that he heard her speak to the bishop.

The deposition of William de Gainsborough was in substance as follows: That he had been confessor to the countess some years before her death; and that, by her command, he attended her at the manor of Sutton, near Dartford, where the countess, in travelling from Canterbury, began to be indisposed, and that he was constantly with her there, and at Stokewell, to the time of her death. That he was present on the before-mentioned day, when the bishop of Durham came to the countess at Stokewell, and that he saw and heard what the bishop talked with her, touching a previous conversation between her and the king concerning the Isle of Wight, and the manors of Christchurch and Faukeshall, with the appurtenances; and that the bishop enquired of her, whether she persisted in the same mind of surrendering, as she had before declared, the said island and manors; to which she assented. That, being farther asked by the bishop, whether she would have a writing prepared, she answered, she would; and that the bishop directed the above-named Walter to write the deed,—which being done, the bishop had it read to the countess in the presence of the deponent, of Gilbert de Knowill, of Gulfrid, chaplain, and, he believes, of Agnes de Mounceals, a domestic of the countess, and of many others of the family—that the countess being then asked by the bishop, whether she would have it signed, she consented, and ordered the said Agnes to bring the seal to sign the charter.—That, after it was signed, the countess freely and voluntarily gave it, with the seisin of the island and manors, into the hands of the bishop in the name of the king, by a delivery of the bishop's gloves, which she had in her hand. That, about three o'clock, the bishop having left the countess, she went to rest; and that about nine o'clock, being asked by the witness to make her will, her answer was, that she was so much fatigued, that talking much she was afraid would greatly depress and weaken her; but about the hour of vespers, the countess being again desired to make her will, nominated in writing (*per digitos suos*) her executors, and that, some time after, at her request, he, being properly habited, administered to her the communion; and that, during the whole time above specified,

fied, she was of perfect and sound memory, and that she died between midnight and the dawn of the ensuing day.

From the Rolls of Parliament, (vol. I. p. 335 et seq.) in which the process of this inquisition is printed, I will adjoin abstracts of two more depositions.

Sir Richard Aston (who had been a long time steward of the household to the countess), previously to his confirming in explicit terms all the circumstances of the surrendry averred by William de Gaynesborough, said, that for ten years and more, before the death of the countess, there had been conferences between the king and her about surrendering the Isle of Wight, and the manors already noticed, for 4000l.; that, this continuing to be her will, she had, in order to complete it, in her way to Canterbury, passed through London, where the king was, and talked with him upon the subject; and that his answer was, it would be time enough to finish the business when she returned from Canterbury. Sir Richard concluded his deposition with mentioning his having often heard the countess say, that she would freely surrender the island and manors to the king, rather than sell them to any other person, because her heirs were distant in blood, indeed so remote, that her next heir might espouse her, were she inclined to have a husband, and that on this account she had conversed with the earl marshall concerning the sale of these and other estates*.

Walter, bishop of Lichfield, concurred likewise in a deposition with the earls of Lincoln and Warren, testifying the bishop of Durham's having declared to them, that the surrendry was made by the countess in the manner above specified, she being then of good memory and sound mind. And it having been rumoured that the bishop of Durham had said the contrary to the archbishop of Canterbury, the deponents questioned the bishop about the report, who positively denied its having been his intention, to communicate to the archbishop, or others, any thing concerning the Isle of Wight or those manors; and he added, that what he spoke to the archbishop had a reference to other lands which belonged to the countess, and of the inheritance of Hugh de Curteney—instancing lands in Devonshire†.

In the minute of the Register of Ford Abbey, doubtless founded on common report, Isabella's confessor is styled — de Stratton; and that might be his paternal name, and de Gaynesborough, the denomination assumed when he became a regular. But his deposition controverts the assertion, that he had the charge of the countess's seal, and that it was affixed to the instrument in question after her death.

* Dicit etiam quod audivit dictam comitissam sepius in vita sua dicentem quod eo libentius redderet predicta insulam et maneria domino regi, vel alii venderet, pro eo quod heredes sui ita remoti a sanguine suo fuerunt, quod propinquior heres ejus ipsam potuit desponsare, si virum vellet habere, et quod propter hoc aliquando locuta fuerit cum com' marescall' super vendicione pr'd'car' et aliarum.

† Et quia quibusdam dictum fuit quod predictus ep'us Dunelm' coram a'p'o Cantuar' dixisse debuit et cognovisse contrarium facti predicti, ipsi quesierunt ab eodem episcopo si sic dixisset? qui hoc omnino negavit, nec fuit intentionis sue aliquid dicere coram dicto arch'po aut aliis de predict' insula aut maneriis, nec dixit nisi de aliis terris que fuerunt predictæ comitissæ, et de hereditate Hugonis de Curteney, ut de terris Devon'.

The whole process, however, to acquire the estate, betrays a contrivance hardly justifiable, and in some circumstances carries appearances surreptitious and fraudulent; for, it is manifest, that previous to the transaction the countess had persisted in a refusal to deprive her heirs of the estate, and that she was prevailed on to agree to execute the deed not twelve hours before her decease, and when, from infirmity of body, her spirits were much depressed. Sir Hugh Courtenay did not succeed in his attempt to recover the Isle of Wight, the sovereignty of which has ever since remained in the crown; and it may be reasonably concluded, that the king retained the manor of Faukeshall, because Edward the Second, in the 13th year of his reign, granted it to Richard de Geresey for the term of his life*.

Edward the Black Prince had probably, from his father, a grant in perpetuity of the manor, he having appropriated it for the maintenance of two priests, who were to officiate in a chantry chapel, called after his name, because founded by him in Canterbury Cathedral. A house in the parish of St. Alphage, a part of which is still to be seen, was allotted for the residence of the priests; and out of the revenues of Faukeshall manor, which was settled on the prior and the convent of Christchurch, was to be allowed, for the maintenance of the priests, a yearly stipend of forty marks above all charges of reparation or otherwise†. At the dissolution of the priory the manor reverted to the crown; but, on the establishment of a dean and chapter by Henry the Eighth, it was made a parcel of their endowment. The oldest court-roll of the manor now existing is dated 1649, in which it is spelt Faux Hall. Thomas Hardress was steward from 1649 to 1681, under the successive description of esquire, serjeant at law, and knight. Isaac Bargrave of Eastry in Kent is the present steward. Lands in Stockwell, and in the parishes of Stretham and Mitcham, are holden of this manor, and its jurisdiction extends to those districts. There is a Court Leet and Court Baron, and at the former the annual officers, such as constable, for Fauxhall and its dependencies, are sworn into office. The copyhold tenants do not exceed sixty. The fine on admission certain, being only double the small reserved rent to the lord; and the estates, not being heriotable, are in value equal to a freehold, and in goodness of title preferable, and descend as Borow English lands, viz. to the younger son‡.

The manor-house and contiguous ground have been long demised in two leases; one under the title of the manor, the other styled Fauxhall Wharfe. The names of the tenants, with the years of the commencement of the leases, are as follow:

* History of Parish, p. 122.

† Somner, Antiq. of Canterbury, p. 97, "Dominus Edwardus princeps, filius regis Edward

"III. dedit monachis ecclesiæ Cant. manerium de Fawkeshall, eodem rege Edwardo idem donum

"confirmante, ad sustentationem duorum capellanorum in eadem ecclesia celebratur."

‡ The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVII. pp. 309, 572, from the Court-Rolls.

FAUXHALL MANOR.

FAUXHALL WHARFE.

Oliver, St.-John, gent. *,	6 Elizabeth	Robert Brandon,	-	29 Elizabeth
Bart. Clarke, -	20 Elizabeth	Thomas Cooke,	-	Anno 1630
William Forster †,	44 Elizabeth	James Southes **,	-	1631
Sir Edmund Bowyer ‡,	Anno 1602	John Baker,	-	1662
H. Clarke, -	1627	Elizabeth Baker,	-	1671
Robert Cole, -	1629	Thomas Farrer, esq.	-	1682
Thomas Latcombe, -	1635	Thomas Hammers, esq.	-	1703
Jane de Latcombe, -	1637	Edward Apthorpe.	-	1705
John Adrian §,	1661	Ditto, -	-	1711
Robert Forster, Esq.	1681	Whitehead and Burgefs,	-	1718
John Holloway, -	1693	Frances Apthorpe,	-	1741
Whitlocke Bulstrode, -	1699	Jof. Pratt, esq.	-	1743
R. Bulstrode, -	1724	Joseph Mawbey, esq.	-	1755
R. Dawson, -	1733	And in all subsequent leases.		
Jof. Pratt ,	1733			
Jof. Mawbey, in all subsequent leases.				

Mr. Edward Benfon, the chapter-clerk, favoured me with thefe memorandums; and underftanding that my motive for applying to him was, to learn whether Guy Faux had ever had any intereft in the eftate, he was fo obliging as to examine the leafes, but did not find him mentioned as an under-tenant. That the manor-houfe, under a fuppoftion of its having been the capital manfion of that incendiary, fhould have acquired the appellation of Vaux-Hall, was an extravagant conceit ††, to be adopted by a perfon who might fo eafily have fatisfied himfelf, by referring to

* Oliver having been a Chriftian name not uncommon among the St.-Johns, who were afterwards ennobled, it is likely that this gentleman might be related to the family. He was an inhabitant of Lambeth, and probably refided in the manor-houfe. In the Churchwarden's Book of Accounts, under the year 1559 and 1560, he is thus entered as prefent in veftry: "Mr. Sen. John, and Olyver Sen John, gent." It was mentioned in a former page, that he was a purchafer of fome of the veftments ufed in the time of Popery, and of the fepulchre cloth, and that he was in arrear as long as he lived for a part of the money. He died in 1572, there being in that year's receipts an item for iiii s. for a piece of black cloth which was his herfe cloth; and there is a charge of xx s. for paying over Mr. St. John's grave in the church.

† In the receipts of voluntary contributions towards finishing the feats in the church, is this entry, anno 1616, of Sir William Forfter, knt. deceased, 21.

‡ Sir Edmund Bowyer did not live in the manor-houfe in 1623; he is mentioned as refident in Lambeth Deane, for his contribution of 7 s. 6 d. towards rebuilding the church-yard wall, &c.

§ John Adrian, esq. was lord of the manor in 1653; as was Henry Hampfon, Esq. from that time to the Reftoration. From the Court-Rolls. See Gent. Mag. as above.

|| His epitaph is in Hift. of Par. Appen. p. 60.

** Probably the fon of William Suthes, whofe epitaph is printed, ib. p. 47.

†† Hift. of Parifh, p. 95.

Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, that it was denominated Faukeſhall for centuries before Guy was born. And may not a doubt be reasonably entertained, whether he ever poſſeſſed houſe or land in any pariſh in England? The intelligence tranſmitted of him is, that he was a ſoldier of fortune in the ſervice of the king of Spain, and that, preſumably to his engaging to be the deſperado agent in the gunpowder plot, he was entrusted by father Garnet with a letter to the pope, and that he and Chriſtopher Wright, another of the conſpirators, propoſed ſeveral meſſages to the king of Spain, who answered them that he would not farther liſten to any ſuch motions*. Had Guy Faux ever been tenant of the copyhold lands held of the manor of Kennington, anno 1615, by Jane Faux, his ſuppoſed relict; on his being convicted of high treaſon a forfeiture to the crown muſt have enſued. But the fact is, that Jane Vaux was the widow of John Vaux, a citizen and vintner of London, and a benefactor to the pariſh of Lambeth†. A family of the name of Vauſe, or Vaux, had certainly dwelt here for almoſt a hundred years‡; but had Guy been their relation, and known to them (as he muſt have been had he inhabited a capital houſe at Vauxhall), he could never have thought of paſſing for a ſervant to Percy, who lived in Lambeth, and from whoſe houſe ſome of the combuſtibles were conveyed to Weſtmiſter. The ſituation of this houſe I am not able to fix, but am apt to believe, that Cateſbie and Percy might be the joint occupiers of it, there being to a ſermon, preached November 5, by Dr. Featley, and printed in *Clavis Myſtica*, p. 824, this marginal note: "This laſt year (1635) the houſe "where Cateſby plotted this treaſon at Lambeth was caſually burnt down to the "ground by powder§."

With Faux-Hall manor-houſe has been blended another houſe, for ſome time denominated Vaux-Hall, but from authentic accounts ſtated in the *History of the Pariſh*, p. 95, and in the *Envjrons of London*, p. 322, it is evident that they were manſions totally diſtinct; nor does it ſeem to be a very difficult taſk to aſcertain nearly the ſites of both. Except in the few years of civil commotions in the laſt century, Faux-Hall manor, together with its demeaſnes, has been, from the

* Sermon by Dr. White Kennet, 1715, November 5, quarto, p. 15. He cites Sir Edward Coke's ſpeech at the trial of the traitors.

† *History of Pariſh*, pp. 31, 37. Mrs. Jane Vaux was in 1615 a contributor of 1l. towards reparations and ornaments of the church, but ſhe is entered in the Churchwardens' Accounts among the out-lyars.

‡ A. 1524. John Vauſe was elected third churchwarden, and in 1525 ſecond warden, but he was not the firſt warden in the enſuing year. Receipts: A. 1557. Item, of John Vauſſes wife, of the money wiche was gatheryd with the virgins this yere, 54s. 6d.—A. 1573. Anthony Vaus 3d churchwarden.—A. 1579. Anthony Vawſe, pricked by the biſhop of Wincheſter for 3d churchwarden.—A. 1583. Spent at Mr. Vawſes at the choſing new churchwardens —A. 1584, and in other years, Anthony Vauſe was preſent at ſettling the accounts. A. 1584. Ant. Vauſe gave 9s. 6d towards the bells.

§ Among the contributors towards new-caſting the bells, A. 1684, is, Mr. Cateſbie, vs.; and in another benevolence Sir William Cateſbie, xs. Sir William was probably grandfather of Robert Cateſbie the conſpirator. *Bridges's Hiſt. of Northampt.* vol. I. p. 16.

reign of Henry VIII. a part of the endowment of the dean and chapter of Canterbury; but the mansion, improperly styled Vaux-Hall, has been always held of the manor of Kennington, which is annexed to the duchy of Cornwall.

In a survey of this manor, taken in the year 1615, it is entered, that Sir Thomas Parrie, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, held by copy "a handsome tenement built of brick, called Copthall, lying near the Thames, *opposite* the capital tenement called Faux Hall to the South lying between the Thames and the way leading towards Kingston, with a garden and orchard on three sides inclosed with a brick wall." The capital tenement must denote Fauxhall manor-house; and the term *opposite* implies there being then, as there is now, a lane or passage between Copthall inclosure to the South and the curtilage of Faux-Hall house. Therefore, the only matter of doubt can be, whether the manor-house was situated not far from the bank of the river where the vinegar-works are now carried on, or eastward, nearer to the high road to Kingston. But to those who are acquainted with the ground occupied by Cuthbert Johnson and co. in their great distillery, it may be almost needless to observe, that the limits exactly correspond with the boundaries of Copthall premises, and perhaps some parts of the brick walls originally built on three sides of the inclosure may be still remaining.

Whilst Sir Thomas Parrie resided in Lambeth *, lady Arabella Stuart was committed to close custody in his house, and Mr. Seymour to the Tower. Though thus separated, they effected an escape on the same day, June 3, 1611; and Mr. Seymour arrived safely in France, but the unfortunate lady was overtaken in Calais road, and afterwards imprisoned in the Tower †.

Mr. Lysons has noticed these farther particulars concerning Copthall ‡. "In the survey taken by order of Parliament (in the Augmentation-office) after the death of Charles the first, Sir Thomas Parry's house is described 'as a capital messuage, called Vaux Hall, als Copped Hall, bounded by the Thames, being a fair dwelling-house strongly built of three stories high, and a fair stair-case breaking out from it of nineteen feet square.'—It was then the property of the Crown, having been surrendered to the king in 1629, by John Abrahall, tenant thereof, and heir of Sir Thomas Parry. After this time it was described by the name of Vaux Hall only. In 1652, the Parliament having determined that Vaux Hall house, which had been reserved § by a former order (Perfect Diurnal, July 23, 1648,) should be sold (Mercurius Politicus, January 6, 1653,) it was purchased by John Trenchard of Westminster, (Particulars of Sale, Aug-

* In the Churchwarden's Accounts, from Easter 1609 to Easter 1610, is this entry: Received of Sir Thomas Parrie, voluntary, xlii s. The voluntary gift of archbishop Abbot in the same year was vi l.

† Illustrations of British History, Biography, &c. by Mr. Lodge.

‡ The Environs of London, p. 322.

§ In History of the Parish, Append. p. 159, is a transcript from an Act of the Commons, July 17, 1649, for reserving, by a provisional clause, to the use of the Commonwealth, Vaux-Hall House, and all its appurtenances.

“mentation-Office). After the restoration of Charles the Second, it was leased
 “to Henry Lord Moore, afterwards earl of Drogheda, together with the demesnes,
 “for thirty years, with a proviso, that, if his Majesty should think fit to make
 “use of the house, or any part thereof, it should be surrendered upon a proper
 “allowance being made for the same, (enrollment of lease in the office of the
 “dutchy of Cornwall). The king availed himself of this proviso the year after the
 “lease was granted (Dutchy of Cornwall-Office, D. f. 164), and settled at Vaux
 “Hall one Jasper Calthoff, a Dutchman who was employed in making guns and
 “other warlike instruments for his Majesty’s service. (Ibid. H. f. 321, 329). A
 “part of the premises were occupied a few years afterwards by Peter Jacobson, a su-
 “gar-baker, (Ibid. H. f. 218).”

The king seems to have reserved this messuage for a villa of pleasure*; and to this, and not to an insignificant alehouse, he probably was wont, in his water-tours, to resort with his ladies†. Not but that the traditionary story told by a fisherman to Mr. Buckmaster’s grandfather, concerning the richly-ornamented chair in which the gay monarch had often sat, might be well founded, with this difference, that the chair might be removed from Vaux-Hall House to the Three Mariners; and the acquisition of this choice relic doubtless contributed to the publican’s selling more tankards of fine Lambeth ale than he might otherwise have done.

Sir Samuel Morland, in 1665, obtained a lease of Vaux-Hall House‡; and, according to Aubrey, he two years after built a large room which he furnished in a sumptuous manner, and he constructed in his garden some beautiful fountains||. This royal villa might have been demised to him as a compliment to his loyalty at the eve of the Restoration, and before, when he was commissioner to Thurloe, the confidential secretary of Cromwell. For it is related of him that on the 1st of May, 1660, he arrived at Breda with letters and notes of very great importance, because they communicated to Charles the Second a part of the intricate plots of the inter-reign, as likewise discovered the perfidiousness of some of those who owed him the utmost fidelity. The king made Mr. Morland a knight, and rendered him the public testimony of his having for some years received from him the most considerable services||.

Sir John Hawkins erroneously conceived, that Sir Samuel Morland’s improvements were upon the premises denominated by Aubrey Spring-Gardens, and since Vaux-Hall. But, when Aubrey published his Antiquities of Surrey, Vaux-Hall House was, on account of the objects of curiosity it offered, much resorted to by strangers: and it cannot be reasonably supposed, that a room of such elegance and convenience would not have been kept up by the proprietors of Spring-Garden.

* History of Parish, p. 122.

† Ibid. King William and queen Mary, at their dinner and supper, were provided with three gallons of beer, and eight bottles of Lambeth ale, with two bottles of mead. And for the maids of honour there were six bottles of Lambeth ale. Establishment of Royal Household, pp. 384, 5.

‡ The Environs of London, p. 323. History of Parish, p. 96.

|| Kennet’s Historical Register, p. 135.

The same observation will apply to the *fountains so pleasing to behold*; and all who knew Jonathan Tyers will concur in opinion, that, had Spring-Garden admitted of a copious supply of water, he would not have thought of exhibiting to the public only a painted resemblance of a cascade.

No river of meandring paste-board made,
No gentle tinkling of a tin cascade;
But the pure element its course shall hold *.

But, as Mr. Lysons has remarked, it does not appear that Sir Samuel Morland ever possessed any part of the present Vaux-Hall Garden; and, to corroborate this suggestion, he has stated, from the records in the office of the dutchy of Cornwall, who were the copyhold tenants of the estate. In 1615 it was, as mentioned in a former page, the property of Jane Vaux, widow, and was called *Stocdens*; on her decease it was divided between the two daughters, one of whom was the wife of Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. These moieties passed through different hands till the middle of this century, when Mr. Jonathan Tyers purchased one of the moieties of George Doddington, esq. for the sum of 3800l. and some years after he bought the remainder. It is observable that the estate had the name of *Stocdens* at the same time that Sir Thomas Parrie's house was styled *Cophthall*, and that the appellation *Vaux-Hall* has been transferred from *Cophthall* to *Stockdens*, without either house having any pretensions to it, because neither has the least connexion with that ancient manerial district.

When this delightful garden was first opened for the entertainment of the public is not determined. Resting principally on a single word in Aubrey's *Antiquities*, vol. I. p. 12, that has not been duly noticed, I will venture to surmise that it was at the beginning of the present century. Monconys, it is true, intimates that Spring-Gardens, in 1663, were much frequented, and that "they had grafs and sand walks, *dividing squares of twenty or thirty yards*, which were enclosed with *hedges of gooseberries*, whilst within these were *roses, beans, and asparagus* †." Now supposing (what was probably the case), that the Spring-Gardens here described were at Vaux-Hall, it does not follow that they were the premises under review; Spring-Garden having been no uncommon appellation for places of amusement and regale in the vicinity of London ‡. And Spring-Garden in Aubrey's *Anti-*

* In the *Connoisseur*, as well as in the *World*, (*Hist. of Parish*, p. 104.) the cascade is from mistake supposed to spout with streams of block-tin. But the pencils of Hayman and Hogarth are thus neatly complimented by the *Connoisseur*: "They have touched up all the pictures, which were damaged last season by the fingers of those curious connoisseurs, who could not be satisfied, without feeling whether the figures were alive." In the *London Magazine* for 1763, p. 233, is an accurate description of the picture exhibiting lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob. *Hist. of Parish*, p. 109.

† *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 123.

‡ *History of Parish*, p. 98. Maitland, in *History of London*, mentions there being in his time at Lambeth two Spring-Gardens; I suppose him to have meant Vaux-Hall Gardens and Cuper's Gardens.

quities is distinguished by the word *new*, an epithet by no means adapted to a place that had been a public garden upwards of forty years. It is unquestionable that he meant the modern Vaux-Hall, from its relative situation to the remainder of the horn-work belonging to the lines of communication made by order of Parliament in 1642-3, to prevent a surprize by the king's troops, which was, he writes, without the *new* Spring-Garden. And correspondent with this description is the engraving in Maitland's History of this once "quadrant fort with four half bulwarks between the corner of Vaux-Hall Garden and the turnpike at the end of Kennington-lane *."

The old Spring-Garden may not have retained its name; but in former days I have often heard a garden thus called, which is the boundary to the East of the field where stood the coaches in waiting. This garden appertained to the house which is now the third from the field. Before Mr. Tyers settled in New Spring-Garden he was tenant of the old, and by retaining for many years an interest in the premises prevented their being again opened as a place of public resort. Old Spring-Garden was upon a comparatively small scale, like that described in Monconys' travels; whereas, in Spring-Garden, which the Spectator had in his mind's eye, when he paid his imaginary visit to it with his old friend Sir Roger de Coverley, there were choice of birds which sang upon the trees, and a loose tribe of people that walked under their shade. And, possibly, this being a new Spring-Garden might induce Addison to select it as a proper topic for one of his Spectators. I am not apprized of there being any reference to Spring-Garden in the Tatler, but almost all writers of periodical papers of late years have mentioned it. The following passages are copied from Common Sense, N^o 73, June 24, 1738, because containing a precaution at all times suitable, and the paper itself is now probably known to very few persons.

I cannot (writes the correspondent of Common Sense) conclude without taking some notice of the diversions of the year; the multitudes who resort daily to Vaux-Hall make it necessary to say somewhat upon that entertainment.

"The gardens are prettily disposed, and when illumined make a beautiful scene; the variety of company differently employed, the contrast between the instrumental musick in the middle grove, and the natural harmony of the woods in the more retired parts, render the whole a very agreeable amusement. As I am in hopes too, the warbling of the nightingales, and the verdure of the trees, may tend to claim to a *toleration of the country* such of the fair sex as are at this time preparing to leave the metropolis, I am contented to let them go thither, but under the following restrictions, viz.

"That their parties always consist of an *odd number*. There is something in the garden which so much resembles the description of a *Mahometan Paradise*, that, perhaps, if they should be suffered to go in *pairs*, they may be tempted to imitate all the diversions of *such a place*. I must also insist, that there be no more

* History of Parish, p. 59. These military works were destroyed, when the mount was levelled to make a convenient area for the stand of coaches.

"smoking

" smoking in the middle of the company*, left the stink of the tobacco should drive
 " some of the fair guests into the more private walks for a *little fresh air*, and con-
 " versation may then perhaps grow *unaccountably serious*. I could with likewise,
 " that they who take water at *Whitehall* would not make *too frequent visits* there,
 " at least not in the *same party*.

" As for the honest citizens, who carry their wives and families there for an
 " evening's entertainment, I would by no means flint them in their diversions;
 " *upon condition*, that the good lady promises not to fall too much in love with mu-
 " fick, nor *tease* her husband next winter to carry her to the *opera*.

" Under these restraints I can admit it for a *passa tempo*; and am glad Fashion
 " has introduced one so reasonable."

Mr. Lockman's sketch of the Spring Gardens, in a letter to a noble lord, (see History of Parish, p. 219), was not his only poetical encomium on them. In 1737, he composed a song, intituled, " The Pleasures of the Spring Gardens, Vaux Hall," which was set to musick by Mr. Boyce; and in the next year, " The Farewell to Vaux Hall, supposed to be written by a gentleman who was obliged to leave England, and settle in a foreign country." He mentions in both pieces the pavilion erected for the reception of Frederick prince of Wales, the patron of the gardens. In the former is the following stanza:

See! a grand pavilion yonder,
 Rising near embow'ring shades;
 There a temple strikes with wonder,
 In full view of colonades.

The lively tale of the citizen and his family at Vaux Hall, as told in the *Connoisseur*, May 13, 1755, will be read with satisfaction and with pleasure immediately after a perusal of the humorous scene displayed in the *Spectator* by Addison; and the comparative luxury of each age is marked by the feasting of the respective parties. With the slice of hung beef (of which there was a fragment to regale the crippled waterman) and a glass of Burton ale, or a bottle of mead, the favourite liquor of a courtesan; may be contrasted, the wafer-like slices of beef or ham, at one shilling an ounce, chickens as small as pigeons, tarts and custards, and the choice of humble port, claret, burgundy, champagne, or rich frontinac, for the more opulent; and for others madeira, carcavella, Lisbon, &c. perhaps as " admirably mimicked by the wondrous magic of Messrs. Beaufoy, in Cuper's " Gardens †."

* In a postscript to the bill of fare posted in different parts of the garden it used to be a direction, that no person was allowed to smoke except in the seats. Such an innuendo may now be needless.

† London, by Mr. Pennant, p. 30, 31, 32, where the reader will find an entertaining description of the repository of " sweets and fours," of wine and vinegar, in vessels more capacious than the boasted ton of Heydelberg.

H h h

Whilst

Whilst detailing the historical anecdotes of these gardens, a change in the price of entrance ought not to be omitted: it is thus mentioned by Mr. Boswell *; “In summer 1792, additional and more expensive decorations having been introduced, the price of admission was raised to two shillings. I cannot approve of this. The company may be more select; but a number of the honest commonalty are, I fear, excluded from sharing in an elegant and innocent entertainment. An attempt to abolish the one-shilling gallery at the playhouse has been very properly counter-acted.” However, notwithstanding this innovation, several thousand persons were assembled at the conclusion of the season of 1793. The present season of 1794 was opened, on Tuesday May 20, with a grand carnival and Venetian masquerade. A guinea was the price of a ticket. Notwithstanding the weather was not very favourable for an assembly, *al Fresco*, the company was numerous, though it is not likely that an individual was drawn thither by the lottery-bait offered in the underwritten advertisement.

“SIX SILVER TICKETS AS PRIZES.

“The public are respectfully informed that every purchaser of a masquerade ticket will receive, at the entrance of the garden, on the night of the carnival, a number, the duplicate of which will remain with the proprietor, and that on Thursday next, the first gala night, the six prizes will be drawn by the vocal performers in the orchestra, after the first act, when the holders of the tickets so drawn will be presented with a silver ticket, entitling them to the freedom of Vaux Hall Garden, for two persons, during the season.”

Vaux Hall Bridge is a county bridge; but it appears, from some vestry minutes, that, in 1694 and 1702, attempts were made to subject the parish to the repair of it †.

A record of 27 Edward I. as Mr. Lysons has discovered, notices a bridge between Vaux Hall and Wandsworth, made at the expence of the abbot of Westminster ‡. The exact site of this bridge is not any where specified, nor is it known in what part of the parish was a messuage, one hundred and twenty-eight acres of arable land, and two acres of wood, which, by licence from king Edward III. John at Lee, vicar of Stepney, Hugo de Bricklesworth, parson of St. Olave, Southwark, and Galfrid de Spencer, parson of St. Matthew, Friday-street, gave to the master and brethren of St. Thomas, Southwark §.

Of Sir Noel Caron, who was almost twenty-eight years ambassador from the States of Holland to the court of England, it was mentioned in former pages of this volume, that he built a noble house at South Lambeth, which was taken

* Life of Dr. Johnson, vol. III. note.

† A. 1694, July 4. Paid Mr. Rouse for the trial of Vaux-Hall Bridge,

A. 1702. Paid Mr. Killingworth his fee at the assizes about Vaux Hall Bridge,

‡ The Environs of London, p. 367.

§ Newcourt, Repertorium, vol. I. p. 740, note.

l. s. d.

20 0 0

2 3 0

down

down about the year 1687; that he had a park for deer which extended to Vaux Hall and Kennington-lane*; that he had a grant of the lease of the manor-house of Kennington†; that he founded an almshouse near Vaux Hall‡; and that he bequeathed legacies to Lambeth church, and to the poor of the parish§. Considering the high rank he had long supported, and that he had, as it were, naturalized himself to this country, it is rather strange that very few incidents of his life should have been traced, not even of those in the diplomatic line. One was inserted in a note to p. 162 of the Appendix, and the three following are taken from Collins's Peerage.

"In the disagreement between Henry (Percy) earl of Northumberland, and "Sir Francis Vere, lord governour of the Brill, and the commander of the English "under the States, which, in April 1602, caused the earl to demand from "the knight satisfaction, either by word or sword, after three days Sir Noel Car- "rone (agent for the States, and chief dealer for the business Sir Francis Vere "had in hand,) did acquaint the queen and council with their difference." Sup-
plement, vol. II. p. 730.

"A. 1616, May 20, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere was constituted one of the "commissioners, to treat with Sir Noel Caron, knt. ambassador from the States "General concerning the rendition of the cautionary towns into the hands of the "States." Dukes, vol. I. p. 471.

"In 14, Jac. 1. A. 1611, Thomas (Cecil) earl of Exeter was in commission, "with other lords of the Privy Council, to treat with Sir Noel Caron, knt. ambaf- "sador from the States General, for the delivery up of the town of Vlissinge, "with the castle of Ramakins in Zeland, and the town of Brill in Holland." Earls, vol. II. part I. p. 90.

Sir Noel had, as of himself, intimated to one of the king's ministers, that if his Majesty would offer to restore the cautionary towns, the States would do their utmost, by borrowing money at a high interest, to discharge the whole debt for which they were pledged, amounting to the immense sum of eight millions of florins. In consequence of this overture, a treaty commenced; pensionary Barnevelt came to England to assist the envoy in procuring the most advantageous terms; and the king, by his prodigality, was so much embarrassed, that he agreed to accept less than three millions of florins, and to waive the payment of eighteen years interest ||. It is not unworthy of notice, that, in the year following, Sir Noel had from the prince of Wales a lease for twenty-one years, of the manor-house of Kennington, &c. with one hundred twenty-two acres of land, at the low rent of 16l. 10s. 9d.

When Henry, prince of Wales, was desirous of engaging Mireveldt, an eminent painter of Delft, to come to England, Sir Noel Caron was first employed to

* History of Parish, p. 124.

† The same, p. 92; and Append. p. 113.

‡ The same, pp. 37, 42, 43; and Append. p. 120.

§ The same, p. 39.

|| Rapin's History, vol. II. p. 192.

adjust the terms. This appears from the following passages in letters from Sir Edward Conway to Mr. Adam Newton, published in the Appendix to Birch's Life of the Prince: "I find him (the painter) still balanced between his council, "that would have him wholly rely upon conditions to be made by Sir Noel Caron, "and his affection to put himself upon the reward of the prince, and his necessity "to be aided with money and guided to the court. 'The man is naturally phantastical something, and the multitude of propositions hath amazed him." P. 479. "The painter of Delft hath been wonderfully confounded with the variety of propositions, and troubled that he hath not received answers of his letters from Sir Noel Caron; but now he is fully resolved to go to England, and to give himself wholly to his highness's service, and depend upon his reward." P. 485. The neglect of which the artist complained might be owing to Sir Noel's being well-acquainted with the capriciousness of his countrymen; for when Mireveldt had many solicitations on the same head from Charles the First, they were as fruitless as those which had been urged by his royal brother, and in other letters referred to by the present earl of Orford (*Anecdotes of Painters*, vol. II. p. 20.) this reason is assigned for the uncertainty of the painter, "that he was afraid of being stayed in England by authority; and stipulated that he should return in three months."

A. 1615. Sir Noel contributed 10*l.* towards the recasting of the bells in Lambeth church, and in 1625, he gave 2*l.* for enlarging the church-yard. He being in the Churchwardens' Accounts repeatedly styled Lord Caron, the presumption is, that he might be vulgarly so called. He died December 1, 1624. The military trophies still remaining in the chancel shew, that he was interred with pomp, and the sermon at his funeral was preached by archbishop Abbot *. In this discourse there must have been some traits of his character; but a search after it would probably be fruitless, there not being any grounds to conclude that it was published. Lady Caron survived her husband ten years; it being entered, that 1634, January 3, the churchwardens received 5*s.* 4*d.* for the burial of Mrs. Caron of South Lambeth.

To the intelligent and amusing memoir of *John Tradescant* †, the following remarks may not be thought an unsuitable addition. The traditional story of his having, in the year 1620, entered on board a privateer going against the Algerines, that he might bring apricot trees from that country, has been controverted from passages in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and in Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, which imply that there were apricots in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and that the fruit was not uncommon in that of her successor ‡. This, however, may be admitted, without depriving Tradescant of the credit of importing the Argier or Algier apricot, or Sir William Temple of introducing

* The Environs of London, p. 304. A. 1624—1625, paid to three men for attending the church at Lord Caron's Funeral, 3*s.* 6*d.* Churchwardens' Accounts.

† Hist. of the Parish, Append. N° XXIV.

‡ Gentl. man's Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 999.

many years afterwards the standard Brussels*. That Tradescant brought hither the former sort from the Algier voyage we have the authority of Parkinson, the first edition of whose Flower-garden was published in 1629.

Dr. Ducarel seems too precipitately to have altered what he judged to be an incorrect word in Parkinson's book, that some plants flourished with Tradescant in his garden at *Canterbury*, which, observed the Doctor, should be *South Lambeth*; but this was a mistake not likely to have been made by Parkinson. And why might not Tradescant have had a garden, or nursery-ground, at each place? and if only at one of them, what evidence is there of his residing at that time at South Lambeth? for, no vestige has yet appeared of his being thus early an inhabitant of this parish; on the contrary, it is more probable, that he might not settle in Lambeth till he became gardener to king Charles the First; previous to which, it is said, that he had many years served the earl of Salisbury and lord Wotton in that capacity. It appears from Parkinson's *Paradisus Terrestris*, p. 152, as cited by Mr. Pennant in London, p. 26, that the elder Tradescant was gardener to lord Wotton, at Canterbury in Kent. In page 27 is also the following extract from Parkinson's book, "The choyest for goodnesse, and rarest for knowledge, are to be had of my very good friend master *John Tradescante*, who hath wonderly laboured to obtain all the rarest fruits hee can heare off in any place of Christendome, Turkey, yea, or the whole world." But they were successively possessed of the abbey of St. Austin, near Canterbury; and, supposing Tradescant to have had the care of the extensive gardens that had appertained to that religious house, why might he not have likewise cultivated a garden of his own in the city. Observable is it that in *Musæum Tradescantianum*, we do not find seven of the ten plants Parkinson has noticed as bearing the name of Tradescant†, because he was the reputed collector of them in foreign countries. In particular, the Algier apricot is not mentioned, nor are more than two eatable plums specified, and these were of an ordinary kind, viz. the bullace tree (*prunus sylvestris*), and the flower tree, or blackthorne (*sylvestris fructu minore serotino*), though Parkinson tells us that Tradescant procured a new and great variety of plums from Turkey and other parts of the world. For the want of these more desirable trees it is easy to account. A man of Tradescant's skill in his occupation must have been aware,

* "I esteem none of this fruit (apricocks) but the Brussels apricock, which grows a standard, and is one of the best fruits we have, and which I first brought over among us." Sir William Temple's *Miscell.* part II. p. 123.

† "His was an age of florists. The chief ornaments of the parterres were owing to his labors. Parkinson continually acknowledges the obligation. Many plants were called after his name: these the Linnean system has rendered almost obsolete; but the great naturalist hath made more than reparation by giving to a genus of plants the title of *Tradescantiana*." *Species Plantarum*, vol. I. p. 411. London, p. 27. Mr. Pennant, in giving a description of Tradescant's tomb, (*History of Parish*, p. 96, tab. IV. V.), observes, that at each corner is cut a large tree, seeming to support the slab; and that the hydra, at one end, picking at a bare scull, was possibly designed as an emblem of Envy. London, p. 28.

that

that the fruit could not be brought to perfection without the warmth of a wall* ; of which he might not have a competent quantity. And from the remembrance I have, which it must be admitted is rather faint, of Tradescant's garden, four or five years before it was visited by Mr. Watson and Dr. Mitchell, I am apt to believe it might not ever have been inclosed within a wall.

It has been vaguely intimated, that John Tradescant, the elder, might die about 1652; but, notwithstanding the time of his interment is omitted in the register, it is evident, from the Churchwardens' book, that he deceased in 1637 or 1638, probably in the spring of the latter year, because, towards the conclusion of the account from May 23, 1637, to May 8, 1638, the underwritten receipt occurs.

l. s. d.

Item, John Tradescant, the great bell and black cloth, - - - 0 5 4

His wife died about four years before him, there being in the account of 1634 this entry: June 1. Received for the burial of Jane, wife of John Tradescant, 12s.

For this difference in the burial dues, the only reason that can now be assigned is, that Tradescant, on the death of his wife, might prepare the family-vault, and that a fee for the ground was payable to the parish.

A. 1637, Feb. 13 There was an order from the ecclesiastical court to make an assentment for defraying the expences incurred by repairing the church and fence of the church-yard. In this rate were the underwritten articles.

l. s. d.

l. s. d.

Sir George Chute, Stockwell, 0 10 0 Lady Roper, - - - 0 6 8

Dr. Featley, - - - 0 9 6 Mr. Tredefkin, - - - 0 3 4

Lady Paule, - - - 0 6 0

The sums here specified shew the comparative value of the premises held by Tradescant.

John Tradescant, the son, in 1643, contributed 2s. 6d. toward furnishing the communion-table with plate; and, in 1649, he was one of the surveyors of the parish.

Mr. Thomas Cooke, distinguished by the appellation *Hesiod Cooke*, because he translated the works of that author, was an inhabitant of South Lambeth. From personal knowledge, as well as from the common-place book of Mr. Cooke, in three volumes folio, Sir Joseph Mawbey conveyed to the Gentleman's Magazine † a copious biographical detail of this miscellaneous writer, and a list of his publications, with a critical review of several of them. He died soon after Christmas 1756. Sir Joseph has also noticed Mr. *Edward Moore* ‡, who was a near neighbour to Mr. Cooke, and survived him about two months. They were both interred in the new burial ground near the High-street, but the grave of neither is marked by any kind of monument.

* "Leave thy vigilant father to number over his green apricots morning and evening, on the North-West wall." Well-bred's Letter to young Knowell.

† Vol. LXI. pp. 1090, &c. 1178, &c. Vol. LXII. p. 26, &c. 215, &c. 313, &c.

‡ Vol. LXII. p. 30. Mr. Moore is mentioned in Hist. of Parish, p. 128.

Of the difference in height of situation between Selborne in Hampshire, and South Lambeth; the late Mr. White, in his History of Selborne, p. 286, has given this correct statement: "It may not" (observes this ingenious and useful writer) "be impertinent to add, that the barometer at Selbourne stands three tenths of an inch lower than the barometer at South Lambeth; whence we may conclude, that the former place is about three hundred feet higher than the latter, and with good reason, because the streams that rise with us run into the Thames at Weybridge, and so to London; of course, therefore, the way from Selborne to South Lambeth, the difference between which, all the windings and indentings of the streams considered, cannot be less than 100 miles."

K E N N I N G T O N.

King Edward the First procured, by a method detailed in a former page, the manor of Faukeshall, with its appurtenances South Lambeth and Stockwell; an acquisition the more valuable to him from the contiguity of the estate to the manor of Kennington, which, as I apprehend, was then in the crown. The word Kennington strongly implies its having been a place of royal residence in the times of the Saxons, though written proofs are wanting to determine who of their monarchs abode here. Hardicanute, who was of the Danish line, died at Lambeth at a wedding, and he might be master of the feast, as both bridegroom and bride were persons of rank from his own country. Edward, who succeeded him, must have been the chief proprietor of land, it being entered in Domesday, that he gave to his sister Goda, the capital manor of St. Mary, called Lambeth. Antient historians are divided in their opinions, whether on the death of Edward, on the eve of the Epiphany, A. 1066, Harold obtained the crown by usurpation, or with the free concurrence of his nobles. His having, on the following day, which was the day of the interment of his predecessor in Westminster Abbey, been crowned by Aldred, archbishop of York, or with his own hands, is another matter of doubt, as is also whether the ceremony was performed at Westminster or at Kennington*. The suggestion, however, that it might have been at Kennington, warrants a conclusion that Kennington was then a royal manor or mansion, for I have not found that it was ever dignified with the title of palace. That Harold had in Lambeth large possessions is evident from the considerable grant of lands to the monks of Waltham Abbey, recorded in Domesday. The surmise of Mr. Lysons that South Lambeth and Stockwell were within this grant, and my conjecture that it also included Faukeshall, were mentioned before; and I am farther inclined to believe, that it extended Southward, even beyond Brixton Causeway,

* Angl. Sacr. vol. I. p. 559. *Canonicus Wallensis de episcopis Bathon. et Wellen.*

Deinde post mortem Edwardi regis præfatus Heraldus regnum Anglorum invasit in festo Epiphaniæ Domini apud Lambhith; ubi ipse præter consensum procerum capiti suo propriis manibus regium diadema imposuit.

there being still lands in Stretham and Mitcham within the boundaries of Vaux-Hall manor.

From the Conquest to the reign of Henry the Third no instance has occurred of Kennington manor's being inhabited by any royal personage; but it may be reasonably presumed, that the stately Christmas of 1231, at the charge of Hubert de Burgh, was kept by Henry at Kennington; and no less probable is it, that it was at Kennington the prelates were assembled in the following year, though Matthew Paris has named Lambeth. But the writ of summons issued by the king is not extant, nor is there any authentic minute of the proceedings.

King Edward the First was at Kennington August 14, 1299, when he attested a writing which was to be sent to Ireland, containing a verbal copy of the Statute de Malefactoribus parcis, which had been passed in the 21st year of his reign. The note recording this circumstance is endorsed upon the roll*.

The grants of Kennington to different persons by Edward the Second† imply his not being an inhabitant of the manor while those grants subsisted; but, if Edward the Third did not, his son Edward the Black Prince certainly did reside at this place; and to the events noticed in the History of the Parish, as having happened at Kennington in the reign of Richard the Second, may be added the following occurrence from Rymer's Fœdera. A. 1281, 5th Richard II. Archbishop Courtney, late chancellor, having on the Feast of St. Andrew, delivered to the king in the bede chambre of his private palace at Westminster, the Great Seal in a purse sealed with the archbishop's own seal, the king, on the day following, being at his manor of Kennington, after supper ordered the purse to be opened, and delivered the seal to commissioners there named. It is farther mentioned, that when sitting in his principal chamber at Kennington he caused the seal to be affixed to several instruments.

STOCKWELL.

King Edward the Second, in his grant of Kennington to the elder Spenser‡, included Faukeshall, and probably South Lambeth and Stockwell. The first special grant of Stockwell as a manor, noticed by Mr. Lysons, was in the 3d of Edward III. to Thomas Romaine, who had a charter of free warren. But, as the owner still does suit and service to the Lords of the manor of Vaux-Hall, it may be concluded that Stockwell manor was always subject to the same jurisdiction, and from the smallness of the chief rent, which is only two-pence a year, this payment is likely to have commenced at the time of the grant to Romaine. At the death of Juliana his widow, her estates were divided among her daughters,

* Barrington's Observations on the antient Statutes, p. 145.

† History of Parish, pp. 87, 172; and Environs of London, p. 567.

‡ History of Parish, p. 88.

and Stockwell fell to the share of Rossey de Boresford, alias Beresforde. In the record cited by Mr. Lysons it is described as a capital messuage, with 287 acres of land, &c. &c. See *Environs of London*, vol. I. p. 327, from which the liberty is taken of transcribing the following particulars relative to this estate and its proprietors.

“Sir James de Beresford had a licence for an oratory in his manor-house at Stockwell in 1351, and ten years afterwards a grant of free-warren there. The manor afterwards belonged to John Harold, burgeis of Calais, who conveyed it to John Dove and Sir Thomas Swinset, by whom it was settled on his wife Catharine. It afterwards passed to the families of Wynter, Molyneux, and Leigh. Sir John Leigh died at his manor at Stockwell 15 Henry VIII. Twenty years afterwards his son conveyed it to the King. It was granted by queen Mary to Anthony Brown viscount Montague, who died seised thereof the 34th Elizabeth. It does not appear how it reverted to the Crown, but it is enumerated among the king’s manor-houses in a household book of the first year of James I. Two years afterwards it belonged to George Chute, and was sold by the executors of one of his descendants to Sir John Thornycroft, about the end of the last century; since which time it has continued in the same family, being now the property of Henry Thornycroft, esq. A part of the manor-house is still standing, and the antient moat exists, but without water. The tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Lord Cromwell is without foundation, as in his time it belonged to Sir John Leigh the younger. Several of the acts of John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester and lord chancellor, are dated from Stockwell. The site of the manor-house is now the property of Mr. Barrett for the remainder of a thousand years lease.”

Edward (Lee) archbishop of York was at Stockwell, June 14, 1533, when he judicially authenticated under seal in the presence of a notary public, the answer of the clergy of his province to the questions proposed concerning the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon, the widow of his brother prince Arthur. There is no proof of the archbishop’s having ever been possessed of property in this hamlet, and the words in the instrument rather denote him to have been accidentally resident there*. Perhaps he might be visiting Sir John Leigh, who did not alienate the manor till some years after, though there is only the name to warrant a surmise of relationship between the families.

Mr. Lysons has well observed there being no ground for the traditionary story that Thomas Lord Cromwell was proprietor of Stockwell manor; nor are there any traces of his living at Stockwell. However, one of the surname was an inhabitant between the years 1514 and 1523; and from this circumstance the report might originate, which would be strengthened, supposing John Cromwell, the person alluded to, to have been nearly related to the ill-fated statesman. John Cromwell, by

* *Edwardus Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, A.D. 1533, coram nobis in quadam superiori camera ædes residentie nostræ vulgariter nuncupatas “Stockwell” infra diocesi. Winton, notorie situatas, Wilkins, Concil. vol. III. p. 765.*

his will, in which he is styled a brewer, gave 1l. 6s. 8d. to the church *, and from donations in his life-time it may be inferred, that his personal substance was considerable. The fee paid for his funeral makes it probable that he was buried in the church †.

An house situated towards the Southern boundary of Stockwell was inhabited by the late John Angell, esq. As it never had any manerial rights, it might still have been passed unnoticed in an historical account of the parish, had not the last proprietor been so peculiarly unfortunate as to be marked by the legislature for a person inflexibly obstinate, and had he not, by a self-drawn will, perpetuated the name of Angell in Westminster-Hall, and in the records of assise for the counties in which he had possessed estates. The will is *prima facie* an original composition; and, as it contains some very curious clauses, which may afford amusement to several readers, a copy of it, notwithstanding its prolixity, is inserted.

“ In the name of God, Amen, September 21, 1774. I John Angell, of Stockwell in Surry, being in health, and of sound understanding, make and declare this to be my last will.

“ Imprimis, I resign myself wholly to God Almighty. Item, I would be interred in the manner following: I would be wrapped in a woollen sheet only; then, without a shroud, be put into a leaden coffin, which shall not be soddered down, but only screwed. On this coffin shall be a large plain inscription on lead, expressing who I am, &c. Then to be put into a black cloth coffin with usual ornaments; only I would have a plate of copper or brass instead of such as is usually put. Then shall be well engraved the family coat of arms, properly blazoned, and as I now bear, with a full inscription, in Latin, as this; John, the son of John and Caroline, *qui consortem habuit charissimam*, &c. I desire to lye open in my chamber so long as I decently may; afterwards, in about a fortnight or rather above, would be carried to Crowhurst in a hearse, with six horses dressed properly with shields and escutcheons, but no other trifling ornaments. My own coach ‡ shall follow, with one footman behind it, and one riding before; and besides two mourning coaches only, with six horses, in one of which I would have my executors or near friends, in the other my maid servants. I would desire the tenants and neighbours of Crowhurst, and in that neighbourhood, would meet

* History of Parish, p. 39.

Churchwardens' Accounts, A. 1514—1515. Received at making our sewts of vestments: Item, of my Lord Broyke, vis. viiij. — Item, of John Cromwell, vis. viiij. A. 1521—1522. Grants for reparation of the church: Item, of Sir John Leigh of his graunt, iiii. vis. viiij. — Item, of John Cromwell, of his graunt, 20 s.

† A. 1522—1523. Received, for the beryal of John Cromwell, viiis. vid. — For ryinging John Cromwell's knyll, vid. A. 1516. Received for the beryall of John Cromwell's woman, iiii s.

‡ *Coach*. A curious relic, surmised on tradition to have been built when Mr. Angell's father was high-sheriff of Berkshire; but of materials so durable, and so substantially framed, that the son every summer travelled in it to and from Temple Ewell near Dover. Its antique figure was very striking, and on the Kentish road it had acquired the appellation of Angell's *ARK*.

me at the bottom of Riddledowne, as usual heretofore; and they are to have there gloves and hatbands. And I would desire such of the neighbours, in and about Stockwell, as would shew me that regard, to ride two by two before me, as far as the farther end of Croydon; accordingly to have gloves and hatbands. And it is my will and desire, that if the colledge and chapel which I intend to erect be finished and settled, the gentlemen and the chaplain and minister, and the whole choir, afterwards the servants of the colledge, attend on foot to the top of Brixton Causeway, singing, as they proceed, some proper hymn or anthem, as shall be appointed on the occasion.

“ Item, I give to the male heirs (if any such there be) of William Angell, the first purchaser of Crowhurst, and father of my great grandfather John Angell, esq. and their male heirs for ever, all my lands and estates, both real and personal, in Surry, Kent, and Suffex; nevertheless subject and liable to such conditions as shall be hereafter mentioned, and that shall not be otherwise disposed of and given. And, if there be no male heirs or descendants of the same William, then I give those estates as specified to the male heir of William, or the first Angell of Northamptonshire, in order as they shall be found or made apparent. And if there be none of those in being, or shall be apparent, and plainly and legally make themselves out to be Angells, and so related and descended, I then give all my estates whatsoever, both real and personal, to William Brown, esq. grandson to Mrs. Frances, the wife of Benedict Brown, Esq. who was an Angell, and to his heirs for ever, excepting the issue of his aunt Katharine, who flung herself away in marriage; notwithstanding, under such conditions, with such restrictions and engagements, and liable to such settlements and enfeoffments, as I shall here, or at any time or any way hereafter, make them subject to. And I desire notice may be taken, that in all these givings my meaning is, that the estates shall never be divided, but always be in one hand; and the males to take place first, so long as there are any, through every descent. And whosoever are in possession of them, if they be not Angell, shall alter their name to Angell, and always write and call themselves by that name, and no other, and without any *alias*, or additions of any other name, and they shall always bear the Angell's arms, with all their quarterings, and no other. And, if it should fall out that the heirs of the Browns should cease and fail, then my will is, that the heirs of my great aunt Marryott shall successively take place, the male first, and to be entitled to the aforefaid estates; and, on failure of the Marryotts, they shall descend to the male heirs of Dr. Lucy, bishop of St. David's, if any he had by Martha his wife, my great aunt, and second daughter of my great grandfather; and, in default of the Lucys, then to the male heirs of my great aunt Hocknell, of Lincolnshire; and afterwards to my right heirs, whosoever they shall be, in the male line. And my will is, that if any Brown, or any other person, to whom these estates should come, offer to pawn, sell, or mortgage, any part of them, on manifestation thereof, the next in succession shall be immediately entitled to take possession of the whole; and the same shall be, if they do not forthwith alter their names as required, or if they should in any wise contest in law, or offer to oppose, this my will, especially in regard to the copyhold estate at Lambeth, or neglect or be deficient in the performance of what I desire in it. One chief condition, besides

what is mentioned, is, I would have Stockwell or Crowhurst made the chief residence of the family. And particularly my will is, that all things at Stockwell, where I chiefly now inhabit, be kept at least for one season as they are, and no alteration made in the house-keeping or expences thereof, nor ever after any servant put away without good reason, or any tenant or agent removed, or put out of their bargains, without due consideration and special reasons. And it is my desire, will, and order, that no oak, elm, or ash*, or any timber tree on any of the estates, be lopped or cut down till it be of the full growth of four load of timber round measure, unless a fourth part of its boughs shall be manifestly decayed and rotten; and it is my desire, that no fir tree whatsoever, that is timber or near it, without a particular reason for it, shall be cut down or destroyed, so long as it will stand; nevertheless any timber, except fir, under forty feet in measure, may be felled and taken for repairs and buildings on the estate on which it grows.

“And whereas Crowhurst estate almost entirely was mortgaged without my consent or knowledge, and I am at present kept out of it contrary to all equity; I therefore strictly enjoin my successor, whosoever he shall be, never to acquiesce in this mortgage, but, by all possible means that can be fairly practised, to endeavour at all times to regain those estates; and for this purpose I hereby order and appoint, that 200*l.* annually be constantly laid by, to be raised out of all my estates; and, if it shall be found that the estates can no otherwise be gotten, it is then my positive will, and most earnest desire, on some accommodation or other, that they be purchased, and for this purpose I give all my estates both real and personal that I do not otherwise engage, that is, the money and the income of the estates. And, if these my directions be not punctually in due time followed and fulfilled, my will is, that the next in succession shall be immediately entitled to and possess all my estates and effects.

“And whereas there is likewise a pretended perpetuity, and a demand of four score pounds annually, and afterwards a hundred for ever conditionally, out of the estate of the Light-house, my will and order is, that these be never complied with, but that an earnest endeavour be constantly used, and never desisted from, by my successors, to cancel and extinguish them. For this use I will and appoint, that 100*l.* be appropriated and taken out of all my estates in each season, and laid by, but especially out of the lights on which this charge is pretended to be laid.

“Item, I give to Crowhurst church, to lay the bread of the sacrament upon, a silver patten or dish, which shall cost five guineas, it being doubly gilt with gold, and thereupon shall be engraved my coat of arms, as I now bear it, with the crest

* In 1758 there were standing at the bottom of the garden, lately belonging to John Angell, Esq. in the wash-way near Stockwell-lane, by Bristow Causeway, some willow-trees, perfectly straight, several yards taller, and their circumference much greater, than that of any mast. This was mentioned in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of that year, p. 156, in consequence of an intimation given, p. 75, by Francis Sadler, of his having discovered a species of willow, that would, in the short space of forty years, grow to be big enough for masts to the largest ships. Francis Sadler was mentioned in a former page of these Addenda. The letter in the *Magazine* referred to begins with this report of himself: “Though I am an illiterate mechanic, yet I shall take the liberty
“to dissent from the learned in one or two particulars which may be worthy of observation.”

and

and my motto*, and these words, *Ex dono Joban. Angell, arm. fil. Carolinæ et Jobannis*; and the date. I give ten pounds, to be distributed forthwith after my interment, or on setting out, at 2s. 6d. each, to such poor people as shall come out of the neighbourhood first where I used to give, afterwards to any so they be of the parish.

“Item, I give and bequeath 10l. to be annually paid out of my estate in Lambeth, for the cloathing and schooling of two poor children, one of which shall be a girl, and they shall be chosen by the proprietors of the estates, whosoever they shall be, according as they are hereby given; and their cloathing shall be of a middling blue, faced with a gold colour. The children shall be of Stockwell first; but, if there be none approved of there, they may be of Cold Harbour, or any of the out parts of the parish. They shall be taken in quite little, and what shall not be necessarily wanting for their cloathing and education shall be laid by and kept for their support afterwards. And as it has been a long custom in my family to give away here at Stockwell, on the 21st day of December, three pence apiece, to all quite poor and impotent men and women that shall come for it, and two pence to other poor men and women, and a penny apiece to children, I will and desire this custom to be for ever kept up; and as it has also been a custom to give on the 21st of December, or soon afterwards, to the poor housekeepers of the neighbourhood, about a stone of beef each, my will is that this custom also be kept up, and that the expence of both these articles be charged on my estate in Lambeth.

“Item, I give to all my servants that came to me since 1751, and stayed one whole year, and did not go away abruptly, or were put away for any misdemeanour, 5l. and to all that served three years or upwards 10l. and to such as married and went away with my consent and approbation ten pounds, and five pounds to each of the children. Item, I give to all my servants mourning.

“Item, my will and desire is, that, as soon as conveniently can be after my interment, a monument of marble, that shall cost about 100l. but not more, be set up against the wall in Crowhurst church for my father, as near as may be to where he lies, with this inscription in Latin: *Hic jacet quod restat Jobannis Angell armig. de Stockwell, filii Justiniani et Elizabethæ. Ex pietate posuit filius Johannes.* Also a monument of the same kind and price for my brother; on which shall be wrote, *Gulielm. Angell arm. &c. Vir liberalitate et benevolentia insignis.* Also one for myself of marble, that shall come to about one hundred pound, and no more, on which shall be inscribed, *Prope jacet Johannes Angell arm. de Stockwell, filius Jobannis et Carolinæ, eruditione laudabili, ingenio haud mediocre felix; or to this purpose; qui consortem habuit charissimam Mariam filiam primogenitam, &c.* And my will and desire is, that a vault be built with Suffex stone on one side of the chancel of Crowhurst church, that shall be as long as the chancel, and near as wide, to be the place of interment for the family of the Angells for the future; the church and chancel being already full.

* We know not Mr. Angell's motto; but his arms were, Or, three fusils in fess Azure; Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, a Demi Pegaius Argent, maned and hooped Or.

“Item,

“ Item, it is my will and appointment that my debts be directly paid and discharged out of such money as I leave, or such goods and chattels as may come in course to be sold; but no furniture or wearing apparel to be touched for this or any such account. And I hereby constitute and make, and desire to be my executors, to whom I give for their trouble fifty guineas each, as shall be after named.

“ Item, I give to the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and the archbishop of York, for the time being, 100*l.* of yearly revenue, to be paid half-yearly out of my estate in Ewell in Kent, also 100*l.* out of my estate in Lambeth parish, to be paid after the same manner. Likewise 350*l.* out of the collection for the Spurn Light at Newcastle, and 250*l.* out of that at Sunderland; these payments to be all severally made, without any deductions whatever, half-yearly, by whomsoever is in possession of the estates; and if they are not duly paid in six weeks after they are demanded, unless for some good reason given and approved, possession shall be directly taken, and the estates kept till what is behind, and all charges, is paid, but then restored; nevertheless in trust for the uses following, that is, for the maintaining a college or society of seven decayed or unprovided-for gentlemen, that shall be such by three descents, and two clergymen, an organist, six singing men, and twelve choristers, and a verger or chapel clerk; also three domestic servants, viz. a butler, baker, and groom. One of the gentlemen may have been a merchant. They shall be called the gentlemen of St. John's College near Stockwell. One of the seven gentlemen shall be styled president, and shall be superior to the rest; the gentlemen and the two clergymen shall eat together, and the charges of their board and liquors each shall come to about 26*l.* yearly: for their cloathing, which shall be of light colour cloth, all of one colour, for which shall be yearly allowed, and for a hat with a narrow gold lace, about 5*l.* *. The gentlemen shall be chosen out of the counties of Surry, Kent, Northamptonshire, Somersetshire, Suffex, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Bucks; and Worcester. And there may be one chosen out of Wales, from Brecknock, Carmarthen, and Carnarvon. The manner of their choosing, and their necessary qualifications, shall be according to a schedule that shall be annexed to this will, or found elsewhere written by myself or under my directions; as also shall be the will and government of the college in all respects: but in the choice it shall be particularly ob-

* The testator seems to have had his own apparel in his thoughts, when he gave this direction for the dress of the fellows; doubtless conceiving it to be very becoming and genteel. His coat, in the cut of which he never conformed to a change of fashion, was of cloth of the lightest colour, and there was an edging of gold lace to his hat. The resemblance to the founder's habit would have been closer, had a pattern of his peruke been preserved, with an injunction that the like should be always worn by the fellows. It was made of hair of a flaxen hue, and thick set with small curls in every part, except upon the crown. With an allowance so scanty as five pounds for cloaths, the gentlemen must have purchased them of a cheap advertising sloop-feller. It was not, however, in this instance only, that Mr. Angell made an erroneous calculation of the charges and expences of his intended college.

served, that all that are related to me, though in the most distant way, shall have the preference, being otherwise duly qualified.

“Item, I give to the above-mentioned persons in trust 6000*l.* to be taken out of such money as shall be left after the several bequests and appointments of this will shall be fulfilled, to be laid out in building a house for the college of gentlemen abovementioned, on a piece of freehold land near Stockwell, called Burden Bush; which field I give for ever to them, that is to say, to the archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, and archbishop of York, for the time being, in trust for the same purpose, and to the said college for ever; which house shall stand about the middle of the said field fronting the road, and there shall be 4500*l.* laid out upon it, and the middle part or mansion, in which shall be the apartments of the gentlemen and clergymen, four on each side, and one in the middle for the president, shall be built with brick, and covered with stone. On each side shall be the houses for the singing men; at the end of which on the South side shall stand the hall where they shall all eat together, under which shall be the cellar, and at the East end the offices, and at the other the organist’s apartment and the school, and behind all the out-offices and the stable. On the North side against the hall shall stand the chapel, which shall be built with stone; on the building and finishing shall be laid out 1500*l.* It shall be full threescore feet long and forty broad. In the chapel shall, on all surplice days, be performed divine service, according to the pattern of the best-ordered cathedrals. The farther particulars of these buildings shall be taken from a plan that shall be annexed to the will, or found elsewhere, and to be under my directions. If I do not do it myself before, the building shall be set about immediately after my interment; and, if there should not then be found money to spare to go on with it, the income of the estates appropriated for the maintenance shall be taken as it comes in, and expended in the building. And it is my will, and solemn appointment, that if at any time it shall so fall out, that, by any alteration in the state, or for any other reason of government, this college should be dismantled, and not thought proper to be continued, that then the revenue given to it shall be instantly possessed and enjoyed by the owners of the estate, as given by this will, till the college shall be restored to its pristine condition, but then it shall revert to it again. And if I should not build the college myself, or it should not, according to my will and desire, be built, then the estates appropriated shall go according to the succession designed by this will, but not to any that shall have in any wise opposed or obstructed the building. It is my humble and most earnest request, that the great personages, whom I have presumed to appoint to this trust, be also the visitors of this my will; not doubting they will see that the particulars of it be duly and strictly performed; my meaning in founding the college being to establish a society, wherein, for the good of the public, there shall be always patterns of piety, and prudence, and of genteel behaviour.

“Item, I appoint for my executors the bishop of St. David’s for the time being, and Robert Chester, Esq. of Hertfordshire.

JOHN ANGELL.

“Stockwell, Sept. 26, 1775.

(L. S.)

“Signed and sealed in the presence of, Humph. Finimore. John Atkins.
John Stratford. Josiah Whiting.”

Mr

Mr. Angell, who was at the beginning of the present century the owner of Crowhurst, told Aubrey *, that the family was of Gloucestershire, whence the informer's grandfather transplanted his family to Crowhurst, and the testator mentions William, or the first Angell of Northamptonshire. Not having discovered the name in the indexes to the histories of these counties by Atkyns and Brydges, it may be presumed that the family had not much landed property in either; but I find that John Angell, M. A. was installed in the 6th prebend of Gloucester Cathedral, November 28, 1571. He was educated at Cambridge, and had in 1555 a pension of 2l. 15s. 4d. as fellow of St. Mary's Hall. He afterwards became vicar of Wroughton in Wilts, and died in 1577. He wrote a book with this title: 'The Agreement of the holy Fathers and Doctors of the Church upon the chiefest Articles of the Christian Religion, consisting of seven sections†.' There was, according to A. Wood ‡, another John Angell, who was, as he conceived, born in Gloucestershire, and, there receiving a part of his juvenile education, made his first entry into Magdalen Hall, Oxford, about 1610. He regularly took his degrees in arts, and, going into orders, was for several years a lecturer at Leicester. Being, as it is related, 'a man mighty in words' among the Puritannical brethren 'of that place,' he must have adopted notions in religion and politicks widely different from what were entertained by those of his name who were settled at Crowhurst.

The estate at Crowhurst was purchased by William, great great grandfather of the late John Angell; and by matrimonial connexions the family acquired other estates, of which the greater part devolved to the testator. To John Angell, the great grandfather, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Edolph, of Hinxhill in Kent, Thomas Edolph her brother bequeathed two manor farms at Hinxhill, in trust for the discharge of debts and legacies, and they were soon alienated for that purpose§. But William, son and heir of the same John Angell, in right of his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Goffon, of Binfield in Berkshire, had a capital estate in that parish||; and Justinian Angell, the fifth son, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of John Scaldwell, of Brixton Causeway, obtained the house and land in Stockwell**, which the late John Angell used to style Stockwell Park. He also died possessed of the manor of Temple Ewell near Dover, with the inappropriate rectory annexed, which John Angell of London bought and passed to his son of Crowhurst††, and in the last John Angell were vested three fourth parts of the Spurn light house originally erected by Justinian Angell, of London, merchant; Leonard Thompson, of Sheriff

* Antiquities of Surrey, vol. III. p. 39.

† Willis, Survey of Cathedrals, vol. I. p. 744; and Tanner, Biblioth. p. 57.

‡ Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 192.

§ Philipott, Villare Cantianum, p. 187.

|| Aubrey's Surrey, vol. III. p. 40.

** Ibid. p. 42. The present house was built by John Angell, father of the late John Angell.

†† Villare Cantianum, p. 149.

Hutton in the county of York, Esq. being proprietor for life in the other fourth part.

On a black marble gravestone in Crowhurst church, to the memory of the first John Angell of Crowhurst, there is an inscription in the highest strain of panegyric, he being termed a treasure of virtues, the greatest treasure of the age, an accomplished man of men, who had a first name evangelical, and deriving his patronymic name from Heaven *. The like punning allusion occurs in the epitaph on William, his son and heir, the reader being cautioned not to make any farther enquiry after the deceased, because the Angell had fled to Heaven †. And, in the character drawn of the puritanic lecturer at Leicester, he is said by one of his own persuasion to have been a man of evangelical understanding and holiness, a burning and shining light ‡.

In the inscription on John Angell it is suggested that, by his integrity, prudence, and faithfulness, he deservedly acquired preferments in the royal households of James and of Charles the first and second, and that his appointments were caterer and chief porter of Windsor Castle; and at the conclusion of the epitaph it is declared, that he bequeathed his faithfulness to the Carolists, and his example to his children §. The last John Angell appears to have been as staunch a Carolist, as his ancestor could have desired; for it was with him an invariable rule not to be absent from Lambeth church on the 30th of January; and on one of these days, Mr. Lea, who was the curate, having delivered a sermon replete with political principles that coincided with his own, he the next morning conveyed to him a present of five guineas.

The testator has in his will repeatedly expressed himself with vehemence against the demand fixed by an act of Parliament on the collections for the Spurn lights; an imposition that was occasioned by his refusal to concur in a needful plan for the security of navigation upon that coast, and from which he was to continue to receive, as the family had received for almost a century, a large income. The statute so indignantly reprobated by him is 6 Geo. III. cap. 31, for taking down and removing certain light-houses, in the preamble to which the following articles are stated; that great losses at sea near the mouth of the Humber had been sustained upon a broad long sand thrown up and discovered in the spring of the year 1676; that, to prevent future danger to ships sailing in the night, it would be advisable to erect light-houses upon the Spurn Point; that Justinian Angell of London, merchant, being proprietor of a piece of land for such purpose, a patent,

* *Ingens ille sui sæculi Thesaurus, virorum vir ille consummatus, evangelicum prænomen nomenque de cælo vendicans.* Aubrey, III. p. 40. King Henry I. A. 1128, made Henry de Angeli, or of Anjou, in the Saxon Chronicle called Henry de Peitowe, abbat of Peterborough. As he was related to the king, and the count of Aquitain, the count had given him the abbey of St. Angeli, whence he took his name. Bridges, *Hist. of Northamptonshire*, II. p. 553.

† *Nil amplius hic quaras de mortuo, siquidem in cælum evolavit Angelus.* Aubrey, III. p. 40.

‡ *Athen. Oxon. as before.*

§ *Fidem Carolistis, exemplumque liberis ablegavit.* Aubrey, p. 41.

subject to a yearly rent of five pounds, was granted by the Crown October 25, 28 Charles II. empowering him to erect two lights, towards the charges of which Justinian Angell, and his assigns for ever, were warranted to collect from every ship or vessel passing by the light-house, and belonging or trading to the ports of Newcastle or Sunderland, or any of the creeks or members thereof, one farthing the ton, according to the burden of such ships or vessels; that, two light-houses being erected, Mr. Angell, after two years trial, complained that the receipt of one farthing the ton would not maintain them; the king was requested to grant a second patent, and that by this patent, dated June 30, 30 Charles II. Mr. Angell, his heirs and assigns, were to collect from every ship or vessel, passing by or crossing the light houses, whether outward or homeward bound, and belonging or trading to any of the ports and creeks aforesaid, or any ways northward, the additional sum of one farthing a ton more than he ought to receive by virtue of the first letters patent for all English ships or vessels, and also one penny per ton for all foreign bottoms. This grant was also charged with an annual rent of five pounds, and in both patents is this provisional clause, "that if at any time hereafter it shall be made appear to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, that such grant was prejudicial or inconvenient, or not of public use or benefit, then upon signification or declaration being made by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of such prejudice or inconvenience, the letters patent were to be void and determine."

By the ebbing and flowing of the tide since the time of the erection of the light-houses, which were originally placed very near the Spurn Point, part of the ground had been washed away, and other ground accumulated, and from this change the light-houses being at a considerable distance from the Point, masters of ships were deceived and many vessels lost. It was therefore judged necessary that two new light-houses should be built upon a more suitable spot, a proposal to which Mr. Thornton willingly consented if he should be authorized to borrow money towards defraying the expences that had been or might be incurred by the alteration. Mr. Angell however opposed the plan, though he was earnestly pressed to adopt it by the corporation of the Trinity-Houses at Deptford Strond and Kingston upon Hull, as well as by Mr. Thompson, nor upon enquiry could he by any process in a court of law or equity be compelled to contribute his proportion of the charge. All possible means having been thus in vain used to prevail upon him to agree to the taking down of the old light-houses and the building of new, the evil could not be remedied but by an act of Parliament, and by the statute in question Mr. Thornton was empowered to build two new light-houses in such place and manner as should by the Corporation of the Trinity-House at Deptford be thought most convenient, and under their inspection and direction; and he was enabled, under certain restrictions, to mortgage not only his own interest in the revenues of the light-houses, but also the three-fourth parts belonging to Mr. Angell, which was however to be a redeemable interest in him, or in the person or persons entitled thereto, on their paying the whole amount of the proportional charges. To William Constable of Burton Constable, esq. owner of the soil upon which the new light-houses were to be built, there was, as a satisfaction and recompence for the same,

same, to be a yearly allowance of one hundred pounds clear of all charges, and to the payment of this money the whole revenues accruing from the light-houses were to be always subject. The testator in the clause of his will, which notices a pretended perpetuity, and demand of fourscore pounds annually, and afterwards a hundred pounds conditionally, must have alluded to this rent-charge, though from his inaccurate statement of it he does not seem to have read the Act of Parliament with attention.

Displeased as Mr. Angell was at the interference of Parliament, had he not cause to be thankful for the scrupulous regard shewn by the legislature in securing to him and his representatives a perpetuity in this profitable estate? For, so far as Mr. Angell was interested in the patents, might they not have been revoked by an equitable construction of their provisional clauses? The light-houses in their then situation were not of any public use or benefit, but the reverse. He had pertinaciously withstood the scheme adopted to make them answer the good purposes for which they were originally built; by his neglect there was a considerable detriment to several branches of the national trade, and the evil was yearly increasing.

There are several parts of Mr. Angell's will which betray an eccentricity of mind, and it was often discernible in his behaviour. This derangement has been in some degree imputed, perhaps not without reason, to his having undergone a public trial on an indictment for the murder of a boy, whom he by mistake suspected to have stolen one of his dogs. On the boy's being charged with the theft, he denied it, and faucily averred that the dog was his own. Angry words followed, and some blows were struck by Mr. Angell, but not so violent as to endanger the life of the boy. He was, however, in a few weeks seized with a fever that proved mortal; and, after the funeral, a report prevailing that his death was occasioned by the hurt received from Mr. Angell, the body was taken up, an inquest made by the coroner, and a verdict given by the jury unfavourable in the extreme to Mr. Angell. In order to avoid a long confinement he retired into Wales, but surrendered himself at Reading on the first day of the ensuing assizes. The trial continued eight hours, and a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, contrary to the opinion of the judge who presided, he declaring himself to be fully satisfied that the deceased died a natural death. He of course directed the jury to reconsider their verdict, and by the second verdict the prisoner was acquitted. Mr. Angell was observed to be much distressed and agitated during this tedious and alarming state of suspense; and, as it may be collected from circumstances, the incident made a strong and lasting impression on his mind. Two servants, who lived with him several years, do not remember the having heard him speak of Binfield or Berkshire; and, as often as the management of his estate at Binfield obliged him to go to that place, they could always perceive him to be more uneasy and ill-tempered than when he was at Stockwell or Ewell. Whilst composing his will, he seems to have designedly avoided mentioning his estate at Binfield; nor is Berkshire one of the counties specified, from which might be chosen the fellows of his intended college.

Of the many peculiar and unaccountable whims which were discernible in him a few shall be particularized. For years he was not known to open a letter himself. As long as Mrs. Angell lived, the letters were carried to her; and, after she had read them, she laid them upon the floor of the room where her husband usually sat, and, after her decease, a female servant was employed to open them and to place them upon the floor, and he constantly read them upon his knees without taking them into his hand. The solicitor who transacted business for him was not allowed to enter the apartment, but received instructions at the door without seeing his principal. He was very abstemious in his diet, and never drank more than three glasses of wine, and on some days not any. To stronger liquor it is likely he had an aversion; but on one day, and only one in the year, which was about Christmas, he would have a small glass of spirits, which however he only lightly tasted. He did not associate with any of the neighbouring gentlemen; and it was not often that Mrs. Angell was permitted to receive visitors; nor possibly did she wish to be more frequently gratified with this indulgence, because, as the parlours were at a small distance, it rarely happened that it was not followed by a rebuke, not couched in the softest language. The complaint was, that his head was disturbed by the noise of the ladies talking over their tea.

Mrs. Angell was the eldest daughter of Sir John Gresham of Tittsey, bart. and an excellent woman. In his will he justly describes her as a Christian consort, *consortem Christianam*. She died some years before him, and her days were probably shortened by her being wedded to a man of a temper so capricious, perverse, and morose. Her health and spirits were visibly affected by the contest about the Spurn light-houses. On her decease he became immediately sensible of the irreparable loss he had sustained, and, after an interval of three years, was often known, with tears in his eyes, to bewail his being deprived of her.

He was of the university of Oxford, and designed for orders; but, being on the death of William, his elder brother, heir apparent to a large estate, the emoluments of a profession were not wanted. In his will he has sketched this trait of his own intellectual abilities, and literary acquirements, that he was happy in having a genius not middling, with erudition that was laudable (*eruditione laudabili, ingenio non mediocri felix*); and he is said to have employed many hours in reading books of controversial divinity and law. From some expressions, which he occasionally drops, Mrs. Angell had her fears lest he should be perverted to the Romish religion; but it ought to be inferred, that he continued through life a member of the Church of England, because he constantly received the holy communion on the three principal festivals in his parish-church.

Judging from his will and from his conduct, his notions of law and equity were very confused. Creditors were not seldom obliged to recover just debts by legal process, and one of the arrests to which he submitted was on a Good Friday when he came out of Lambeth church. The officers followed him into his carriage, but in the way home he ordered the coachman to stop, and escorted by the bailiffs he walked to his banker's in London, where he either discharged the debt, or found security.

One can hardly suppose Mr. Angell to have been unapprised of the laws enacted to restrain alienations of land in mortmain ; but he could have only cursorily read the decisive statute of 9 Geo. III. c. 36, not to have foreseen that his devise for founding a college of gentlemen at Stockwell would be void. It should seem that he at times really flattered himself that he might live to complete his darling institution ; he mentions in his will the field where the buildings were to be erected ; and it has been said that he traced the ground-plot of some of them, and had procured stones from a northern county for the chapel.

The propensity of Mr. Angell to litigations at law, and his disposition to perpetuate them after his decease, appear from the clauses of his will that enjoin large sums of money to be reserved out of his estates, and appropriated to that use, viz. 100*l.* a year to regain the estate at Crowhurst that was by mortgage with-held from him contrary to all equity, and 100*l.* a year to cancel and extinguish the demand upon the Spurn Light, in endeavouring which his successors were never to desist. And he took very effectual means to entail law-suits upon them, by his random devise of his estates to the heirs male (if any there be) of his remote ancestors. It might not, however, occur to him, that he would afford an occasion to a combination of projectors, to try to benefit themselves by supporting the claims of persons not in circumstances to defray the charges of a contest, and who might not in fact be related by consanguinity to the testator.

In the *Kentish Gazette*, March 29, 1791, the underwritten advertisement was published :

“ Whereas John Angell, late of Stockwell, in the county of Surry, esq. died “ in and about the year 1784, as it is alledged, without any heir at law, or kin, “ whereby the estates of the said John Angell become of right an escheat to “ the Crown ; therefore, these are to give notice, that all and every person, or “ persons, claiming to be heir at law and next of kin of the said John Angell, “ are to make out their title as such heir or next of kin and forthwith to transmit “ the same to Richard Cracraft, No. 12, Nag’s Head Court, Gracechurch-street, “ London, attorney at law ; or, in default thereof, all persons claiming any right, “ title, or interest, in or to such estates, will be barred therefrom.”

From the will itself (to which, by the bye, there is not any reference in the advertisement) it is clear, that the allegation of a want of an heir at law and of kin was groundless ; but it was politic to suggest the hazard of an escheat to the Crown of so capital an estate ; and, the more Angells there were who offered themselves as claimants, the greater choice there was of persons in whose names attempts might be made. There have been already four trials at assizes in Kent and Surrey ; but in not one issue have the schemes succeeded by obtaining a verdict for the plaintiff in a cause of ejectment. The last trial was at Croydon, July 24, 1793, before Sir Francis Buller and a special jury : Mr. John Angell of Dublin was the lessor of the plaintiff, and Benedict John Angell, and William Angell, were defendants. Evidence was collected, and witnesses brought, from Wales, Dorsetshire, the Island of Wight, and Ireland ; but, after a hearing which lasted four hours, and a critical investigation of the Register Book of Winterburn, and cross examination of the

the curate and two other witnesses, the plaintiff was nonsuited, Mr. Justice Buller telling Serjeant Bond, the leading Counsel, that the plaintiff had not a foot to stand upon, even supported by his own register, although it had been evidently mutilated and garbled—"I do not say by your client (added the judge); but certainly for the purpose of connecting the family of Winterburn with the family of "testator.—Call the plaintiff." The objection to the register was, that the entry was written in an unusual way, forced into a leaf not belonging to that period or date, and yet, after the copy was taken, the leaf itself was by somebody cut out.

On a former trial, in behalf of a different claimant, at the assizes at Maidstone, before Mr. Justice Gould, and a special jury, for the manor of Temple Ewell and Old Park, near Dover, a verdict was found for the defendants, heirs at law in possession; and when a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench for a new trial, it was unanimously rejected by the judges. The opinion delivered on this occasion by Lord Kenyon is reported to have been in substance as follows: "If persons "in possession of estates are to be ousted of their property upon loose and slight "evidence, such as this, by ransacking old registers for correspondent names, and "then concluding such persons to be descendants and heirs of ancestors who have "been dead centuries ago without either, there is an end of all security for property: "no man can be sure that what he possesses to-day he shall possess to-morrow: it "might shake the foundation of half the landed property in the kingdom. The "court will be very cautious of granting new trials of ejectment, bearing in mind "the well-known cause of Oliver and Mannoek so often tried on the Oxford circuit. "The statute of limitations is a very wise law."

There will, it is rumoured, be more attempts to oust the persons who are at present in possession of the Angell estates, as heirs at law, and, in particular, a claimant in Berkshire is thus vaguely noticed by a facetious tourist in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXIII. p. 915. "I also went in sight of Fernhill, a handsome seat, formerly the property of Sir Francis Knollys, the last baronet of that name. When the widow died, the Crown took possession of it as an escheat, till the law should ascertain the right heir; a point that was last spring determined in favour of a respectable Smithfield butcher, and a gentlewoman, who has lived hitherto upon a hundred a year, and is now, at the age of seventy odd, come into possession of eighteen hundred per annum. It is remarkable that this same lady has a claim on the Angell estate in this forest, the title to which has been litigated by other claimants one with the other several years. When I was informed of this I said to myself, quotha! this good old lady will stretch out her arm from the eastern boundary of the forest to the western, from the northern to the southern will she extend her claims *."

By two clauses the next in succession appointed in the will are entitled to the estates, if the predecessor should any wise contest in law the establishing of the

* I am told that her name is Lowry, and that she is a descendant from Robert, third son of John Angell of Crowhurst.

college of gentlemen, to oppose or otherwise obstruct the building of it; but the Browns, or other persons to whom the estates may come, need not on this account to apprehend a forfeiture, the injunctions of their deceased kinsman being, by law, invalid.

LAMBETH AND STANGATE. ORIGIN OF THEIR NAMES; WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANTIEN T CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT CALLED LAMBETH MARSH, AND OF THE GROUND BETWEEN THAT MARSH AND SOUTHWARK.

Leland in *Cyanea Cantio* has denominated Lambeth, *Lomithis**, and in the comment he observes, ‘id est, finis luteus, sine Lamithis, vulgo Lamethithe,” † *a dirty haven or Lamethis vulgo Lamethithe*. By the Saxons *o* and *a* were often indiscriminately pronounced, e. g. lond—land, hond—hand; nor is the practice discontinued among the country people in the eastern part of Kent, who generally say dant ye for dont ye.

The etymology of Lambeth, though founded on the authority of Leland, and sanctioned by Camden and Gibson, did not satisfy Dr. Ducarel, he preferring a derivation from the Saxon words, viz. *lamb* a lamb, and *byd* a harbour ‡; to which, as Mr. Lysons remarks, the greatest objection is, “that it has no meaning §.” I rather suspect that the Doctor might adopt his opinion from Maitland, who observes, “that Lambeth, according to a certain antiquary, implies Lamethithe, i. e. a dirty situation or haven, but that this seems to be a forced construction, seeing no part of the river Thames less deserves the appellation of Lamethithe than this, and he for this reason declares himself to be of opinion, it may be more reasonably called Lamb’s-haven, and have been so denominated from the owner thereof ||.” It is strange that Maitland should not have recollected, how inconsistent his notion was with what he had before allowed **, that, before the embanking of

* Itin, vol. IX. p. 12.

v. 165. Ad dextram placido alveo, Phaselo
Tanquam, devehor, intuens aperte.
Lomithin titulo palatii alto
Dorvernensis Episcopi nitentem.

† Ibid. p. 78.

‡ History of Palace, p. 1.

§ Environs of London, vol. I. p. 257.

|| History of London, p. 790.

** Ibid. p. 8, 10.

the Thames, St. George's Fields must have been under water every high tide; nay, that part of them were under water not an age ago, and that therefore it must be a dirty and unhealthy situation, arising from the stagnated waters.

Some of the land near the Limene in Romney Marsh is thought from the same circumstance to have had occasionally the appellation of Lambethe; for, writes Somner, It (the river Limene) occurs to me in a charter of king Eadbright, dated in the year 741, granting to the church of Canterbury *capturam piscium, quæ habetur in ostio fluminis cujus nomen est Limenia*, &c. to which is subjoined this note by Mr. Brome. In the ancient church record (as set down by Mr. Somner in Antiquities of Canterbury), I find it thus *Eadbrighte rex dedit ecclesiæ Christi in Dorovemia capturam piscium in Lambethe et alia quædam in Ecclesia de Limege* *.

In Glossarium Archæologicum, v. *Heda*, al. *Hitha*, Spelman explains the word to mean a smaller or less-noted port, nam bæb. Sax. *foveam* significat, ex hoc I ambhith, Queen-hith, &c. and the distinction is properly applied when the port of Lambeth is compared with the ancient principal port of the metropolis on the other side of the river.

But, by Dean Gale, Lameth was judged to be the right appellation †; a surmise, however, that cannot be well assented to, even upon so respectable an authority, because *a* or *o*, not *e* or *i*, is the letter constantly used in all the MSS. extant; though it must be admitted, that the reason offered by the dean in support of his opinion has some weight, there having been, on the northern boundary of Lambeth, a public way, or *leman* ‡, and for this reason a part in Lambeth, styled Stangate, which is situated very near the South end of Westminster bridge, merits attention.

Gate, in its original acceptation, denotes a way or path, and was not seldom the last syllable of the name of a district by the sea shore, or on the bank of a river. There are in the Isle of Tenet three places where it is so applied; viz. Westgate, Mergate, and Ramsgate; so styled, writes Mr. Lewis, “from the way that leads “into the sea through the chalky cliffs §. And three instances shall be given from the vicinity of the Thames; viz. in London, Belinsgate, and Dowgate, and in Lambeth Stangate. The prefix *stan*, as I apprehend, points out there having been in this quarter, in the time of the Romans, a causeway leading to the river, and *gate* that here it terminated; nor am I singular in this opinion, Mr. Bray having remarked, that on this account the name of Stane-gate lane is still preserved in this parish ||.

The Watling Street from Kent has been supposed to have ended at St. Mary Overy's dock, whence there was a passage over the river to Dowgate, where

* Treatise of Roman ports and forts, p. 41.

† Si quis etiam retrogrado cursu ab Hythâ via militari proficiscatur ad Thamisin is reperiet ad hanc ipsam viam *Lambith*, rectius ut opinor *Lenebith*. Antonini Iter Britann. Comment. illustratum Thomæ Gale, p. 85, 86.

‡ Nomen hoc *Lemen*, et moderno usu *Leming*, viam publicam majoribus nostris notare videtur. Ibid.

§ Lewis's History of the Isle of Tenet, pp. 71, 123, 174.

|| Archæolog. vol. IX. p. 104.

the Watling-street was continued; and to the West of St. Saviour's church there is a lane still called Stoney-street. But there was in Middlesex, from Hamstead, a branch of the Watling-street that had its direction to Westminster*, and from this there was a passage cross the river to Lambeth; and, as it seems most probable, to Stangate; where it would communicate with the causey that branched from the above-mentioned Watling-street out of Kent. A notion has prevailed with several eminent antiquaries, that the late common horse-ferry above Lambeth palace was the passage frequented by the Romans†. Mr. Bray, who adopts this notion, and yet conceives Stangate-lane to mark the line of this causey, could not have attended to the considerable distance there is between Stangate and the Horse-ferry.

Supposing Mr. Widmore not to have been mistaken in his firm persuasion that there was not in Thorney Isle (so denominated because it was over-run with bushes and thorns) a temple of Apollo raised by the Romans, nor any church erected by a King Sebert between the years 604 and 610; he nevertheless admits that there was a church, and a society of monks connected with it, towards the middle of the eighth century‡; and its nearness to a good public way, which was not far from a passage over the Thames, might have determined the founder to fix on this spot, which, otherwise, might not have been deemed an eligible situation. It was probably from the same motive that Edward the Confessor here built and inhabited the first royal palace our kings had at Westminster, and afterwards established the famous abbey of St. Peter. These magnificent structures occasioned improvements on the North side of them; but, as far as can be traced, the grounds on the South of the precincts of both palace and abbey, continued for ages to be a marsh with very few inhabitants, and ill-managed. Leland thus describes the state of them in his time, in the verses of Cygnea Cantio immediately following those already cited:

V. 169. Ad lævam locus est scaturiente
Circumseptus aqua, cui priores
Thornegam proprium dedere nomen.

In consequence of the erecting of a palace, and of the flourishing state of the contiguous abbey, it may be concluded there was a frequent intercourse between Westminster and that part of Lambeth called Stangate; though I have not met with the name of Stangate in any deed of an earlier date than the year 1357, when Bishop John de Shepey obtained a licence from Archbishop Islip to construct there a private bridge or wharf for the easement of him and his family, when they wanted to pass the Thames, and for the convenience of those who were coming to the Bishop of Rochester's house of La Place §.

* Anton. Iter, a Gale, p. 64.

† Hanc (viam militarem) paulo ante ostendi ultra Westmonasterium (ad trajectum Thamisii dictum the *Horse-ferry*) per Regnos Cantium subintrare. Ibid. p. 65.

‡ Enquiry into the time of the first foundation of Westminster Abbey, pp. 2, 7.

§ History of Palace, p. 79.

After Edward the Third had fixed a wool-staple very near his palace of Westminster (for, a street so called was where Bridge-street now is), the communication with Stangate must have been increased, from its being so convenient a wharf for the reception of wools brought out of Surrey and Suffex in order to their being conveyed to Westminster. And that this was a common landing-place in 1560 appears from a map entitled *Londinium Antiqua*, engraved by Vertue*; in which there is a flight of steps directly opposite the Palace Bridge at Westminster that extended far into the river†. And we find in the same map many landing-places denoted by such steps. This map includes Lambeth palace and church, but it does not notice the bridge and stairs where Henry the Eighth stopped his barge to have a short conference with Archbishop Cranmer; perhaps because they were only considered as private stairs, and were upon a small scale. The long bridge near the palace was made by archbishop Parker ten years after‡.

To the West of Westminster (*ad occidentem Westmonasterii*), and beyond Westminster (*ultra, Westmonasterium*) are the terms used by Dean Gale in pointing out the road from Hamsted; manifestly for the purpose of bringing it to correspond with the line of the Watling-street, from Blackheath, through Newington, to the Horse-ferry at Lambeth, as the tract of it is expressed by the compiler of *An Essay towards the Discovery of the Four great Roman Ways*§. But this surmise is destitute of evidence, and, as it has been already shewn, is likewise open to difficulties that cannot be easily obviated. Were the registers in Lambeth library carefully examined, the commencement of the horse-ferry might be nearly ascertained. In the application to Parliament previous to the building of Westminster Bridge, the archbishops of Canterbury were stated to have had the profits of a Horse-ferry from time immemorial||, which is a very vague expression; but it was only requisite for the archbishop and his patentee to shew that such a right had subsisted for a great number of years, especially before the passing of the enabling and disabling statutes; and it was the province of the commissioners, after a due enquiry, to estimate the loss that would be sustained by a discontinuance of the ferry, and to al-

* Also in the map of London in Braunii civitates, wherein are distinguished, at Westminster, three bridges: 1. *Privy-bridge*, from Privy Gardens; 2. A large bridge without name opposite Lambeth marshes; 3. The *Queen's-bridge*. These in Norden's map of Westminster are called: 1. *Privy-stayres*; 2. *Kinges-bridge*; 3. *Old Palace-bridge* opposite *Stangate-stayres*; and between one and two are *Garden-stayres*. In a late copy of a plan of London, as in queen Elizabeth's days, Old Palace-bridge seems to be changed to *Parliament-staires*, opposite Lambeth-house, and King's-bridge to *Westminster-stairs*. In Philip Lea's Plan of London, Lambeth bridge is put opposite the Horse-ferry at Westminster, and Lambeth ferry above it.

† "Mention is made of a bridge to be erected near the Royal Palace at Westminster for the convenience of the said staple (Rymer, Fœd. V. 762); but it probably meant no more than "stairs for the landing of goods, which I find sometimes went by the name of a bridge." London, by Mr. Pennant, p. 127. Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. I. p. 290. In a sermon of father Latimer are these words, "I dare say there is never a wherry-man at Westminster Bridge."

‡ Strype's Life of Archbishop Cranmer, p. 118; and of Archbishop Parker, p. 332.

§ Leland, Itin. VI. p. 120.

|| History of Palace, p. 79, and of Parish, p. 56.

low an adequate compensation. In a drawing of Lambeth, dated in 1662, which was lately shewn to me, the view exhibits the palace, and the Horse-ferry is distinctly pointed out by a horse in a boat in the middle of the river; but neither in *Londinium Antiqua*, nor in a map, said to be about the year 1563, prefixed to the *Additions of Mr. Pennant's London*, is there any representation of a ferry-boat for horses; though that part of the Thames is included in both maps. Possibly, notwithstanding a patentee might be entitled to all the perquisites of a ferry, a boat for the conveyance of horses might be then seldom wanted; and the state of the opposite marsh at that time does not discountenance such a supposition.

One more reason shall be added to those already offered for my opinion that the Roman road passed over St. George's Fields to Stangate. It may, I think, be deduced, from the manner in which bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, mentions the Roman Highway which was in his time visible; for, he immediately annexes it to the account of the college built by archbishop Baldwin, on the site of part of which premises, Carlisle House, near Stangate, is placed; and he seems to speak of this road as lying between that house and Southwark. It is, however, to be wished, that, as he must have observed the road, he had marked it with more precision; and it is likewise to be regretted, that the places were not more accurately noticed, where the urn, presented to the Royal Society, and divers other Roman remains, were dug up about forty years before Aubrey wrote his *History of Surrey* *. Dugdale, indeed, has mentioned, that the two pieces of brick pavement, one of them very curious, which he saw in 1658, were in what was called Southwark Park, on the backside of Winchester House †; and it may therefore be reasonably inferred, that near it there might be a way communicating between the East and West ferry, between what is now called Southwark and Stangate; though it should seem, by the essay above cited, that there were, when the compiler wrote it, some remains between Newington Green and Lambeth of the branch from the Kent Watling-street.

Notwithstanding there were three Roman roads which centered in St. George's Fields, and that coins, urns, and tessellated pavements, have been discovered in them, Mr. Pennant has suggested, that this was possibly the site of a temporary encampment only, it being too wet for a residuary station ‡. Far different, however, was the opinion of Dean Gale, who thus accounts for an intimation of both Ptolemy and Ravennas, that *Londinium* was originally placed on the South side of the river §. Mr. Pennant's objection, founded on the wetness of the spot,

and

* Aubrey's *Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. V. p. 104.

† *History of Embanking*, p. 65. ‡ *London*, p. 34.

§ Nec promptum est credere Ptolomæum oscitanter ista scripsisse, qui *Marinum Tyrium* de situ *Neomagi* et *Londinii* tam accurate ad examen vocaverit. Expediendæ hujus difficultatis rationem aliam plane nullam video, quam ut credam cunabula urbis *Londinii* (cui nunc similem orbis non habet) quæri oportere in statione aliquâ Romanorum, quam ad meridionalem *Thamesis* ripam, ad subditorum tutelam mature collocabant, expulsis inde prius *Britannis*. Anton. It. Gale, p. 64.

and on its being so frequently overflowed, has not, in my apprehension, that strength which he has given it. As St. George's Fields, Christ-church Parish, and Lambeth Marsh, are but at a small distance from so large a river as the Thames, that the lands should have been in several parts swampy cannot be a matter of surprise. But, besides that in this early period the description of Sir John Denham, "*Without o'erflowing full*," might be more applicable to the Thames, than it was in the days of that poet, the inconvenience would have been easily remedied by a people so well skilled in draining as the Romans were. In their times, when there was an overflow of the river after a rainy season, the local springs would unquestionably rise higher than usual; but it ought to be remarked, that a flood could not have had any great increase from other waters, there not being between the Wandle, which enters the Thames near Wandsworth, and the Ravensborne, which was fordable at Deptford, a single stream that hardly deserves the name of a brook. Under such circumstances, therefore, a few large ditches would have been sufficient to drain the lands.

In the Appendix to the History of Lambeth Parish, p. 157, it was erroneously observed, that Dean Gale, in Anton. Itin. pp. 65, 86, had mentioned *Canute's Dyke* being originally a Roman work: he has, however, certainly noticed what he conceived to have been a Roman canal and dyke in these words, "*rectius ut opinor Lemehith, atque inde ut prius monui, transmissio fluvio, alterum ejusdem aggerem.*" To what previous intimation, concerning this canal and dyke, he refers, I am not aware, unless it be to p. 66, where he cites a passage in Dio Cassius's Roman History, which shall be examined in another paragraph. At present I wish to draw the reader's attention to an averment of Sir Christopher Wren, as quoted by Mr. Pennant*, that all the space, between Camberwell Hill and the hills of Essex, had been a vast bay, and at low water a sandy plain; and to Mr. Pennant's own opinion†, that the Surrey side of the river was in all probability a great expanse of water, which filled the space between the rising-grounds at Deptford and those at Clapham. Mr. Haisted also thinks it indisputable, that, before the landing of the Romans in Britain, the space of country between Deptford and the Thames, as high up as Lambeth, was a swampy marsh, great part of which was constantly overflowed by the tide, and as such of little value, indeed uninhabitable‡.

But, by those who have attributed this great spread of water to the tide, it was not duly weighed what might be the state of the tide and of the contiguous lands

The words of Ptolomey are (Geogr. I. c. 15.) Καὶ Λονδίνου τῆς βρετανίας Νοιομαγὸν εἰπὼν νοτιωτέρων μιλίοις 7 ἢ βορειότεραν αὐτὴν διὰ τῶν κλιματικῶν ἀποφάνει κλίματος. "*Quin & quum Noviomagum Londinio Britanniae australius esse dicit miliaribus quinquaginta novem borealius tamen per climata ostendit Marinus.*"

The Geographer of Ravenna, who names no other city, twice places London both on the South and North sides of the Thames.

* London, p. 356.

† Ibid. p. 166.

‡ History of Kent, vol. I. p. 11.

at that early period; how many spacious bays there were between the mouth of the Thames and the site of London, with inlets that would admit the flow of the tide a mile and more up the country, and consequently what a surface of ground it would have covered before there were any artificial dykes. The tides in the Thames, during the times of the Romans, Saxons, and early Norman princes, are seldom noticed by our historians; but a few instances which have occurred to me shall be examined. The first is in the passage of Dio Cassius already mentioned. A copy of the original shall be inserted, and Dean Gale's abridgement of it in Latin, together with the translation from the last edition of Camden's *Britannia*, to which, from the same book, I shall prefix a brief earlier occurrence related by Dio.

Αναχωρησαντων δ' εντευθεν των Βρετανων επι τον Ταμεσαν ποταμον, καθ' ο ες τε του ωκεανου εκβαλλει, πλημμυροντ^ε τε αυτε λιμναζει, και ραδιως αυτον διαβαιντων, ατε και τα στεριφα τα τε ευπορα τε χωρις ακριβως εδοτων, οι Ρωμαιοι επακολυθησαντες σφισι ταυτη μεν εσφαλησαν, διανηχμενων δε αυθις των Κελτων, και τινων ετερων δια γεφυρας ολιγου ανω διελθοντων, πολλαχθεν τε αμα αυτοις προσεμιξαν, και πολλας αυτων κατεκοψαν. Lib. LX. p. 780. Ed. Steph.

"Hæc est illa statio in quâ Aulus Plautius, prætor, Romanum exercitum donec advolaret Claudus Imp. ad Thamesin continuit. De hac Dio [*Relicto Sabrinâ*] *ad fluvium Thamesin, quâ is se in oceanum exonerat, eoque affluente, stagnat se receperunt, eos Romani insequuntur, et mox Germani transnatabant; alii Superiori loco [ad Kingston, vel Stanes] per pontem transgressi in paludes invias inciderunt, multosque suorum amiserunt. His de causis Plautius ultra non processit sed custodia eorum, quæ tenuisset posita, Claudium accersit, &c. Claudius transmittit in Britanniam, et ad copias se ad Thamesin expectantes perrexit; transgressus flumen cum Britannis conflixit Camalodunum regium Cunobolini cepit, &c.* Antonini, Iter. p. 66.

From Camden's *Britannia*, edition by Mr. Gough.

Vol. I. p. xxx. "Plautius had no small difficulty to come at them, and when he fell in with them (as they were not free, but subject to different kings,) he defeated first Caracatus, afterwards Togodumus, sons of Cunobelin, who was now dead. Upon their retreat he received the submissions of part of the Boduni, who were subject to the Catuellani, and, leaving a garrison among them, he advanced to a certain river. The Barbarians, concluding the Romans could not cross it for want of a bridge, were very remiss in their camp on the other side. Plautius therefore dispatched the Germans, who were expert in swimming over the most rapid rivers, with their arms. These falling unexpectedly on the enemy," &c.

P. xxxi. "The barbarians retreated thence to the river Thames, near where it empties itself into the ocean, and on the influx of the tide forms a marsh. By their acquaintance with the firm, passable ground, they easily got over it, but the Romans pursuing them were in imminent danger, till the Germans presently swimming over again, and some crossing by a bridge higher up, surrounded the barbarians, and made great slaughter of them, but, pursuing them incautiously, fell into inaccessible marshes, and lost a great many of their people. For these reasons,

“ reasons, and because the Britons were so far from being dispirited by the death
 “ of Togodumus, that it animated them more in their preparations for war to re-
 “ venge it, Plautius was afraid to pursue them any farther, but securing the ad-
 “ vantages he had already gained, desired Claudius to come over, as he had been
 “ ordered to do on any emergency, if matters were wrong. Claudius arriving in
 “ Britain, joined the army expecting him on the Thames. After taking upon
 “ him the command, he crossed the river, and came to a general engagement with
 “ the barbarians assembled upon his arrival, defeated them, made himself master of
 “ Camalodunum, the royal residence of Cunobelin, and reduced many other people
 “ by arms or their submission.”

Whether the Thames was the river mentioned by Dio has been strongly doubted by a very learned antiquary *; but, as it appears to me, not on substantial grounds. Cæsar, in his Commentaries on his precipitate invasions of our island, clearly mistook the Medway for the Thames †; but, if we reflect that two centuries must have elapsed between the time of the expedition of Aulus Plautius and of Dio's writing his history, it must have been well known at Rome which river was really the Thames. Besides the repeated express assertions of Dio, that the occurrences he narrated were at the Thames, there are collateral incidents to prove, that he must have understood the Thames to be the river he has so named. It was to be expected, that the sons of Cunobelin after this defeat would retire, if possible, into the territory that had been under the dominion of their deceased father; but that is allowed to have been on the North side of the Thames; and when, on the arrival of Claudius with a powerful reinforcement, the river was crossed, and the Britons were again vanquished, the emperor immediately pursued the enemy, and took possession of Camalodunum, which is also admitted to have been on the North of the Thames, and not far from it ‡.

As to the river from which the routed Britons fled to the Thames, since it is left anonymous by Dio, there is more scope for conjecture; though I cannot think Dean Gale was fortunate in his surmise of its being the Severn (relictæ Sabrinæ); it being very doubtful whether Plautius could thus early have extended his conquests to the West. And may not some plausible reasons be alleged to incline us to believe that the Medway was the river in question? As Plautius sailed from Gaul, he may be fairly supposed to have landed on the coast of East Kent, which was the tract of Cæsar's voyages. The country through which he marched corresponds with Cæsar's description of what he traversed, and Dio insinuates that if the Britons had been united, and had adopted the same mode of defence which the opponents of Cæsar had pursued, they might have again succeeded in obliging the Romans to

* Remarks on Cæsar's supposed Passage of the Thames. By the hon. Daines Barrington, *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 157.

† Dr. Owen's Remarks on Cæsar's two Expeditions. *Ibid.* p. 167, et seq.

‡ Seneca, the tragedian, concerning Claudius, in his *Octavia*, thus also mentions the Thames, l. 35.

“ En qui ora *Tamisi* primus posuit jugum.”

So Camden read it. The edition by Thyfius reads,

En qui *Britannis* primus imposuit jugum.

See, he whom first Thames' stubborn stream obeyed.

depart. But, supposing Plautius to have landed in East Kent, it is obvious that, before he could with his army have pursued the Britons cross the Thames, they must have passed over or through the Medway *; and at Maidstone, or perhaps for some distance below the site of that town, there must have always been some fordable places.

When Dio, however, tells us, that the Britons passed through the Thames near its mouth, the impracticability of such a movement is glaring. But yet, as Mr. Gough remarks, though he could hardly have been ignorant of the situation of the Thames, he might have been very little acquainted with its internal course; nor is it a difficult task to account for his misapprehension in this particular case. As he was a native of Greece, and might not have ever travelled beyond Rome, he had probably formed his notion of the tides from what he had observed and heard of their effects in the rivers which communicated with the Mediterranean Sea, whose æstuary is comparatively weak. Of the operations of a tide in a river, after a flow of from forty or fifty miles from the ocean, he must have had an inadequate conception †. And hence may have originated the obscurity in the often controverted words *πλημμυροντες τε αυτες λιμναζει* (eoque affluente stagnat) which it is generally agreed have a reference to the tides in the Thames. The words will admit of two interpretations, either as marking the spot beyond which there was not any usual flow of the tide, or as denoting the stagnation where there is an ordinary influx, or the suspension at the time of low water. Now, "just above Kingston the Thames " feels the last feeble efforts of a tide ‡;" and, from the cause already assigned, it is likely that 1700 years ago the water might not flow so high by several miles. But, as I imagine, the words are descriptive of the state of low water, previous and subsequent to which, there is always for some length of time an apparent stagnation of the current; and even now, between the bridges of London and Westminster, were the water not impeded by the cumbersome piers and sterlings of the former, there are, in the opinion of persons of observation and judgment, some

* Since I wrote the above remarks on the expeditions under Plautus, I have read in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 356, p. 783, &c. a Treatise by Dr. John Tabor, of Lewes, from which I have made the following pertinent extract: "From the manner of his (Dio) delivering the story, the four battles (before Claudius came over) seem to have been fought South of the river Thames, and North of the *Sylva Anderida*, except the last; and that in the first campagne the conquests of Plautius could not have extended beyond Kent and Surry. For it is likely that the two first actions happened about the skirts of the *Sylva Anderida* eastward of the river *Medway*; and the third, which held two days, on the banks of that river; because from the river, where they were routed two days successively, the Britons retiring, assembled their strength again before their fourth overthrow, in that part of Kent which borders on the Thames, not far from its entrance into the sea, and having passed it were followed by Plautius his Germans, and on the other side put to flight, which was the fourth action mentioned by Dio."

† The ignorance of the Romans that the tides in the British seas were highest at the full moon is acknowledged by Cæsar: "Eadem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, quæ dies maritimos æstus maximos in oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. De Bello Gallico lib. IV.

‡ Pennant's London, p. 424.

shoals over which even a carriage might be drawn at low water *. Here therefore at least there must have been spots solid and firm (τε στεριφα τα τε ευπορα) that would allow of a safe passage to the Britons over the river, and they must have known from experience at what hours, on account of the recess of the tide, it was fordable. And might it not be from an ignorance of this change, that the Romans who followed them narrowly escaped being drowned? The imputing of the danger they ran to the unexpected influx of the tide cannot be thought an over-fanciful surmise, if it be considered, that on the next attempt which was made, and with success, to pass the river, the Germans were again employed, because they were adroit swimmers with arms in their hands, whilst different detachments crossed the river higher up on bridges. Dean Gale intimates that this bridge (pons) might have been at Kingston or Stanes, not attending to the word in Dio, which may be taken in the plural number, δια γεφυρας; and it may therefore be presumed, that floating bridges or rafts were used, though safe temporary bridges might be speedily constructed over a narrow stream not affected by the tide.

Tindal, in a note to his translation of Rapin's History of England †, has given it as his opinion, that by the overflowing of the river a lake was formed, which was the scene of this military manœuvre; and he cites a sentence in Herodian relative to Severus, in order to shew that bridges were laid over fenny grounds, to enable the Roman troops even to fight with security upon that swampy ground; but, according to Dio, it is evident, that it was not a lake, but the channel of the river, through which the Britons waded and the Germans swam, and over which, higher up, the Romans passed upon bridges. The strict meaning of the word λιμναζει is the point on which the question hinges. Now one sense of it is *restagno*, which some render to run-over, to overflow, from the prefix *re*, super; but the primary sense of *re* in composition is *retro*, back; and λιμναζω will signify to flow back. Of these two meanings, the former cannot here be thought more proper and discriminative, because there would be a tautology, πλημμυρω ‡ signifying to overflow. Apply the words to the tide (and I must repeat its being generally agreed that the historian alluded to the tide) and the perplexity ceases; for, you have distinctly an influx and a reflux; and though Dio might not have been aware how many miles up the Thames the tide was carried, he must have been so far ap-

* In October, 1114, there was such an extraordinary recess of the tide, that an innumerable multitude of men and children passed through the river Thames, between the bridge and the tower, the water not being up to their knees. Simeon Dunelm. X Script. p. 236.

† Fol. edit. I. p. 13.

‡ πλημμυρα maris æstuantis accessus, inundatio. Α πλημη æstus maris accedens.

πλημμυρω æstu inundo, restagno, redundo.

λιμναζω stagno, restagno.

Restagno (λιμναζω, πλημμυρω) *ire*. Aquam pigram et residem, sine non effluentem continere.

Steph. Thesaur.

Have not the two Greek words offered by way of illustration a rather opposite meaning? In rivers it is well known that the tide ebbs with less rapidity, and consequently for a longer continuance than it flows.

prized

prized of the nature of an æstuary, as to be sensible, that the water would ebb as well as flow. Mr. Professor Ward imagined the words to have a reference to the sea, not to the river *; and unquestionably the tide swells from the sea, and forces back to their spring-heads the rivers into which it enters, which, when it subsides, resume their natural course.

Cæsar, in his first expedition, was about twenty-three days in Britain; and, in his second, the time of his continuance did not exceed thirty-two days †. But Plautius must have remained some months in his station near the Thames whilst he was waiting for Claudius ‡. It has not escaped my attention that many have conjectured, and, as Mr. Haisted thinks, with great probability, that the place of Plautius's encampment was on Keston down, near Bromley in Kent, where there are still large remains of a Roman fortification §. But, as I conceive, Mr. Haisted's description of this camp does not strengthen the surmise, nor does it coincide with the relation of Dio Cassius. By Mr. Haisted the fortress is represented to have been the work of time and of many hands; but the army Plautius had under his command before the emperor came to him, was so weak as to render it necessary for him to repass the Thames in order to avoid the furious attacks of the enraged enemy. Besides, it is expressly averred that Claudius joined Plautius at the Thames, *προς τῷ Ταμίσῳ*; whereas Keston camp, measuring in a strait line, cannot be nearer to the river than seven or eight miles; and it must be at least thirteen from the bank of the Thames that is in the vicinity of St. George's fields ||, where the Romans certainly had a station, and the only station near the southern banks of the river that has been yet discovered. Upon a review of this station it will be found to have been advantageously situated, nor is it in any particular irreconcilable with Dio's detail of the movements of the army. The river itself under the direction of Roman engineers would be soon made a competent barrier on that side; and, on the other side, ditches might be speedily opened, and ramparts raised. Nor is it unlikely that one or more of these trenches might be hereafter used as a new channel for the river, in order to lower the stream, and to facilitate the passage of the troops through it. That such a scheme was practicable is clear from Canute's turning the course of the river, and by that means conveying his ships above

* Horsley, *Britannia Romana*, p. 23—25.

† Dr. Owen's Remarks, *Archæolog.* vol. II. p. 167.

‡ Dr. Tabor speaks of Claudius's coming in the *second year*, and that Plautius was quartered here in the *winter*; but, as I suspect, there are not any words in Dio, which thus precisely ascertain the time and the season, and he does not cite any other authority.

§ History of Kent, vol. I. Genl. Hist. XVII. and afterwards under Keston, p. 111, where he in a note refers to Dr. Tabor's Treatise.

|| Dr. Harris, with the view of obviating this difficulty, *supposes* that, on the approach of Claudius, Plautius might decamp from Keston, and resign that station to the emperor, while he himself might lie expecting his conjunction with him even on the very edge of the Thames. History of Kent, p. 395.

the bridge*. This change, however, could not have been effected without the risque of an inundation of the lands between St. George's fields and the Bank-side, had the æstuary been as violent as it now is; for, as it has been justly observed by Mr. Buckmaster, this tract of land is considerably below the level of modern tides†. But, before I pursue my enquiry after the state of the tides in former days, I am induced to observe, that, for some distance above and below the site of the bridge, there does not seem to be a spot, from which the Emperor Claudius could with less difficulty have commenced his movement against the Britons than by crossing the Thames from the Bank-side to the opposite shore. The detachment from the troops commanded by Plautius, which, as Dio relates, effected on bridges a passage higher up the river, sustained a considerable loss in the impervious fens and bogs, and to the East of the river Lea there were tracts of the like ground to a large extent that must have obstructed the progress of an army. But from the river Fleet to the extremity of Tower-hill there was always a natural rising of the earth, though in a long succession of years it has become more elevated, and on the North shore of the Thames the marshy ground must have been narrow. That the Romans had a station called Londinium on the South side of the Thames rests upon the authorities of Ptolemy and Ravennas. When the present metropolis assumed the name the missing books of the historical works of Tacitus might ascertain; but the discovery of them, however greatly to be wished for, is little to be expected.

Fitzstephen‡, who wrote his description of London in the reign of Henry II. explicitly notices the tide, and says that in a course of time the flux and reflux of the sea had weakened and destroyed the wall on the South side of the city. This wall, if any such there had been, must have been interrupted by the Walbrooke stream, and the line of the direction of it must have been unknown to Fitzstephen, because there were not in his time any remains, as, by mistake, Camden in *Britannia* intimated there were.

In the designed attack of Godwin upon King Edward's fleet and army in the year 1052, he sailed up the Thames as far as Southwark, where he waited for the flow of the tide; and then passing through the bridge, at which he met with no opposition, he ranged his ships and gallies against the South side of the river §.

Stow was of opinion, that when Peter Colechurch laid the foundation of Lon-

* A. D. 1016. Canutus autem interim cum tota classe circa rogationes Londoniam devehitur. Qui cum venissent in australi parte Tamenfis, magnam scrobem foderunt, et naves suas ad occidentalem plagam pontis traxerunt. Simeon. Dunelm. X Script. 173. Chron. Sax. 148. W. Malmsh. 40. H. Huntingdon, 207-8.

† History of Parish, p. 70.

‡ Similiterque ab austro Lundonia murata et turrata fuit; sed fluvius maximus piscosus, Thamefis, mari influo, refluoque, qui illac illabitur, mœnia illa tractu temporis abluit, labefactavit, dejecit. P. 2.

§ Interea cum sua classe Godwinus comes adversus cursum Tamenfis devectus, ad Suthweorce venit, et ibi tam diu expectavit, quod maris accessus veniret. Inde rebus omnibus dispositis et ordinatis, reumate adveniente festinanter anchoras sustulerunt, ac nullo in ponte obistente per australem fluminis crepidinem sursum navigaverunt. Sim. Dunelm. 186.

don-bridge, the course of the river was turned from Battersea to Rotherhithe; a conjecture not assented to by other historians, who were however inclined to think that Canute's canal might have been used on this occasion. Hawksmoor, after noticing this opinion, adds, "Many skilful persons (one of them the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren) have thought that the Thames was not turned; but that the flowing of the tides was then different, and that the water did not rise so high at the bridge; for the Thames might heretofore overflow the marshes near the sea, and have a greater spreading; which, being now restrained by the bank called the *Wall of the Thames* into narrower limits, and the water which comes from the sea into the mouth of the Thames during the flood not being received by the marshes, must come up into the country, and so swell the tide higher at London than it usually did *."

Upon this subject it may be farther remarked, that the narrowness and inequality of the arches, and the largeness and inequality of the piers, which are so great as to make this an ill-contrived bridge, would possibly have been avoided by the ingenious builders of it, had they foreseen the disadvantages and hazards that would have ensued from an increase of the æstuary. And supposing the opinion of Hawksmoor to be well-founded, that the sterlings were made afterwards, and constructed to prevent the undermining of the piers, it may be concluded that Peter Colechurch was not apprized of there having been such a rapidity of the water as to render this security needful.

By Fitzstephen the royal palace at Westminster is represented as shewing itself above the river †; but within memory the tide has at different times conveyed boats to the upper end of the great hall of this palace ‡. That so high a flood could never have happened previously to the erecting of it is a most likely surmise, because it was to be the room in which the king was to entertain his nobles on the great festivals and on other important occasions. Probable, very probable is it, that the Romans might imbank some of the land adjoining to the Thames, and that our Saxon ancestors would pursue the same plan, though the researches of the indefatigable Sir William Dugdale do not afford one direct proof of any such work; the presumption, however, is that those grounds would be first inned which were nearest to the metropolis, and on the same side of the river.

In the year 1325 (18 Edw. II.) on an inquisition under the King's commission taken in the hospital of St. Katherine, near the Tower, for viewing of the banks, ditches, &c. lying between the hospital and the town of Chadewell, and for repairing of the same, the jurors presented, that a certain person of ancient time, Lord of the manor of Stebenheth, whose name they knew not, did by his industry

* A short History of London-bridge, &c. by Nicholas Hawksmoor, Esq. 4to, 1736, p. 8.

† *Futur ab occidente palatium regium cminet super fluvium eundem, ædificium incomparabile, cum antemurarii et propugnais. Descriptio Londoniæ*, p. 3.

‡ The tide has been known to rise at this bridge twenty-two feet, much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants of Westminster; for at such times their cellars are laid under water. London, p. 90.

recover a certain marsh land there, containing one hundred acres of marsh land, which marsh was then damaged by the overflowing of the Thames*; and there are also commissions in the reign of Edward the First; but more in that of his son and successor, which were for the viewing and repairing of banks and ditches in Essex, and on the other side of the river in Bermondsey and below it, the words in these commissions implying the lands having been for some time inned.

Below Dartford, at Stone, 33 Henry III. (A.D. 1255) on a valuation of the manor, which then belonged, as it still does, to the see of Rochester, there were no more than fourteen acres of marsh land † appertaining to it. Bishop Haymo de Hethe seems to have recovered a larger quantity, it being recorded of him, that in 1333 he erected a new wall ‡, and there are now one hundred acres of marsh land which are of the demesnes of that manor.

The annals of Augustin's monastery report, that, 8 Edward I. A. 1219, the abbot and the convent of Lesnes enclosed a great part of their marsh at Plumsted, adjoining to Wolwich, and that within twelve years afterwards they inned the rest of it to their no small benefit §. It appears from the above-mentioned estimate of the lands of Stone manor, that the arable land was valued at three pence *per* acre, and the marsh land at six pence.

The first commission for Surrey which Dugdale met with in the public records was dated 23 Edward I. || (A. 1294); and as that notices the lands betwixt Lambeth and Grenewiche, it may not be deemed a strained inference, that very little, if any, of the marsh land in Lambeth was then inned. But in the 9th of Edward II. there was a commission which shall be more fully cited, because it is omitted in the History of the Parish, p. 70.

“ It empowered Richard de Benham and Edmund de Passele, to view and repair
“ the banks between London bridge and the manor called Fauke's-hall, as also a
“ certain bank in the land of the Bishop of Winchester in Southwark, which ha-
“ ving been anciently made for the safeguard thereof, was then ruinous, and broken;
“ and likewise certain ditches, whereby the fresh waters had formerly used to de-
“ scend into the Thames, which were then choaked up, and to distrain all such
“ persons for the repair of the walls and ditches, who in respect of any lands that
“ they held, or otherwise, were obliged thereto **.”

Notwithstanding Dugdale acknowledges his not having vouched any commission for the defence of the marshes about Southwark, of an earlier date than very near the close of the 13th century, he is inclined to believe that this good husbandry might be far more antient; by which supposition, if he meant that the King had formerly issued such commissions of sewers for this quarter, there is room for a dif-

* Dugdale on embanking, p. 69, and seq.

† Registrum Rossense, p. 63. Manerium de Stone. In eodem manerio sunt xiiii. acre prati in marisco, et estimaverunt singulas acras ad vi d.

‡ A. MCCCXXXIII. Episcopus profectus apud Stone ad ordinandum novam wallam contra Thamisin. Angl. Sacr. V. p. 372.

§ Lambard, Perambulation of Kent, p. 440.

|| Dugdale, p. 65.

** Ibid. p. 66.

ferent surmise. For is it not as likely that while there was a small quantity of land inned, and this not subject to inundations from the comparative feebleness of the tides, the ordinary rules and usages of the safeguard were sufficient; and that it was in consequence of the gradual progress of embanking, which occasioned a greater height of the water, and augmented its violence, that it was found requisite to apply for royal commissions, in order to introduce and enforce an observance of the laws and customs of Romney marsh, which are words that often occur in these precepts?

It may be justly presumed, that the old banks were only raised to withstand such tides as had been commonly experienced; and it is obvious, that when, from the cause repeatedly mentioned, the water was ordinarily swelled and became more rapid, and when, owing to extraordinary contingencies, from a concurrence of the season, of the state of the moon, and a boisterous North-wind, there was an accumulation of the tide, destructive consequences would ensue. This was in fact the case in the reign of Edward II. when, as has been shewn, embanking had so much prevailed as to have contracted the channel of the river: for, it is recorded in the inquisition held in St. Katharine's hospital, that on the eve of the circumcision, in the 17th year of that king's reign, there happened a mighty flood from the tempestuousness of the sea, which went over all the banks and ditches of Stebenheth marsh*.

Sir William Dugdale thus notices one of what he conceives to be evident circumstances, that some of the banks of the Thames are not of less antiquity than the time of the Romans in Britain: "Otherwise how could the antient borough of Suthwarke have been built, the ground whereon it stands being at first naturally flat and low, and within the power of the usual tides, and as the adjoining marshes still would be were they not defended by the like banks; though now, by reason of the vast buildings there, which do stand upon artificial grounds (it being in the nature of a suburb to that great and antient city of London), there being little notice taken that it hath been so raised†."

When Dugdale marked the supposed inattention to the raised earth in Southwark, he did not advert to the discovery he had himself made, and which he mentions in the next sentence, of the pieces of Roman pavement found in Southwark-park, at about two feet only beneath the then level of the ground, which is now but little, if any thing, below the level of the Borough-street. As to the elevation of artificial earth; there is, however, a striking difference between the opposite sides of the river. In digging a sewer, in 1780, a pavement was found at twelve feet depth from the surface‡; and after the fire of London§ the stratum of the Roman

* Dugdale, p. 70.

† Ibid. p. 65.

‡ Archæologia, vol. VIII. p. 116.

§ Leland, Itin. vol. VI. p. 120. Stowe in Survaie, as cited by Dugdale, p. 73, saith, that in the year MDXCV. he observed, that when the labourers had broken up the pavement against Chancery-lane end, towards St. Dunstan's church, and had digged four feet deep, they found another pavement of hard stone, more sufficient than the first, and therefore harder to be broken, under

man Watling-street was laid open at the depth of nineteen feet below the surface of the soil in Cheap-side, where the steeple of the church of St. Mary le Bow stands. And if the pavement wrought in various colours which Dugdale saw was so little under ground, it is an obvious remark, that, at the time of its being laid, there was not an apprehension of its being within the reach of the then known usual tides. Such an inference seems to be the more probable, if, as it has been with reason suggested, the current of the Thames was formerly farther from the Surrey shore than it is at present *. The direction of the street called Thames-street, and the greater distance of the strand from the river, countenances the opinion, that the considerable space between the wharfs and these streets must have been gained in a length of time. Add to this, that whilst the rivers Lea and Fleet (between which was the Watling stream that had some bridges over it) were navigable for ships of burden, the opposite grounds must have been less affected by the tides. It was the constructing of the wharfs, and raising of the ground on the North side of the river, that so much prejudiced the Surrey marshes, and obliged the proprietors of them to make the narrow wall and other mounds, which Mr. Pennant, from inadvertency, supposes to be very antient.

At the beginning of the 16th century, Lambeth Marsh could not on account of its wetness have been deemed useless; because Pedlar's acre, which is not far from Stangate, was let by the parish, in 1504, at two shillings and six-pence a year †; and in 1526 archbishop Warham paid to the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, for one yere's ferme of certain grounds lying in Lambeth marsh ‡.

Carlisle house, which is upon the site of the chapel of the college founded by archbishop Baldwin, is at the western extremity of the marsh, and very near Stangate. It is more easy to distinguish, in "Londinum Antiqua," which of the few buildings in this quarter was intended to denote Carlisle house, than it is in the map prefixed to "Additions to London," said to be of the date 1563; and on an examination of the corners of the two maps on which are delineated Lambeth marsh, palace, and church, it will be found that there is not such a similarity between the objects represented as might be expected, considering that the inscriptions with references engraved on both maps do not vary in more than one particular; which is, that the mention made in Vertue's plan of the Whitehall Banqueting-house of the *first building being of timber is omitted in the other plan*. There is, however, in another instance, a capital anachronism in this plan. I allude to the district near Southwark, where, in Vertue's plan, are exhibited the bull-baiting and bear-baiting circi; but in the plan published by Mr. Pennant the bull-baiting edifice is styled *Shakespeare's Theatre*, certainly by anticipation. For, as 1563 is given for the date of the map, it must have been so denominated a year before the birth of that illustrious dramatist.

under which were in the made ground piles of timber, driven very thick, and almost close together, the same being as black as cold, and many of them rotten.

* London, p. 8, 320.

† History of Parish, p. 37.

‡ Ibid. Append. p. 159.

EXTRACT' E REGISTRO, VOCAT' HAMONIS DE HETHE, EPISCOPI ROFFENSIS.

LITERÆ HAM' EP'I ROFFEN' *.

Reverendo in Christo patri, ac dño dño Waltero Dei gratia Cant. archiepo, totius Angliæ primati, frater Hamo ejusdem permissione Roffen. epūs, salutem cum reverentiā et obedientiā tanto patri debitis pariter et honore. Licet ob vestri reverentiam, pater reverendē, adversus rectorem eccl'ie de Lambeth, clericum vestrum familiarem pro subtractione pensionis annuæ quinque marcar' nobis ab eādē eccles' debitæ et epūs Roffen' per rectores dict' eccl'ie qui pro tempore fuerunt, a tempore quo non extat memoria, persolutæ, distulerimus in præsens judicialiter experiri, consultius æstimantes suæ deliberationis oracula æquanimiter pro tempore præstolari, quam jurgiorum amfractuosa dissidia aggredi præmature, quia tum ostensis eidem rectori per quosdam de nostris informationibus, quas preter alia, quibus per amplius

pro jure nostro sufficere putamus, nobis de pensione hujus hucusque satisfacere non curavit, quin imo recusavit palam et expresse; ne principaliter nostræ Roffen' eccl'ie, et ex consequenti vestræ Cant' jura, ad quorum tuitionem adstringimur depereat in hac parte, judiciale suffragium cogimur finaliter invocare. Cum igitur in prosecutione dict' juris nostri, pariter ac vestri, nedum possessionem nostram et Eccles' nostræ prædictæ, sede Roffen' plenā, de qua nusquam ambigimus, set et vestram, eadem sede vacante, probare intendamus vestram dominationem reverendam, devotione qua possumus imploramus, quatenus ad præfatam pensionem ultimæ vacationis tempore, et per quorum manus, ministror' vestror' percepistis. Quæ vobis sicut reliqui dicti epātus redditus annui debuit revera persolveri, nec non cætera, si quæ sunt, penes vos probationis adminicula, nobis per præsentium bajulum significare dignemini, ut in præmiss' per omnia sufficienter instructi, hiis, quæ nobis et vobis in eventum utilia videbimus, uti possumus tempore competenti scientes, quod prædicta vestræ clementiæ eo fiduci alias duximus explicanda, quo juris, maxime Cantuar' eccl'ie zelatorem fervidum vos esse cognovimus, et providum in omnibus protectorem. Ad hæc pater reverende, supplicamus ut in negotiis, quæ contra executores prædecessoris nostri coram cur' vestræ causarum auditoribus duximus intentanda, juxta dominationis vestræ gratam sponsonem, generosi favoris, nobis impertiri velitis, æquanimitem, et hæc, si placet, efficaciter dignemini dictis auditoribus præcipere, cum causam vestram quodammodo, sicut in casu præcedenti, nos liqueat agitare. In prosperitate felici et votiva conservet vos altissima per tempora diuturna. Dat' apud Trotesclive viiiº idus Februarii, A. D. M.CCC. vicesimo primo. Fol. 55. a.

Petitio venerabilis patris Hamonis Dei gratia Roffen' ep'i nobis exhibita continebat, quod licet venerabiles patres dñi ep'i Roffen' ecclesiæ fuissent temporibus suis, ipsaq; ecclesia ab antiquo in canonicā possessione juris percipiendi quandam annuam pen-

* In Addenda, p. 305, 6, and 7, there is an abstract of these original instruments.

sionem quinque marcarum ab ecclesiâ de Lamhethe Wynton' diocef' et ipsius rectore percepissent pacifice et quiete; ac dñs Wm̃us de Drax (Draper) nunc rector prædictæ eccl̃iæ de Lamheth venerabili patr' prædict' Hamoni Roff' ep̃o pro aliquibus annis quibus dictæ eccl̃iæ rector extitit pensionem solvisset eandem fuissetque ex parte ven' patris prædict' in possessione prædict' tunc canonice existentis, metuentis ex quibusdam causis probabilibus et verisimilibus conjecturis sibi posse circa præmissa grave generari præjudicium in futurum, ne quis in ipsius aut eccl̃iæ suæ præjudicium quicquam attemptaret seu faceret attemptari ad sedem apóstolicam et per tuitionem cur' Cant' palam et publice legitime provocatum. Præfatus tum dñs Wm̃us rector antedictus provocatione prædict' que ipsum verisimiliter non latebat, non obitante, post et contra eam pensionem eidem patri solvere, seu de eadem sibi, ut tenebatur, satisfacere non curavit, sed plus debito distulit congrue requisitus, dictumque patrem in possessione juris prædict' tunc canonice existentem circa jus et possessionem hujus molestavit, inquietavit et turbavit injuste in dicti patris præjudicium non modicum et gravamen. Unde ex parte ejusdem sentientis se ex hiis et eorum quolibet indebite prægravari propter præmissa, et eorum quodlibet ad dictas sedem et curiam extitit legitime appellatum. Quocirca vobis committimus et mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatenus prefatæ dño Wm̃o ac ceteris omnibus et singulis quibus jus exigit inhiberi auctoritate dictæ curiæ inhibeatis ne pendente in curia Cantuar' hujus tutorie appellationis negotio quicquam hac occasione in dictæ partis appellantis præjudicium attemptent; aut faciant aliquammodo attemptari; quo minus liberam habeat appellationis sue prosecutionem, prout justum fuerit, veriusque ceteris etiam, seu citari faciatis peremptorie prefatum Dñm Wm̃um quod compareat coram nobis, vel nostro commissar' in eccl̃iâ beate Marie de Aidemarie chirche Lond. proxime die juridico post festum S. Trinitatis in dict' tutorie appellationis negotio processur' factur' et receptur' quod justitia suad bat. De Die vero receptionis presentium, et quid feceritis in præmissis, &c. Reg. fol. 129. b.

Universis pateat per presentes, quod nos frater Hamo permissione divina Roffen' ep̃us in quibuscunque directe et tutorie appellationis causis ac negotiis ad curiam Cantuar' delatis seu deferendis, super quacunque spoliacione, subtractione, seu solutionis dilatione in debitâ cujusdam pensionis annue quinque marcarum nobis et ep̃is Roffen' ab ecclesia de Lamhethe Winton' diocef' et ejus rectoribus qui pro tempore fuerint debite, immo super quacunque molestacione, inquietacione seu turbacione in possessione nostra, vel quasi juris percipiendi pensionem predictam nobis illatâ seu inferendâ per nos, contra iragistrum Johannem de Colon rectorem eccl̃iæ de Lamheth prædict' in prefat' cur' Cant' motis seu movendis, quoties nos abesse vel etiam adesse contigerit, dilectis nobis in Christo magistris William de Aurnalstone et Stephanũ Northeye, clericos, et quemlibet eorum in solidum, ita quod non sit conditio melior occupantis, nostros constituimus procuratores per presentes, dantes et concedentes eisdem, et eorum cuilibet plenam potestatem, et mandatum speciale nomine nostro in quibuscunque causis et negotiis hujus, ac dependentibus et emergentibus ex eisdem in predicta curiâ agendi, defendendi, excipiendi, replicandi, litem contestandi, juramentum de calumniâ, et veritate dicendâ, et quodlibet aliud genus liciti juramenti in animam nostram prestandi, ponendi, positionibus respondendi, testes et instrumenta producendi et exhibendi, crimina et defectus objiciendi, et ob-

jectis

jectis respondendi, status nostri reformationem simpliciter, et ad cautelam in integrum restitutionem, dampnorum estimationem expensas, et interesse petendi et recipiendi, provocandi et appellandi, provocaciones et appellaciones notificandi et innovandi provocationem et appellationem, causas prosequendi, alium procuratorem loco sui, et eorum cujuslibet in premissis, et eorum quolibet substituendi, substitutum hujus revocandi, ac procuratoris officium reassumendi, quotiens et quum sibi et eorum cuilibet videbitur eandem, consentiendi insuper, ut omisso cujuslibet appellationis articulo in negotiis principalibus, que ex suggestionibus a curiâ Cant' pro nobis vel contra nos impetratis seu impetrandis de jure elici poterunt, vel debebunt in dicta curia procedatur, et in eisdem procedendi, ac omnia alia et singula faciendi et exercendi, in premissis, et ea contingentibus per verum et legitimum procuratorem fieri poterunt vel exerceri, etiam si mandatum exigant speciale. Pro eisdem vero procuratoribus nostris, et eorum quolibet, rem ratam haberi et judicatum solvi promittimus, et exponimus cautiones sub rerum nostrarum omnium hypotheca; non intendentes mandatum aliquod cuicunque procuratori nostro per nos prius factum seu concessum per presens mandatum revocare quovis modo. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus iis apponi. Dat' apud Totterclive vi^{to} idus Maii, anno Domini millim'o CCC. quadragesimo secundo. Reg. Hamo de Hethe, fol. 197, b. 198, a.

Pateat universis per presentes, quod nos frater Hamo permissione divinâ Roffen' ep'us recepimus a magro Johe de Colon', rectore ecclie de Lambeth, Wynton diocel' viginti marcas sterlingorum de arreragiis cujusdam annue pensionis quinque marcarum sterlingorum nobis et Roffen' ep'o' qui pro tempore fuerit perfolutar', viz. de termino festi S. Michaelis, A. D. M.CCC.XXXVIII, et termino Pasche proxime tunc sequent', quinque marcas. Et de termino S. Michaelis, A. D. M.CCC.XXXIX, et termino festi Pasche proxime tunc sequent', quinque marcas. Et de termino festi S. Michaelis quod erat A. D. M.CCC.XL, et de termino festi Pasche prox' tunc sequent', quinque marcas. Et de termino festi S. Michaelis quod erat A. D. M.CCC.XLI, et de termino festi Pasche proxime tunc sequent', quinque marcas; in quibus quidem viginti marcis idem rector per president' curie Cantuar' nuper nobis extitit condemnatus. De quibus etiam viginti marcis nobis debitis, ut premititur, nos Roffen' ep'us predictus prefatum rectorem quietum facimus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' apud Trottesclive, vii id. Octobris, anno Dñi M.CCC.XLII.

Pateat universis per presentes, quod nos frater Hamo permissione divinâ Roffen' ep'us recepimus a m'ro Johe Colon', rectore ecclie de Lambeth, Wynton diocel', triginta tres solidos et quatuor denar' sterlingor' in parte solutionis quinque marcarum annue pensionis nobis ab eccl'iâ de Lambeth prei'd' debite, viz. pro termino festi S. Michaelis ante datam presentium ultime preterit'. De quibus quidem triginta et tribus solidis et quatuor denariis nobis pro dicto termino perfolutis nos rectorem predictum quietum facimus per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. apud Trottesclive, v^o idus Octobris, A. D. M.CCC.XLII. Reg. fol. 199. a.

Pateat universis per presentes, quod nos frater Hamo permissione divinâ Roffen' ep'us recepimus a magro Johanne de Colonia, rectore eccl' de Lambeth, Wynton' diocel',

cef', per manus magri Edm. de Berham clerici ac procuratoris nostri spiritualis in hac parte, triginta solidos sterlingorum, de pensione annuâ quinque marcarum nobis ab ecclesiâ de Lamheth predict' debita, viz. de termino S. Michaelis ante datam presentium prox' preterito. Et allocamus predicto rectori tres solidos et quatuor denarios pro decimâ dicte pensionis per dictum rectorem ad festum S. Barnabe Apostoli ultimo pretentum pro nobis solurâ, viz. de secundo termino secundi anni decime triennalis dño nostro regi Anglie per prelatos et clerum Cant' provinc' apud London concessæ. De quibus quidem triginta tribus solidis et quatuor denariis annue pensionis predictæ termino S. Mich' predicto nobis solutis, et per rectorem predictum ut premittitur solutis, nos ipsum rectorem quietum reddimus per presentes. Dat. apud Trottesclive xi. kelend. Januarii, A. D. M.CCC.XLVI. Reg. ut supra, fol. 225. a. Item, in M.CCC.XLVII. Ibid. fol. 235. a.

IN DYER'S REPORTS, PAGE 129, IS THE UNDERWRITTEN ENTRY OF THE PROCESS ON A WRIT BROUGHT BY ROBERT (ALDRIGE) BISHOP OF CARLISLE, AGAINST ONE SMITH, FOR A WAST, COMMITTED ON THE PREMISES BELONGING TO THAT SEE IN LAMBETH MARSH *.

DE TERMINO HILLARII ANNO 2 & 3 Ph. & M.

Brief de wast fuit post y Robert Evesq' de Carliel, vers un Smith p. wast in Carliel Place in Lambeth Marsh; et le brief fuit, *ad exheriditationem ipsius episcopi*, et count q' il fuit seisie del place in fée, *in jure ecclesiæ et episcopatus sui predicti*; et fist le leas al defend, et sur niel wast fait, pled et trove per le plaintiff, fuit alledge in arrest de judgm' que le brief ferroit *ad exheriditationem ecclesiæ* solong' le regist' in Wast *per prebendarium*, sert *ad exheriditationem prebende*. Et fuit alledge q' le printed register, in *penultimo breve de vasto est ad exheriditationem ipsius episcopi beatæ Mariæ Lincoln*. Et ii registers escript font, &c. ad ecclesiæ, &c.

* See Addenda, p. 244.

A COURSE OF CATECHISING IN THE PARISH OF LAMBETH
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

ARCHBISHOP'S LIBERTY.

The children of	To be catechised on
The wall from Stangate to the Palace; Lamkin's-yard; London Road, with Red Lion-yard, Maid-lane, and Nevill's-yard, to the Pound.	St. Michael, September 29.
Horfe Ferry, and Horfe Ferry-lane; Church way to Lambeth Fields; Lambeth Fields, and London Road, from the Pound towards Newington—Lambeth Butts, in the Archbishop's Liberty.	St. Luke, October 18.
Back-lane, on both sides, to Lambeth Butts, with Brook's-yard, King's-Head-yard, Bell-yard, and Howard's-yard.	St. Simon and Jude, October 28.
Fore-street, on both sides, to the Dock-way, with George-yard, Harper's-alley, Black Boy-alley, Bear-yard, and Cocker's-alley.	All Saints, November 1.

PRINCE'S LIBERTY.

The children of	To be catechised on
Back-lane, on both sides, from Dock-way to Vaux Hall, with Frying-pan-alley and New-street.	St. Paul, January 25.
Fore-street, on both sides, from the dockway to the entrance into Three-Mariners-alley, with Charing-Crofs-yard and Burrell's-alley.	St. Matthias, February 24.
Three-Mariners-alley, and the Fore street; thence on both sides to Vaux Hall, with Bull-yard and Sanfum-yard,	Annuntiation or Lady Day, March 25.
Kennington-lane, and that part of Lambeth Butts which is in the Prince's Liberty,	St. Mark, April 25.

THE MARSH.

The children of	To be catechised on
The long street, on both sides, to Stangate-lane, and the rest of the Marsh, going up from the watch-house to Lambeth,	St. Philip and Jacob, May 1.
From the watch-house, on both sides, to Stangate-lane, and the rest of the Marsh going up from the watch-house to Stangate,	St. Barnabas, June 11.

WALL.

The children of	To be catechised on
Broad Wall and Narrow Wall, from the Old Barge-House to Cuper's Bridge,	St. John Baptist, June 24.
From Cuper's Bridge to the entrance into College-street, with the houses in the meadows,	St. Peter, June 29.
College-street, and the wall thence to Stangate,	St. James, July 25.

VAUX HALL.

The children of	To be catechised on
Vaux Hall, South Lambeth, and Stockwell,	St. Bartholomew, August 24.

LAMBETH DEAN.

The children of	To be catechised at
Camberwell ; Cold Harbour ; Bristow Causeway, and the rest of Lambeth Dean.	St. Matthew, September 21.

Note. When any of the foregoing holydays fall on a Sunday, the children who were to have been catechised on that holyday are to come to be catechised on the Wednesday following at morning prayer.

Mem. There is a reference to the above course of catechising in the short memoir of Bishop Gibson, as rector of Lambeth, in Addenda, p. 347.

NAMES

NAMES OF PERSONS OF RANK, WHO APPEAR BY THE CHURCH-
WARDENS BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS, AND BY THE REGISTERS, TO
HAVE BEEN INHABITANTS OF LAMBETH, OR TO HAVE HAD
CONNECTIONS WITH THE PARISH.

Howard, duke of Norfolk. A family frequently noticed in the preceding pages. Monumental inscriptions on several of them who were buried in Howard's-chapel are inserted in History of the Parish. Appendix, p. 49 and seq.

The first epitaph is in memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham, and second wife of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who was created earl of Surrey in the life-time of his father. According to Rapin, (Hist. of England, vol. I. p. 487.) she had been parted from the duke above four years before his commitment to the Tower; and it is observable, that her brother, Henry lord Stafford, who wrote the inscription, does not in direct terms notice his conjugal virtues; but says in general terms,

And to al thy frendes most sure and fast,
When fortune had founded the froward blast.

The year of her death is omitted in the epitaph; but it is entered in the register that she was buried December 8, 1558; and it is believed that she might be the last of the family interred in this church.

A. 1505. Lady Lyle, a benefactor; Sir William Wolloughby, a benefactor.

A. 1515. Lord Broyke, a benefactor; Sir John Leighe, of Stockwell, often mentioned in the History and Addenda.

A. 1522. Lady Wylliams gave, for making the pulpyt, iiid.

A. 1523. Received of my lady Wylliams for the herse for the buryal, and the months mynd of her husband, and for waste of torches, iiis. iiid.

A. 1552. Lady Bridgewater, contribution to the poor for a year, 6s. 8d. She was fourth daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, by Agnes, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney. She married first to Sir Rheshe Ap Thomas, and afterwards to Henry Daubeney earl of Bridgewater. She was buried in Lambeth church, May 11, 1554.

A. 1584. Lord Browghe, benefactor. "A. 1585, December 21, paid for ringing when the queen came to lord Borowes, and on the morrow when she went to Grenewich. Another visit of her Majesty to him is recorded in 1596. He distinguished himself as a military man, and was much employed in Flanders." Environs of London, p. 313.

A. 1609. Paid for covering the grave of Sir Henry Asheley, 8d.

A. 1610. Sir Thomas Parrie, a benefactor.

A. 1615.

A. 1615. Sir Noel Caron, a benefactor; Sir William Hunt, knt. benefactor; Sir George Paul, knt. benefactor.

A. 1614. Sir George Chute, Mr. Francis Gofton, surveyors.

A. 1618. Sir Robert Hatton, knt. Sir Gilford Slingsbie, knt. the lord Ridgeway, Sir William Foster, knt. ladie Hunt, contributors towards seats in the church.

A. 1621. Sir George Moore, for the poor, 11.

A. 1623. Sir Francis Gofton, Stockwell; Sir Edmund Bowyer, Lambeth Deane; Lady Hunt, Lambeth Deane; contributors towards building the church-yard wall.

A. 1616, Februarie the 3d, baptized Percie, soone of Sir Gilford Slingsbie, knt. Februarie 16, baptized Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Ridgeway, knt.

March 26, baptized Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Hatton, knt.

1618, April 2, baptized Christopher, soone of Sir Robert Hatton, knt.

1619, Maye 6, baptized Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Hatton, knt.

August 25, baptized Francis, soone of Sir Francis Howard, knt.

1620, May 1, baptized George, the son of Sir Gilford Slingsbie, knt.

1621, October 11, baptized Edward, sonne of Sir Robert Hatton, knt.

1621, November 16, baptized Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Burket, knt.

These transcripts were procured by the civility of Mr. Battell, with the view of discovering to whose child archbishop Abbot and the duke of Buckingham were sponors in person, at Lambeth Church, October 19, 1619, when, as related in the memoir of Dr. Featley, he preached upon the occasion. As the son of Sir Francis Howard was baptized in that year, Mr. Battell added a mark of reference to that extract, but I rather incline to the son of Sir Gilford Slingsbie, because, as George was the Christian name of both godfathers, the presumption is, that the boy for whom two such eminent men answered at the font would be so denominated. An omission or mistake there certainly was in minuting this extraordinary incident; but as the sermon, in which the year and day are specified, was published by the preacher, I am less disposed to impute the error to him, than to his curate, who had then the charge of the register, and the more so from its having been shewn, that at different times, for two years together, entries were not regularly made.

Sir Gilford Slingsbie was comptroller of the navy in the reign of James the First.

	l.	s.	d.
A. 1625. Sir John Bowchier. Received for the ground, herse-cloth, and great bell, at his burial, - - - - -	0	15	4
A. 1630. Sir John Townshend. Received for the burial, though buried at Clapham, - - - - -	0	5	0
A. 1634. Ladie Gofton. Received for the burial, - - - - -	1	10	8
A. 1635, April 9. Sir George Paule, knt. Received for his burial, - - - - -	0	15	4
A. 1637. The lady Paule assessed in the Bishop's Liberty, - - - - -	0	6	0
Sir Richard Weston, assessed in the Prince's Liberty, - - - - -	0	9	6
The lady Roper, assessed in Lambeth Deane, - - - - -	0	6	8
Sir Edward Peyton, a benefactor; the lady Salisbury, a benefactor.			
The Lady Mackward, buried in London, received, - - - - -	0	5	4

A. 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654. Sir Edward Deering, knt. and baronet. The baptisms of four of his sons are registered in these years, and in the register under the years 1647, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1653, 1655 and 1655, are entries of the baptisms of seven children of Heneage Finch, afterwards knight and baronet, earl of Nottingham and lord chancellor.

A. 1694. Ralph, son of Villiers Bathurst, judge advocate of the navy in the reigns of king Charles the Second, king William and queen Mary was buried at Lambeth, April 18, 1694.

A. 1653, November 7. Mark Perkins and Margaret Payne, married by Thomas Cooper, justice of the peace.

February 6. William Hinde and Anne Baylis, widow, of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, married by Thomas Lee, Esq.

A. 1654, March 28. Samuel Lawrence and Jane Ray, married by Samuel Heyland, Esq.

April 6. James Tuckie and Joanne Harper, married by Robert Warcop, Esq.

July 4. John Snowe of Stockwell, gent. and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, by Francis Allein, Esq.

December 29. Right hon. Robert Bulkeley and Mrs. Sarah Hawey, married by Samuel Barnard, D.D.

February 26. James Thomson, minister of Elstree, in Herts, and Anne Aley of Lambeth, married by Francis Allein *, Esq.

Among the names of the gentry of the county of Surrey, returned by Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, and a cardinal, Sir Robert del Ponynys, and John Fereby, one of the representatives for this county in parliament, appointed commissioners to tender the oaths of allegiance, are,

William Norman, of Lambehithe, gent.

Peter Swift, of Lambeth, gent.

Robert Charingworth, of Lambhith.

Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, Introduction, p. xlvi. xlvii.

A. 1469. John Leigh, Esq. sheriff of Surrey and Suffex. Ibid. p. xxxv.

A. 1486. John Leigh, Esq. sheriff of Surrey and Suffex. Ibid. p. xxxvi.

A. 1492. Sir John Leigh, Knt. sheriff of Surrey and Suffex. Ibid.

* Mr. Alderman Allen, who was Sheriff of London in 1654, and Lord Mayor of that city in 1659, was of Lambeth Parish.

PERSONS OF LAMBETH WHO HAVE BEEN HIGH SHERIFFS OF
SURREY IN THIS CENTURY.

A. 1706. William Hammond, Esq. Hist. of Parish, App. p. 61.

The sermon at the assizes at Croyden, March 7, 1705-6, was preached by Dr. Edmund Gibson, then rector of Lambeth, and published at the request of the judges, (Lord Chief Justice Holt, and Mr. Justice Tracey), high sheriff, grand jury, and other gentlemen. Text, Acts, xxiii. v. 5. Against speaking Evil of Princes, and those in authority under them.

Dr. Gibson published likewise, at the request of the high sheriff, grand jury, and other gentlemen, the sermon he preached at the summer assizes, Sept. 5, 1706. Text, Hof. vii. v. 9. 4to. and 8vo. 1706. Of the Growth and Mischiefs of Popery. Hist. of Palace, p. 69. Both sermons republished in Four Sermons on several Subjects, 8vo. 1729, pp. 1, 33.

A. 1715. James Plume, Esq. of Vaux Hall. Aubrey's Introduction. p. xliii.

Dr. Gibson, at the request of the high sheriff, grand jury, and other gentlemen, published the sermon he preached at the assizes at Kingston, March 10, 1714-15, 4to. 1706, text, Jeremiah vii. 4. Religion the best Security to Church and State, republished in 4 sermons above-mentioned.

A. 1722. Peter Theobald, Esq.

Dr. Richard Ibbertson, rector, at the request of the high sheriff, and gentlemen of the grand jury, published the sermon preached at the assizes at Croyden, March 15, 1721-2, 1722. Text, Romans xiii. 4. The Duty of Obedience to Governors.

A. 1743. Isaac Eeles, Esq.

Mr. William Allen, curate of the parish, published at the request of the high sheriff the sermon preached at the assizes at Kingston, March 25, 1743. Text, Exod. xx. 16. 8vo. 1743.

A. 1751. John Smith, Esq.

A. 1757. Joseph Mawbey, Esq. of Kennington, now Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. of Botleys, in the parish of Chertsey.

See General History of Elections for Knights of the Shire for Surrey in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVIII. p. 975, 1052. And in vol. LXI. LXII. there is a biographical account of Thomas Cooke, the poet, communicated by the baronet.

A. 1759. Daniel Ponton, Esq.

A. 1774. Thomas James, Esq.



MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES,

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.)

N° VI.

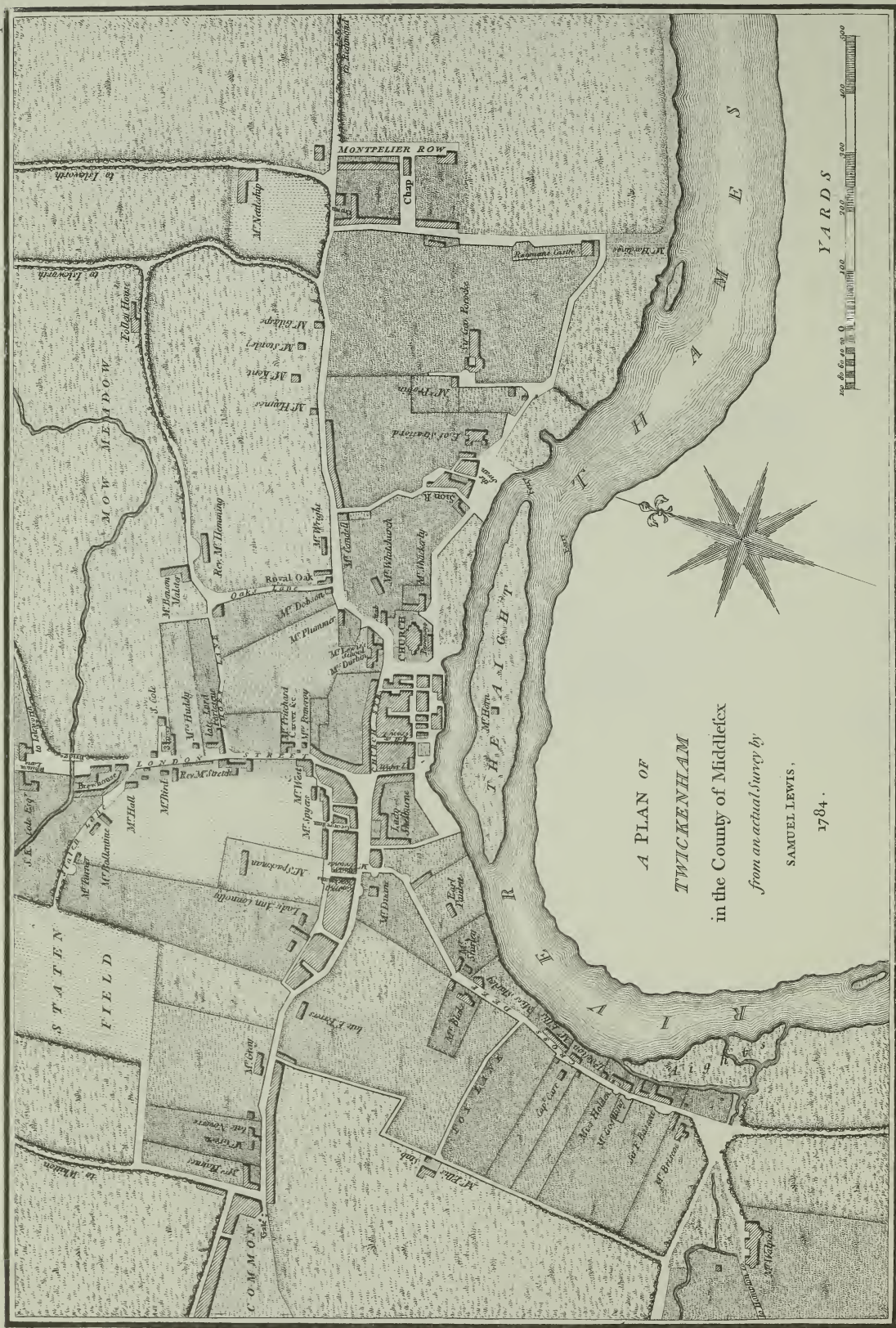
CONTAINING

Mr. IRONSIDE's HISTORY of TWICKENHAM.

[Price Ten Shillings and Six-Pence.]

This Number contains EIGHT PLATES.

I.	Plan of Twickenham; <i>to face the Title.</i>	
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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
T W I C K E N H A M:

BEING THE FIRST PART OF
PAROCHIAL COLLECTIONS
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX;

BEGUN IN 1780.

By EDWARD IRONSIDE, Esq.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS.

1797.

T W I C K E N H A M

IS a handsome populous village, pleasantly situated on the river Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth (or, as it is commonly pronounced, Thistleworth), to the Eastward of the former, between two brooks that here fall into that river, and in the county of Middlesex.

It lies at the distance of about ten miles from Hyde Park corner, Westward, and nearly in the same latitude with Greenwich. Its distance from Teddington is rather more than a mile, much the same from Isleworth, and about three miles from the market towns of Hounslow and Brentford.

It is bounded to the Eastward by Isleworth, to the Westward by Teddington and Hanworth, to the Northward by Hounslow and part of Isleworth, and to the Southward by Richmond and Petersham; is in length three miles two furlongs, one mile and a half broad, and in compass nine miles six furlongs; and contains (according to a survey taken of the hundred of Isleworth, in the year 1635, by order of Algernon earl of Northumberland,) about 1850 acres of land, in arable, pasture, wood, and common.

The parish is in the hundred of Isleworth, subject to the archdeacon of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London. A plan of it is given in plate I.

The number of houses are computed at about 350, or upwards; and of its inhabitants, as near as I can calculate, about two thousand.

It is rated to the land-tax at 4 shillings in the pound, and in the year 1781 produced the sum of £.597. 13s. 4d.; and, by a rate at 2s. 6d. raised for the relief of the poor, the sum of £.712. 2s. 11d.

As to the derivation of the name of Twickenham, it is very uncertain. From the termination of it, *bam*, which in the Saxon language signifies a village, one would be inclined to think it was such in the Saxon times; as likewise its neighbour *Thistleworth*, or, as formerly written, *Giesleworth*; for *worth*, *wearth*, or *werd*, according to Verstegan (p. 233.), in that language, signifies “a place situated between two rivers, or the nook of land where two waters passing by the two sides thereof do enter the one into the other. It is sometimes taken for an isle, or peninsula, not in the sea, but in fresh water;” a description exactly agreeing with the situation of Thistleworth at this very day.

As to the other parts of the word, they may be compounded of the Saxon *Twy* and *Ken*: the first of these signifies two or double, and is used in composition in the names of other places, as in Twyford in Leicestershire and Northumberland; that is, two fords. Thus Tiverton in Devonshire is by some thought to be a corruption of *Twy-ford-ton*, i. e. a town at two fords; and *Fredsbam* is *Fordsbam*, a town at a ford, as it was before the bridge was built there over the Weaver, it being the road from Chester to Warrington. Twyford, in Berkshire, is a familiar
instance

instance nearer home. The word *ken* signifies to look; so that *Twy-ken-ham* may signify a village with two views, as it hath a view of Kingston * one way, and Isleworth †, as also Richmond ‡ (formerly called Sheen), the other way. If this derivation

* Kingston was the seat of the Saxon kings of Suffex, and where five Saxon kings were crowned.

Athelstan, - - - -	anno 924	Edward the younger, -	anno 975
Edrid, - - - -	- 946	Ethelred II. - - - -	- 979
Edwi, - - - -	- 955		

† Isleworth (or Thistleworth). At this place was formerly a palace belonging to Richard Plantagenet, earl of Poitou; and Cornwall, king of the Romans and Albain, brother to king Henry the Third. It was burnt by the Londoners in an insurrection ag Henry III. 1264. Holinshed's Chron. vol. II. p. 266.

That learned antiquarian, the Bishop of Carlisle, President of the Society of Antiquaries, 1765, took some pains to discover the site of this palace, but found not the least tradition remaining of there having been such a house here; but he supposes it was the same where, in the time of Henry the IVth stood a royal mansion, on the spot where Sion House now stands; for, in an antient Tower record shewn him by the late Mr. Holmes, intituled, "Palatia Regis, t. Henry IV," after Kenington, Odiham, and several others, occurs Isleworde.

‡ Richmond, or Sheen, was a royal mansion as early as king Edward the Ist, who began to reign 1272. The first mention of Sheen is in this king's reign; for at his manor of Sheen upon Thames he received the commissioners sent by Lanercost priory in Cumberland for the purpose of establishing a new civil government in Scotland, in consequence of an act passed in the foregoing parliament. Tyrril's History of England, vol. I. p. 162.

This palace was accidentally destroyed by fire, December 21, 1498. Another was erected afterwards upon the site of the former by king Henry the VIIth; but this is now likewise destroyed.

On examining a curious survey on vellum of the hundred of Isleworth, at the Duke of Northumberland's, at Sion House, among other curious historical anecdotes, Richmond palace is there stiled the residence of Charles Prince of Wales. This survey was made in the year 1635 *.

* Bishop Lytelton remarks on this survey, that it contains almost as many errors as words. The monastery here was founded by king Edward II. for 24 Carmelite friars; nor was there ever a palace or royal mansion here, but, at half a mile distance, in that part of Sheen manor long afterwards called Richmond. This palace was not erected by Edward III. but more probably by Henry III.

tion of *Twykenham* should be admitted, then it probably became a village between A. D. 1272 and 1498. Another derivation of the word *Twykenham* may be, that it means the same as *Twygenham*. The word *Twig*, in Saxon, signifies the same as the Latin *Ramus*, *Virgultum*; from *Twig* comes the plural *Twygen*; and, as the word *Twig* is a general name, it is applicable to any species of boughs, branches, sets, &c. whatever. As, therefore, there are still remaining many willows at present, and as old people say they remember many more growing by the river side, and as many must have been cut up before their time, we may say *Twiekenham*, *Twygenham*, signifies a village among willows.

And, in confirmation of this conjecture, it may be observed, that Bampton in Oxfordshire is so called, as if it was *Beamtown*, having been built among trees; and it is by the common people still sometimes called Bampton in the Bush. And Camden (vol. I. p. 687.), speaking of Hereford, says, that, before that name was known, it was called by the Britains *Trefawith*, from the beech trees growing about it.

If neither of the foregoing derivations please, we may suppose the place to have been originally called *Wickenham*, or *Gwickenham*. In Buckinghamshire there is a considerable market town called Wickham, or rather Wicomb, which Skinner derives from the Anglo Saxon *Wic*. And in Camden's *Britannia* (p. 174.) we are told, that *Wick*, or *Wich*, comes from the Saxon *Vic*, which, according to the different nature and condition of the place, hath a threefold signification, implying

There is likewise this note on West Sheen.

“West Sheen is said to have been built by Edward the III^d, and ordayned for a monastery; afterwards a royal palace, now burnt down, and used only as a stable for the King's great horses, and lodgings for some persons that have the care of them.”

either

either a village, or a bay made by the winding of a river, or a castle. *Wic*, then, or in the plural *Wichen*, will be several of such bays or windings. For, though in English words the modern plural ends in *s*, as *house*, *castle*; plural *houses*, *castles*, yet in Oxfordshire the common people in many cases still retain the Saxon termination *n*, as *house*, plural *housen*; and so in Cheshire they say *shoen* for *shoes*, the plural of *shoe*.

The *W* seems from several instances to have been pronounced formerly with a strong aspiration; and it is to express that aspiration, perhaps, that we sometimes find *G* prefixed to words. What we now pronounce *If*, is, in the Saxon *Gif*, and *Guy*, *Wy*, *Wido*; and all of them names of the same person; for, in a fine piece of tapestry preserved in the church of Bayeux, in Normandy representing the history of Harold's embassy from Edward the Confessor to duke William, afterwards called William the Conqueror, among other figures is that of Guy earl of Ponthieu, over whose head is this legend, "hic Harrold mare navigavit, et velis vento plenis venit in terram Widonis comitis." So likewise the Latin name of William is written *Wilhelmus*, *Wilbelmus*, *Guillelmus*.

Wichenham then, or with the prosthetic *G*, *Guichenham*, will signify a village built at the windings of a river; and *Guichenham* may easily be conceived to have been softened in the pronunciation and spelling into *Twickenham*, as *Thistleworth* was formerly written, according to Camden (p. 368), *Gistleworth*, where we see *G* corrupted into *Tb*. It is certain this derivation agrees exactly with the situation of *Twickenham*, the river *Thames* there making very remarkable turnings.

Camden takes no notice of *Twickenham*, for he passes on: from *Hampton Court* to *Thistleworth*. The reason may be, that

that in his time it was an inconsiderable place, though in former days it was probably of more consideration.

Mr. Norden says that "Twickenham, or Twicknam, is so called, either because the Thames near this place seems to be divided into two rivers by reason of the islands there, or else from the two brooks which near the town enter into the Thames; for Twicknam is the same as Twynam, "quasi inter binos amnes situm," a place situate on two rivers."

This passage from Norden is quoted by Newcourt in his *Repertorium**, and by the compiler of the "*Magna Britannia et Hibernia, antiqua et nova* †."

From the derivation of the word before given it may be concluded that Twickenham was a village in the Saxon times, though not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and perhaps first in the inquisition taken after the death of the earl of Cornwall in 1307, as an hamlet appending to the manor of Isleworth. Offa, king of Mercia, between the years 758 and 794, gave to Athelard archbishop of Canterbury 30 tributaries of land on the North side of the river Thames at a place called *Twittanham*, to provide vestments for the priests officiating in the church of St. Saviour at Canterbury ‡. Wacherdus a priest, by will dated A.D. 830, gave to the church of Canterbury 8 hides of land in the manor of *Twitbam* in Middlesex, which had been granted him by Ceolnoth, dean of Canterbury §. In 941 king Edmund and his brother Eldred, and Edmund son of Edmund, restored to the monks of Christ Church Canterbury among other lands which they had taken from them unjustly the manor of *Twittanham* ||. King Eldred, by charter 948, gave it to these monks. It was annexed to the honour of Hamp-

* I. 757. † vol. III. p. 12.

‡ Cartulary of Christ's Church Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library. § Ibid.

|| Ibid.

ton Court by Henry VIII. 1539, and afterwards granted to the earl of Hertford, who in 1539 surrendered it to the king. Charles I. settled it, with other estates, on his queen Henrietta Maria. At the sale of the crown lands, 1650, it was purchased by John Hemstedt, merchant, in behalf of himself and the other creditors of state. After the Restoration the queen mother resumed it; and in 1670 it was settled for life on Catharine, consort of Charles II. The king, 1675, granted a lease of it for 41 years from her death, on the expiration of such leases as she might have granted, till being forfeited by the attainder of Lord Bolingbrook, 1715, the lease was sold by trustees appointed for that purpose. The present lessees of the whole are Robert Gapper and John Sainebury, esqrs. under a lease for 31 years from 1775. The manor house stands opposite to the church. It was leased to different persons, and sold with the park, 1650, to John Walker. Mrs. Jane Davies, lessee, 1671, lent it to queen Anne, then princess of Denmark, for the benefit of the duke of Gloucester's health. She made over her reversionary interest to James Johnstone, esq. * who entertained queen Caroline in it. After his death it was purchased by George Morton Pitt, esq. whose daughter married admiral Sir George Pococke, who died here 1792 and whose son, George Pococke, esq. now holds it under a lease of 50 years from 1765.

Twickenham was probably but a small place before the church and a religious house were built there. At what time this was done I have not yet learnt; for the old church fell, or was obliged to be pulled down, about the year 1714;

* Secretary of state for Scotland 1690, lord register 1704. He died May 1, 1737, above 90 years of age, and was buried here. (Par. Reg.) The lady Catharine Johnstone was buried May 4, 1762. (Ib.)

so that what dates, or other marks of its antiquity, might there have been met with, are now entirely lost *.

That there was a religious house here appears from three large crosses, of the forms shewn in plate II. fig. 1, 2, 3; still remaining in the garden-wall belonging to the vicarage house, near the corner of it; for such marks are still in Catholic countries the characteristics of such sort of buildings. And the vicarage house itself has several marks still visible about it, to shew that it was once a part of the residence of the monks.

The parish of Twickenham is in the manor of Sion, of which the duke of Northumberland is lord. There is likewise a capital messuage and estate called Yorke's farm, of which Lieut. Col. James Webber is proprietor, and which extends towards Whitton and Hounslow. It belongs to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of York.

The church was of old appropriated to the abbey of St. Valery † in Picardy, and a vicarage was ordained and endowed, of which that abbot and convent were patrons. This church, by the name of *Tichebam*, was (*inter alia*) confirmed to the said abbey by king Henry III. in the 54th year of his reign ‡; but, after the seizing of the priory of Takeley, in Essex, with others in England, as a cell to the said abbey of St. Valery, with its appurtenances, by king Edward III. and then by king Richard II. by reason of their wars with France, and the utter suppression of those priories alien afterwards by king Henry V. the said two former kings presented to it till William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, having

* The cell here was built perhaps in the reign of king Henry I.; for, the number of monasteries built in his reign was so great, says Baker in his Chronicle, that almost all the labourers in the country became bricklayers and carpenters.

† St. Valery, or Walerick, is a town not far from Dieppe in Normandy. William the Conqueror set sail from thence to invade England, A.D. 1066.

‡ Dugdale's Monast. Ang. vol. II. p. 1003.

Fig. 1. p. 8.



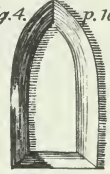
Fig. 2. p. 8.



Fig. 3. p. 8.



Fig. 4. p. 10.



5. p. 30.



6. p. 30.



7. p. 30.



8. p. 32.



9. p. 32.



10. p. 33.



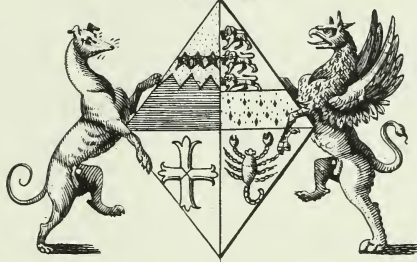
11. p. 34.



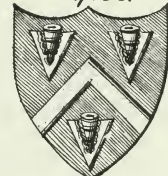
12. p. 35.



14. p. 37.



15. p. 38.



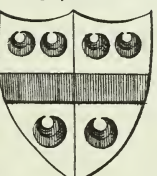
16. p. 39.



17. p. 39.



19. p. 43.



18. p. 41.



20. p. 45.



21. p. 45.



22. p. 45.



23. p. 70.



24. p. 55.



founded his college near that city, procured of king Richard II. the rectory and parish church, and the advowson of the vicarage, to be made part of the endowment and possessions of the said college, whereby the wardens, fellows, and scholars thereof, became proprietaries of the said rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, till the general suppression by Henry VIII. about which time the rectory and advowson of the vicarage came to the crown by exchange with the said college for the manor of Harmondsworth; after which Edward VI. in the first year of his reign gave this parsonage, with Hampton, Heston, and others, to the dean and canons of his free chapel in the castle of Windsor, in recompence of certain lands they had already released and assigned to king Henry VIII. by means whereof they became patrons of this vicarage, and have continued so ever since *.

Mr. Newcourt, speaking of Sion House †, says it was a nunnery founded by king Henry V. 1394, upon a piece of ground in the demesnes of the Crown, (whence as some say he had a little before expelled the monks aliens) in the manor of Isleworth, in the parish of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex ‡.

* Newcourt's Repertorium, I. p. 757. *Magna Britannia, ubi supra.*

† Ib. I. 752.

‡ "De dominico nostro manerii nostri de Isleworth infra parochiam de Twickenham in com. Middlesexæ." *Mon. Angl.* II. 360.

In the parish chest is a deed of the abbess and convent of Sion dated 22 Henry VIII. by which is remitted a tribute of £.20. *per annum* formerly paid by the tenants of Isleworth manor, in the parishes of Isleworth, Heston, and Twickenham. The initial letter is richly illuminated. *Lysons, Environs of London*, III. 601.

The CHURCH

Is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

The tower is built of stone, embattled at top, and very antient. It is sixty feet in height. The entrance into the old church was at the West end, and where the vestry now is, there being the remains of a Gothic arch or door-way, but that is now filled up. In the belfry is a large Gothic window of stone work, which looked into the church, but that is likewise closed up. The body of this church was rebuilt by subscription of the inhabitants about 66 years ago, John James being the architect. It is a handsome brick building of the Tuscan order. The inside consists of a nave six feet wide, and two aisles each four feet wide.

Its dimensions are, from East to West, 88 feet.
from North to South, 44 feet.

And in height, about - - - 40 feet.

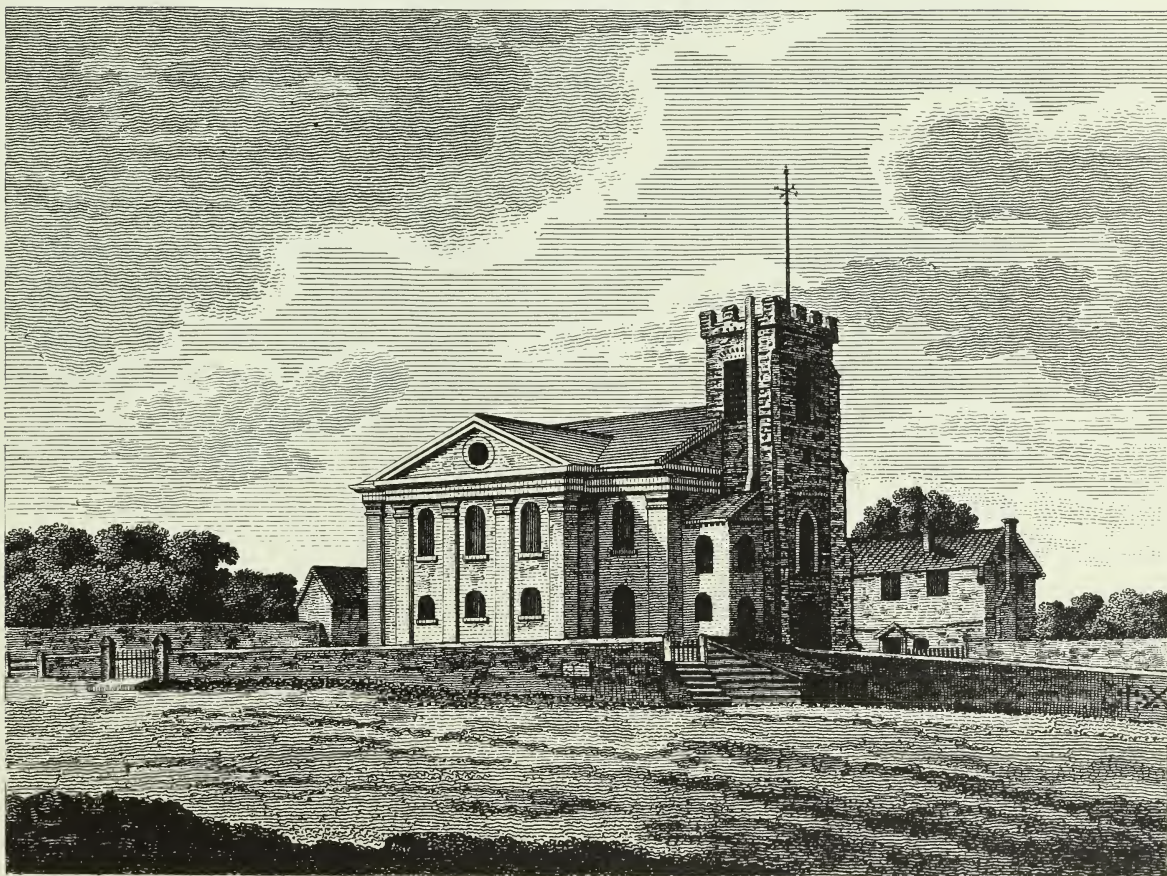
There is a gallery over each aisle, and two at the West end, one over the other, of oak, handsomely ornamented, as is likewise the altar. Over the nave are three large brass branches.

There are no painted figures, arms, or inscriptions, in any of the windows, nor any painting or carving in or about the church; no parochial library in the church or parsonage; nor can I find that there have been any extraordinary interments in it.

In the vestry room, which is under the belfry of the old tower still remaining, may be seen a narrow pointed arch of the form shewn in plate II. fig. 4; but the pointed arch, according to Dr. Ducarel, in his *Tour through Normandy*, (p. 102), was not introduced till near the end of the 12th century. If so, this church and cell could not have been built earlier than

A. D.

West View of Twickenham Church.



N.E. View of Twickenham Church.

A.D. 1200, or between that and the year 1453; probably when our affairs in Normandy were in the most flourishing condition.

In the tower is at present a peal of eight bells, but by the frames it seems as if originally there were but five. There is only one bell to which the rest have been cast. On it is this inscription :

Multis Annis refonct Campana Johannis.

After the last words follow the figures C.XII. but what they signify is hard to say.

As by the frames there seems to have been originally, as was said, five bells, I am apt to suspect they were dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Four Evangelists. Of these, there remains only John; the rest were probably broken or sold at the Reformation. And the family of Corfini, in Italy, I have somewhere read, raised themselves by purchasing bells at the demolishing of religious houses in England.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, bart. and Thomas Vernon, esq. churchwardens of this parish in the year 1713, made application to Charles Duke of Somerset for the enlargement of the church-yard, who thereupon was pleased to grant 1585 superficial feet of ground for that purpose. A farther addition of 389 feet was granted, in the year 1754, by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland; but, from the great increase of burials of late years, the church-yard is become so full as not to admit of any more interments with decency, and as no more ground was to be procured for its enlargement, the parish thought

proper to purchase a piece of ground at the expence of £.300, for a separate church-yard, with a building on it, now converted into a small chapel, for the purpose of resting the corpse, and reading the funeral service. Both were consecrated the 7th day of December, 1782 (William Heckford, esq. churchwarden) by the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, officiating for the Bishop of London.

The living * is a vicarage, and valued in the king's books at £.11. its reputed value is near £.300. *per annum*, out of which the vicar pays his curate £ 40. *per annum*. The great tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor. Their reputed value is about £.300. *per annum*. There is no copy of the endowment or any terrier †; nor has the living ever been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

				£.	s.	d.
First fruits,	-	-	-	11	0	0
Tenths,	-	-	-	1	2	0
Pr. Bishop,	{	R.	-	0	3	4
	{	V.	-	0	1	6
Pr. Archd.	-	-	-	0	7	1
Synodals,	-	-	-	0	3	5

* It was taxed in 1327 at 17 marks.

† I have been lately informed that Stephen Cole, esq. is possessed of a terrier; but it is a very imperfect one.

The REGISTERS.

King Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, appointed the Lord Cromwell (afterwards Earl of Essex) his vicegerent or commissioner in ecclesiastical causes. He ordered registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials, to be kept in every parish. This was A. D. 1538.

The first entry that I find in the registers of this parish is in the 31st year of the reign of that king, 1539.

MARRIAGES, CHRISTENINGS, and BURIALS.

From 1539 to 1556, and

From 1742 to 1780,

Being the first and last twenty years of the registers.

MARRIAGES.

From 1539 to 1556, 90 couple.

CHRISTENINGS.

From 1539 to 1556, 306 male and female.

BURIALS.

From 1539 to 1556, 350 male and female.

MARRIAGES.

From 1742 to 1753, being 9 years, 34 couple }
 From 1771 to 1780, being 11 years, 115 ditto. } 149 couple.

20

CHRISTENINGS.

From 1760 to 1780, 1465 male and female.

BURIALS.

From 1760 to 1780, 2508 male and female.

Extracts from the Register of MARRIAGES*.

Sir Thomas Holland, bart. and	}	November 16, 1609
Mrs. Mary Wigmore,		
John Langhorne, esq. and	}	March 14, 1663
Phillippa Wise, widow,		
Thomas Howard, esq. and	}	September 4, 1683
Diana Newport,		
Sir Richard Middleton, bart. and	}	April 19, 1685
Frances Whitmore,		
Sir Hugh Patterson, bart. of Bannock-	}	March 2, 1711
burn in the county of Stirling, and		
The Right Hon. Lady Jane Erskine,	}	September 25, 1734
daughter to Charles Earl of Marr,		
John Wyndham, esq. and	}	February 13, 1736
Mary Wyndham,		
Richard Grenville, esq. and	}	September 1, 1750
Anne Chamber,		
Digby Dent, esq. of the royal navy, and	}	
Soph Pitt Drake,		

* The register before this period is in so old a hand as to be scarcely intelligible.

Extracts.

Extracts from the Register of CHRISTENINGS.

John son of Mr. John Suckling, prebendary and poet, son of John Suckling, comptroller of the household, who lived at Whitchton in this parish, Feb. 10, 1608.

Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Baker, Sept. 9, 1615.

Charles, son of Sir Philip Stanhope, (at the countess of Bedford's in the Park, by the especial dispensation of the lord bishop of London), Nov. 11, 1615.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Humphry Line, Nov. 15, 1618.

Jane, daughter of ditto, May 31, 1620.

Katherine, daughter of ditto, Sept. 24, 1621.

Fenetta, daughter of Sir John Fenet, July 23, 1626.

Humphry, son of Sir Humphry Line, July 26, 1626.

Charity, daughter of Andrew Pitkarne, esq. July 13, 1639.

Andrew, son of ditto, April 26, 1641.

Alexander, son of Alexander Lynd, esq. June 22, 1641.

John, son of Charles Lord Howard of Andover, Sept. 28, 1650.

George, son of Edward earl of Manchester, Feb. 20, 1656.

Martha, daughter of Joseph Ashe, esq. May 14, 1658.

Humphry, son of Sir Thomas Mackworth, bart. Jan. 21, 1663.

Mary, daughter of ditto, Aug. 10, 1665.

Hopton, son of ditto, Aug. 21, 1666.

Diana, daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, bart. July 17, 1666.

William, son of Toby Chauncey, esq. April 18, 1667.

Edward, son of Sir Edward Maffey, Aug. 17, 1674.

Mary, daughter of William Wyndham, esq. Sept. 19, 1677.

Joseph, son of William Wyndham, esq. Aug. 11, 1683.

James, son of the Right Hon. Lord Fr. Brudnall, Nov. 20, 1687.

Alice,

Alice, daughter of Sir Charles Tufton, June 11, 1690.

Diana, daughter of ditto, April 12, 1692.

Charlotte, daughter of ditto, Jan. 1, 1694.

Mary, daughter of ditto, March 4, 1695.

Katharine, daughter of ditto, April 14, 1697.

Christiana, daughter of ditto, June 16, 1698.

Thomas, son of ditto, Dec. 26, 1699.

Thomas, son of Thomas Boucher, esq. July 6, 1701.

Katharine, daughter of Sir Tho. Pope Blount, April 13, 1704.

Echlin, son of the Hon. Jeremiah Gibbons, July 19, 1711.

John, son of John Maud, esq. Feb. 13, 1713.

Charles, son of Peter Bathurst, esq. April 27, 1715.

Thomas Roger, son of Gabriel Marquis du Quesne, Aug. 28, 1718.

John, son of the Hon. John Wallop, and Lady Bridget his wife, Aug. 30, 1721.

Sufannah, daughter of the Hon. Captain Cooke, Dec. 25, 1718.

James Shandayes and	} Two Indian princes, {	June 20,
John Twogood,		1721.

Diana Charlotte, daughter to Captain John Gray, and Elizabeth his wife, July 18, 1721.

Anna Sophia, daughter of Mr. Edward Seymour, May 29, 1722.

Stephen, son of Sir Clement Cotterell, July 21, 1723.

Charles, son of Capt. John Gray, Jan. 6, 1723.

Anna, daughter of Capt. Edward Dupuis, Aug. 28, 1723.

Mary, daughter of the Hon. Capt. Timothy Carr, Nov. 24, 1723.

William, son of his Grace John Manners duke of Rutland, and Bridget his dutchess, July 31, 1724.

George Frederick, son of Charles Gustavus; Baron Sparre, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary from the king
of

of Sweden at the court of Great Britain, and Elizabeth, countess of Gyllenbourg his wife, Aug. 18, 1724.

Tufton, son of Capt. John Gray, March 3, 1724.

Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, June 6, 1725.

Sarah, daughter of Capt. William Lister, July 25, 1725.

Henry, son of ditto, Dec. 21, 1726.

Christiana, daughter of Capt. John Gray, Oct. 30, 1726.

Penfelope Irby, daughter of the Hon. Capt. Sim. Carr, Aug. 2, 1727.

John, son of Capt. William Lister, Aug. 15, 1727.

Thomas, son of the Right Hon. Philip Howard, Feb. 4, 1728.

Charles, son of the Hon. Col. William Townsend, Sept. 6, 1728.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Capt. Timothy Carr, Jan. 14, 1730.

Stephen, son of Stephen Cole, esq. April 18, 1732.

Thomas Rea, son of ditto, October 16, 1733.

Frances, daughter of ditto, March 6, 1734.

Anne, daughter of Mr. John Haynes, and Mary his wife, Sept. 4, 1736.

Edward, son of Stephen Cole, esq. May 5, 1737.

Mary, daughter of John Wyndham, esq. May 13, 1737.

Martha, daughter of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, May 14, 1738.

Sarah, daughter of Stephen Cole, esq. Oct. 29, 1738.

Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Mr. John Clarke, March. 16, 1738.

Robert, son of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, Aug. 5, 1739.

Colebrooke, son of John Walker, esq. Dec. 14, 1739.

Joseph, son of John Wyndham, esq. Sept. 5, 1739.

Martha, daughter of ditto, Aug. 14, 1740.

Colston, son of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, Dec. 3, 1740.

John, son of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, May 7, 1742.

John, son of John Wyndham, esq. Oct. 11, 1742.

John, son of the Rev. John Clarke, February 24, 1743.

Edmond, son of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, May 5, 1744.

William, son of John Wyndham, esq. Nov. 12, 1744.

John, son of ditto, Nov. 6, 1745.

Harriet, daughter of George Morton Pitt, esq. June 22, 1745.

Philadelphia, daughter of William Batty, M.D. Sept. 14, 1745.

George, son of the Rev. John Clarke, July 6, 1746.

Anna, daughter of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, Sept. 6, 1746.

Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Haynes, Aug. 7, 1747.

William, son of Henry Fielding, esq. February 25, 1747.

John, son of John Simcoe, esq. February 14, 1748.

Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Clarke, June 28, 1748.

Robartes, son of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, Oct. 2, 1748.

John, son of John Simcoe, esq. Feb. 14, 1749.

Charles, son of the Rev. John Clarke, April 3, 1750.

Tabatha, daughter of the Rev. Robert Carr, A.M. and Elizabeth his wife, May 19, 1751.

William, son of John Haynes, gent. Sept. 12, 1751.

Anthony, son of the Rev. John Clarke, Nov. 15, 1751.

Anne, daughter of Philip Rogers, gent. Oct. 18, 1752.

Charles Owen, son of Richard Owen, Cambridge, esq. April 3, 1754.

James, son of John Haynes, gent. Sept. 30, 1754.

Sarah,

Sarah, daughter of ditto, April 9, 1756.

George Owen, son of Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. Aug. 19, 1756.

Samuel, son of John Haynes, gent. Oct. 12, 1757.

Charles, son of Stephen Cole, esq. Nov. 30, 1757.

Mary, daughter of John Haynes, gent. May 13, 1759.

James, son of Stephen Cole, esq. March 3, 1760.

Vere, son of Vere Poulet, esq. (now earl Poulet) June 12, 1761.

Catharine, daughter of Henry Lister, esq. Aug. 17, 1761.

Henry, son of Stephen Cole, esq. Aug. 25, 1761.

Mary Anne, daughter of John Haynes, gent. Dec. 13, 1762.

John, son of Stephen Cole, esq. Feb. 11, 1762.

Robert Jones, son of James Adeane, esq. lieut. col. to the 1st troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, Nov. 14, 1763.

Maria, daughter of Capt. John Waterhouse, and Martha his wife, July 24, 1764.

Charlotte, daughter of John Haynes, gent, Aug. 4, 1764.

George, son of Sir George Pocock, K. B. and admiral of the blue, and Sophia Pitt, widow of Digby Dent, esq. Dec. 3, 1765.

Catharine, daughter of Stephen Cole, esq. Feb. 13, 1766.

Dorothy, daughter of Col. Henry Lister, of the 2d regiment of Foot Guards, and Elizabeth his wife, March 4, 1766.

Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Edward Ironside, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, April 13, 1766.

Martha Anne, daughter of Capt. John Waterhouse, July 16, 1766.

John Wilmot, son of ditto, July 21, 1767.

Anthony, son of ditto, Feb. 11, 1769.

George Philip, son of Stirling Gilchrist, gent. July 28, 1769.

William Henry, son of Col. Henry Lister, Feb. 14, 1770.

Martha Anne, daughter of Edward Ironside, esq. March 15, 1770.

Charles Dobree, son of Sterling Gilchrist, gent. July 31, 1770.
George, son of Stephen Cole, esq. Nov. 15, 1771.

Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Sterling Gilchrist, gent. Jan. 17, 1771.

Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Bree, Oct. 27, 1772.

Spackman, son of Thomas Hill, gent. Aug. 11, 1773.

John Hobbart, son of the Rt. Hon. John and Caroline, earl and countess of Buckinghamshire, Sept. 20, 1773.

Sterling, son of Sterling Gilchrist, gent. Jan. 24, 1774.

Anna, daughter of Edward Ironside, esq. June 15, 1774.

Anselmer Robinson, son of Sterling Gilchrist, gent. March 8, 1775.

Henrietta, daughter of John Blake, esq. Oct. 29, 1775.

Robert Francis, son of the Rev. John Bree, Dec. 13, 1776.

James Tennant, son of the Rev. James Lacey, Feb. 16, 1776.

Daniel Frederick Kelly, son of Sterling Gilchrist, gent. Oct. 25, 1776.

Margaret Sufannah, daughter of the Rev. James Lacey, March 21, 1777.

Henry William, son of the Rev. Coulston Carr, Nov. 9, 1777.

Horatio Thomas, son of Sterling Gilchrist, gent. Jan. 23, 1778.

Octavius Graham, son of ditto, April 10, 1778.

Sarah, relict of Francis Salvador, a converted Jewess, June 6, 1778.

John Lovel, son of Francis Salvador and Sarah his wife; Either Anne, daughter of ditto; Leonora Mary, daughter of ditto, June 7, 1780.

Martha, daughter of Tho. Hill, gent. June 23, 1780.

Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Prime, esq. and Sufannah his wife, Aug. 19, 1780.

Eliza Anne, daughter of Sterl. Gilchrist, gent. Oct. 13, 1780.

Edward

Edward James, son of Rich. Colston Carr, Nov. 1, 1780.

Sufannah, daughter of Samuel Prime, esq. Sept. 2^d, 1781.

Anna, daughter of Samuel Potts, esq. Feb. 8, 1782.

Frances Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Colston Carr, May 9, 1782.

Alfred, son of Sterling Gilchrist, gent. July 28, 1782.

Sophia Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Colston Carr, May 13, 1783.

Margaretta Britannia, daughter of the Rev. Robartes Carr and Bridget his wife, July 28, 1783.

Caroline, daughter of Sterl. Gilchrist, gent. Dec. 15, 1784.

Robartes, son of the Rev. Robartes Carr, June 22, 1785.

Colston, son of the Rev. Colston Carr, Oct. 18, 1785.

Charles William, son of Lorenzo Moore, col. of the Battle Axe Guards in Ireland, and Henrietta, daughter of Sir Steph. Theodore Janßen, bart. his wife, April 30, 1786.

Emely, daughter of Sterl. Gilchrist, gent. Sept. 10, 1786.

Gabriel, son of the Rev. Robartes Carr, Nov. 30, 1786.

Extracts from the BURIALS.

One of the earliest remarkable entries among the burials is that of old father De la Heze, in September 1563, who was probably one of the monks of this cell at the dissolution of religious houses.

Oct. 30, 1593, Mr. Knight, the herald at arms, was buried.

In 1605 sixty-seven persons, and in 1665 twenty-four persons died of the plague in this parish.

Anne, daughter of Mr. George Onflow, Aug. 29, 1600.

Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford, in the county of Devon, Aug. 10, 1605.

Lady Bridget Markham, (from the countess of Bedford's house in the park), May 19, 1609.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Sept. 22, 1625.

Lady Anne, wife of Sir William Foster, Nov. 3, 1629.

John, son of Sir Thomas Fiske (or Fitch), Feb. 6, 1629.

Andrew Pitkarne, esq. Dec. 1, 1640.

Francis Poulton, esq. May 11, 1642.

Sir Thomas Lawley, bart. Oct. 30, 1646.

Thomas, son of John Browne, esq. April 27, 1652.

Lady Charlotte, wife of Sir Neville Poole, Oct. 12, 1654.

Lady Lucy, daughter of Edward earl of Manchester, May 15, 1655,

Susan, wife of Francis Poulton, esq. April 29, 1656.

The Right. Hon. the countess of Manchester, wife of Edward earl of Manchester, Oct. 28, 1658.

John, son of John Browne, esq. March 15, 1658.

- Sarah, wife of Michael Holman, esq. Dec. 6, 1659.
 Grace, daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, bart. June 12, 1665.
 Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, May 9, 1668.
 Batty Langley, the architect, Sept. 14, 1676.
 Sir William Berkeley, July 13, 1677.
 The right. hon. John Lord Berkeley, Sept. 5, 1678*.
 Edward, son of the Right Hon. Lord Hyde, Jan. 7, 1680.
 The Right Hon. Charles Lord Berkeley, Sept. 21, 1682.
 John Whithall, esq. Oct. 7, 1682.
 Sir Joseph Ashe, knt. and bart. April 21, 1686.
 Several persons from the camp on Hounslow Heath, 1686.
 Lady Frances Whitmore, wife of Matthew Harvey, esq. May
 15, 1690.
 Thomas Eadon, esq. Sept. 26, 1693.
 Matthew Harvey, esq. Jan. 19, 1694.
 William, son of the Right Hon. John Lord Berkeley, April
 11, 1696.
 The Right Hon. Lord John Berkeley, March 5, 1697.
 Mary, daughter of ditto, March 23, 1697.
 Katharine, daughter of Sir Charles Tufton, April 9, 1697.
 Lady Christiana, baroness Berkeley, Sept. 1, 1698.
 Edward, son of John Knight, esq. from London, Oct. 14, 1699.
 Joseph, son of Sir James Ashe, bart. Jan. 10, 1702.
 Gilbert, son of Sir Gilbert Kate, April 23, 1703.
 Katharine, daughter of Sir James Ashe, bart. Feb. 15, 1704.
 Sir William Humble, bart. Aug. 18, 1704.

* He resided at the park here, was a successful commander in the royal army, and from his victory at Stratton was honoured with the title of lord Berkeley of Stratton by Charles II. at Brussels, 1658. His lady Christina also lies here; and his eldest and second sons Charles and James, both successors to his title. His daughter Mary, and the wife of the third lord, are entered in this register.

- Dame Mary Ashe, relict of Sir Joseph Ashe, bart. Dec. 6, 1704.
 Mary, daughter of Sir James Ashe, bart. July 14, 1706.
 The Right Hon. Lady Berkeley, July 21, 1707.
 Frances, daughter of Sir James Ashe, bart. July 14, 1707.
 Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Tufton, July 14, 1710.
 Dr. Charles Williams, vicar of this parish, Jan. 12, 1708.
 Catharine, daughter of Col. Gardner, Nov. 23, 1721.
 Mr. James Cole, Jan. 5, 1722.
 Mr. William Baker, Jan. 15, 1722.
 Mr. Edward Stibbings, from London, May 9, 1722.
 Stephen, son of Sir Clement Cotterell, July 25, 1723.
 Sir Godfrey Kneller *, knt. and bart. Nov. 7, 1723.
 Mary, daughter of Thomas Stoner, esq. Nov. 27, 1723.
 Mrs. Frances Johnson, daughter of the Rev. Edward Johnson, March 2, 1723.
 Henry Seagar, esq. Oct. 9, 1724.
 Caroline, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Johnson, Feb. 17, 1724.
 Sarah, daughter of Capt. William Lister, July 26, 1725.
 Mr. Edward Adam, from London, Aug. 24, 1725.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Gray, Sept. 21, 1725.
 Nathaniel Axtell, esq. March 25, 1725.
 Thomas Vernon, esq. Aug. 31, 1726.
 Mr. Robert Pickett, Feb. 20, 1726.
 Mr. William Hill, July 13, 1726.
 Mary, wife of Mr. Udney Hargrave, July 27, 1726.
 Mrs. Anne Baker, widow, from London, Dec. 13, 1726.
 Right Hon. Lady Anne Hollis, Feb. 19, 1727.

* The celebrated portrait-painter in the reigns of Charles II. William and Mary, Anne, George I. and George II.

Richard Wright, esq. Sept. 3, 1727.

William, son of the Right Hon. Col. Townshend, Dec. 13, 1727.

Thomas Monk, son of Mr. Joseph Harveft, Jan. 8, 1727.

Mr. Thomas Shelby, Jan. 17, 1727.

Mr. Robert Moore, Jan. 17, 1727.

Mr. Henry Cole, June 5, 1727.

Mrs. Mary Cole, June 6, 1727.

John Lawfon, esq. March 21, 1728.

Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. Secretary Johnson, Feb. 23, 1729.

Hammon L'Estrange, gent. March 20, 1729.

Dame Susannah, relict of Sir Godfrey Kneller, bart. Feb.

11, 1729.

The Hon. Major Gen. Andrew Wheeler, Jan. 30, 1730.

Grace, wife of the Rev. Mathias Symphon, Feb. 13, 1730.

The Hon. Col. Gilbert Talbot, Sept. 28, 1731.

Mrs. Anne Wyatt, Jan. 30, 1732.

Diana, daughter of Capt. John Gray, July 7, 1732.

John Lovinge, esq. (from Little Ealing), Jan. 26, 1732.

Dame Isabella Wentworth, relict of Sir Wm. Wentworth, Aug. 10, 1733.

Frederick, son of the Hon. Col. Townshend, March 8, 1734.

Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Boucher, esq. Nov. 14, 1734.

Jane, eldest daughter of Vernon, esq. June 6, 1734.

Richard Moreton, esq. (from London), Jan. 23, 1735.

The Right Hon. Charlotte, countess of Drogheda, April 8, 1735.

Thomas Philip, son of Thomas Stoner, esq. March 14, 1735.

Capt. John Gray, April 1, 1736.

James Johnston, esq. May 11, 1736.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Johnson, Oct. 3, 1736.

The Rev. Mr. John Clarke, 1737.

Thomas, son of the Hon. Philip Howard, Feb. 4, 1737.

- John Crookshanks, esq. Dec. 24, 1738.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Crookshanks, June 10, 1738.
 Daniel Huet Gentleman, Dec. 21, 1738.
 The Hon. Mrs. Anne Cox, Jan. 9, 1739.
 Mr. Leonard Cole, Aug. 23, 1739.
 Miss Martha Windham, Oct. 21, 1739.
 Mr. William Morley, Feb. 10, 1740.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, 1740.
 Simon Eyres, esq. Feb 18, 1741.
 Mr. Robert Burton, March 25, 1742.
 Mr. Nicholas Amherst, May 2, 1742, author of "Terræ
 Filius," and Editor of the Craftsman.
 Mrs. Twining, jun. July 30, 1742.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, Feb. 24, 1743.
 Alexander Pope, esq. (the celebrated poet) June 5, 1744.
 John, son of John Windham, esq. Nov. 10, 1745.
 Frances, wife of Mr. Stephen Cole, May 24, 1746.
 William, son of Henry Fielding, esq. Feb. 25, 1747-8.
 Mr. Joseph Allen, May 25, 1749.
 Widow of Col. Gardener, (from Whitton,) Sept. 16, 1749.
 Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. Admiral of the Fleet, April 10, 1750.
 Valens Comyns, esq. May 5, 1750.
 Wife of Lionel Berkley, esq. May 6, 1750.
 Lady Humble, relict of Sir Will. Humble, bart. June 20, 1752.
 Joseph Nicholls, esq. Feb. 16, 1753.
 Cornwall Berkley, son of Lionel Berkley, esq. Aug. 30, 1753.
 Charles Pigot, esq. Jan. 14, 1754.
 Robert Moreton, esq. Dec. 2, 1754.
 Mr. Nathaniel Pygot, March 25, 1754.
 The Rev. Mr. Robert Carr, curate of this parish 20 years,
 May 6, 1755.

The

- The Rev. Mr. Gustavus Hamilton, Aug. 28, 1755.
 George Moreton Pitt, esq. Feb. 12, 1755.
 Mr. Seymour, Feb. 3, 1757. This was Edward, a painter.
 John Wilson, esq. Dec. 15, 1757.
 The Right Hon. John earl of Radnor, July 23, 1757.
 Lady Biron, Sept. 21, 1757.
 Pauncefort Green, esq. Dec. 22, 1757.
 Elizabeth, wife of John Wilson, esq. Dec. 22, 1758.
 The Right Hon. Countess Dowager of Ferrers, March 25, 1762.
 William Chambers, esq. April 14, 1762.
 The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Johnson, May 14, 1762.
 James Rawson, esq. Nov. 29, 1762.
 Mr. Daniel Twining, May 18, 1762.
 Mrs. Plunkett, July 6, 1762.
 James Newton, gent. Aug. 26, 1762.
 George Horrell, gent. Sept. 6, 1762.
 Edward Pratten, esq. Oct. 29, 1763.
 Elizabeth Twynning, an infant, Nov. 24, 1763.
 Henry Sarau, gent. Dec. 24, 1764.
 Charles Repington, esq. Dec. 14, 1764.
 Sarah Lister, June 23, 1765.
 Daniel Twynning, gent. Sept. 11, 1765.
 Cornelia Durand, wife of Lieut. Gen. James Durand, Jan.
 12, 1766.
 Lieut. Gen. James Durand, March 6, 1766.
 Francis Perigal, gent. June 19, 1766.
 Peter Archambo, gent. July 28, 1766.
 Peter, son of Peter Archambo, gent. Jan. 9, 1768.
 Lady Sophia Pitt Pocock, wife to the Hon. Sir George Pocock,
 knt. b. admiral of the blue, Jan. 7, 1768.
 Maria Perrin, March 12, 1768.

Catharine Lifter, March 18, 1768.

Mary Berkley, Oct. 6, 1768.

Charles Boehm, esq. Feb. 2, 1769.

Stafford Briscoe Morrison, June 2, 1769.

Henry Lifter, Lieut. Col. Sept. 30, 1769.

Catharine Oakes, wife of Lieut. Col. Oakes, Nov. 24, 1769.

Philip Rogers, gent. Jan. 19, 1770.

Lady Maria Tryon, March 23, 1771.

John Carr, a lieutenant in the navy, Nov. 20, 1772.

William Lifter, March 9, 1774.

John Sydenham, esq. grandson of the famous John Sydenham, M. D. March 12, 1775.

Margaret Sufannah Lacy, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lacy, April 27, 1775.

Richard Owen Cambridge, son of Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. Oct. 6, 1775.

Sir William Byron, June 29, 1776.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Johnson, March 21, 1777.

John Archambo, gent. May 23, 1777.

Mrs. Lydia Spackman, wife of Mr. John Spackman, April 24, 1778.

James Haynes, son of Mr. John Haynes, June 18, 1778.

Spackman Hill, son of John Hill, gent. July 9, 1778.

Jane Pritchard, Oct. 7, 1778.

Sufannah Prime, daughter of Samuel Prime, esq. Sept. 3, 1779.

Sir Patrick Hamilton, knt. and alderman of the city of Dublin, Aug. 22, 1780, aged 64.

Benjamin Deacon, gent. April 4, 1781.

George Gosling, esq. Dec. 30, 1782.

Emma Gilchrist, daughter of Sterling Gilchrist, Aug. 17, 1783.

Mrs. Angelica Faiche Clermont, Nov. 11, 1783.

Margaretta

Margaretta Britannica Carr, daughter of the Rev. Robartes Carr, Dec. 14, 1783.

Mrs. Margaret Archambo, May 13, 1784.

Francis Plumer, gent. Aug. 10, 1784.

The Hon. Caroline Biron, Nov. 20, 1784.

Elizabeth Lister, Dec. 6, 1784.

Francis Berkley, Aug. 8, 1785.

Charlotte Blake, daughter of John Blake, esq. Sept. 22, 1785.

Lieut. Gen. Henry Lister, lieut. col. of the 2d regiment of Foot Guards, Nov. 27, 1785.

The Rev. Samuel Hemming, Dec. 11, 1785.

Mrs. Catharine Clive, the celebrated actress, Dec. 14, 1785.

Mrs. Sufannah Goring, Dec. 31, 1785.

Mrs. Emelia Haynes, wife of Mr. Samuel Haynes, gent. Jan. 3, 1786.

Mr. John Spackman, Jan 4, 1786.

Henrietta de Villiers, March 24, 1786.

The Hon. Admiral John Biron, April 10, 1786.

Lieut. Gen. William Tryon, 1788.

Robert Gray, esq. 1788.

Robert Baker, esq. 1788.

Stafford Briscoe, esq. 1789.

William Court, gent. 1789.

Thomas Hill, gent. lieutenant in the navy, 1789.

Stephen Cole, esq. 1790.

Henrietta Taylor, aged 90, April 4, 1790.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The oldest monument in this church is in the North aisle, where, on a brass plate well preserved, is the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Ric'us Burton, nup' capitalis maj'
d'ni regis, et Agnes ux' ej', qui obiit RXXX^o
die Julii, a^o dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC^o. RXXX. qz' a'ab's p'piciet' de'."

Arms*: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three fleurs de lis, Or, 2 and 3, Gules, three lions passant proper. Plate II. fig. 5.

On the South side of the communion table, on a handsome monument of grey marble,

Arms: Sable, a stag trippant, and a chief dancetté Or; *Humble*; fig. 6.

"Near this place in a vault lieth buried the body of
Sir WILLIAM HUMBLE, bart.

Of Stratford Langthorn, in the County of Essex.

He married Elizabeth Allanson, daughter of John Allanson, gent. by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. He died the 26th day of December, in the year 1686, and in the 75th year of his age.

In the same vault

Also lyeth buried the body of Sir WILLIAM HUMBLE, of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, bart. (younger son of the abovenamed Sir William) who died the 12th of August, 1705, and in the 56th year of his age."

On the North side of the communion table, on an ornamental monument of grey and white marble:

Arms: Argent, two chevrons Sable; impaling Sable, a wolf saliant Or; in chief a fleur de lis of the second between two mullets Argent; *Wilson*; fig. 7.

* These are the arms of England as borne by Queen Elizabeth.

"In

Fig. 1. p. 31.



Fig. 3. p. 82.

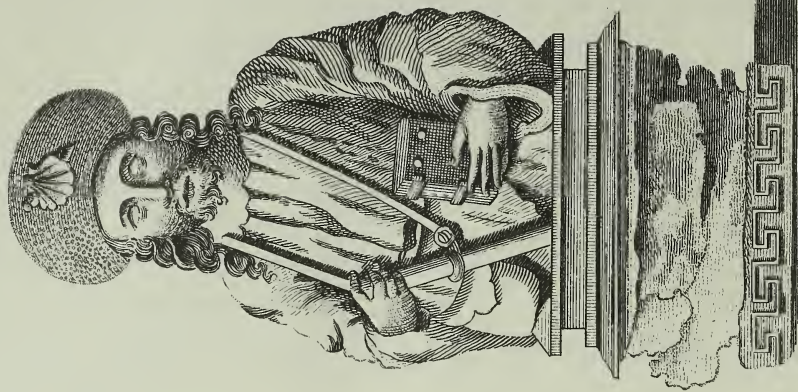
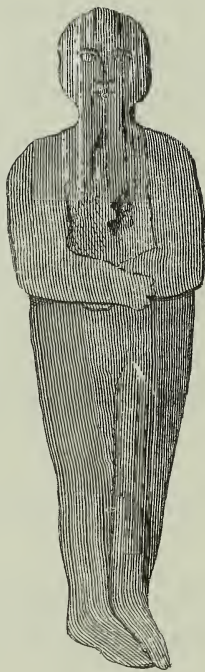


Fig. 2. p. 42.



“ In a vault underneath this monument
lieth the body of

Sir JOSEPH ASHE, of Twickenham, bart.

Fourth son of Sir James Ashe of the county of Somerset, esq. descended from the ancient family of the Ashes of Devonshire. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Wilson, of Low, merchant. He had by her two sons, Joseph and James, and seven daughters, Catharine, married to William Windham of Norfolk, esq. Mary, the late wife of Horatio Lord Viscount Townshend, Anne, Martha, Grace, Elizabeth, and Diana.

He died the 14th of April 1686,
in the 69th year of his age ;

his wife and 4 children, James, Catharine, Anne, Martha,
surviving him.

MARTHA ASHE, relict of Sir Joseph Ashe, bart.

Departed this life the 28th of November, 1785, in the 74th
year of her age, and lieth interred in this vault.

In this Vault lieth the body of MARTHA ASHE,
Fourth daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, bart. who departed this
life the 1st of August 1774, in the 57th year of her age.”

On the East wall of the chancel are the half length figures of
baked clay, coloured properly, engraved in plate IV; and this
inscription :

“ Neere this place lyeth interred the body of

FRANCIS POULTON, esq.

Sometyme bencher of Lincoln's-inn, also one of the commif-
sioners for the composition of Aliena Conf. also a justice of the
peace for Middlesex and Surrey. Hee also in his lifytyme was
employed in many and great offices of trust, which he discharged
faithfully. He married Susan, the eldest daughter of John
Foster of Lancaster, esq. by whom hee had issue six sonnes, and
five

five daughters. Hee departed this life the 11th of May, A. D. 1642. Shee yet liveth; but desireth with him to be dissolved, and to bee with Christ.

Sicut vita finis Ita.	{	Religious, honest, grave, wise, just, Used in affairs of greatest trust. And lyving faithful to the ende, To God, his kinge, his Lord, and friend, He dy'd assured to be possesse Of everlasting life and rest.	}	Virtus post fu- nera vivit.
--------------------------	---	--	---	--------------------------------

Erected and composed by tears by the pensive sonne and daughter, viz. Henry Poulton and Frances Morton, to the precious memory of their deare father Francis Poulton, esq."

On the same wall :

Arms: Vert, a cubit arm in fess, holding a sword erect, proper; impaling, Azure, a fess Erminois, between two lions passant guardant; fig. 8.

" Nere this altar lyeth the body of
 THOMAS GILMORE,
 of the family of Gilmores of Marlborough,
 in the county of Wilts, gent.
 who died the 6th of August 1691,
 aged 46 years."

On the North wall of the chancel :

Arms: Azure, a fess Argent, surmounted by a bend Gules, charged with five mullets Or; impaling, Argent, on a fess Gules, between two chevrons Azure, three garbs Or, each chevron charged with three escalops Argent; *Eden*; fig. 9.

" Near this place lieth the body of
 Mrs. ANNE FISH,

the wife of James Fish, gentleman,
 who was daughter of Thomas Eden of Doreward's Hall,
 in the county of Effex, esq.

She departed this life the 18th of June, 1687,
 ætatis suæ 31."

At the upper end of the North aisle, against the East wall :

" Under this altar lyeth the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH GILMORE,
 the wife of the above-named Mr. Thomas Gilmore,
 who died the 26th of December, A. D. 1699."

On a marble urn in the corner of the North aisle :

Arms : Or, on a chief dancette Sable three crescents Or ; a
 crescent for difference ; impaling, on a chevron a lion
 rampant crowned ; *Whitmore* ; fig. 10.

" Near this place lyeth the body of
 MATHEW HARVEY, esq.

He died the 14th of January 1693."

This gentleman was of the family of the Harveys of Comb-
 Nevill, in the county of Surrey, and of Chigwell in Effex.

In the North-east corner stands an urn of veined marble, on
 a pedestal of which is the following inscription ; the verses
 by Dryden ;

" Lady FRANCES WHITMORE,
 wife of Mathew Harvey, Esq.
 died May the 15th, 1690.

" Fair, kind, and true, a treasure each alone,
 " A wife, a mistress, and a friend in one,
 " Rest in this tomb, rais'd at thy husband's cost,
 " Here sadly summing what he had and lost.

F

Come,

Come, virgins, ere in equal bands you joine,
 Come first and offer at her sacred shrine ;
 Pray but for half the virtues of this wife,
 Compound for all the rest, with longer life.
 And wish your vows like hers may be return'd,
 So lov'd when living, and when dead so mourn'd."

On the South wall, under the gallery :

Arms: Gules three flags trippant in pale Argent; impaling, Sable, a chevron between three bucks scalps attired Argent ; fig. 11.

" In a vault near this place is interred the body of

PAUNCEFORT GREEN, esq.

late of this parish, who died December the 10th, 1757 ;
 aged 84.

Also SUSANNAH his wife, who died March 25, 1771 ; aged 84."

" Mrs. SELINA SLAUGHTER, daughter of Thomas Bufkin,
 of Develish, in com. Dorset, esq. and her four grand-children ;
 the first of which was ELIZABETH KNIGHT, who died the 3d
 of July 1707."

On the East wall of the chancel :

" Near this place in a vault lyeth interred the body of

WILLIAM REEVES, gent.

sonne and heir of Robert Reeves of Faire-lee, in the Isle of Wight,
 in the county of Southampton, gentleman, who married Timothy
 Lowe of Bromley in the county of Kent, esq.

He dyed the 1st day of March, 1699 ;
 his age 35."

On the wall of the South aisle :

" In a vault near this place lies buried

HAMON L'ESTRANGE, gent.

descended

descended of the antient family of that name
in Norfolk.

He died the 12th of March, 1728; aged 58 years.

Also

SARAH his wife, who died the 29th of Oct. 1746, aged 80 years."

On the chancel floor :

" Here lies the body of
Dame MARY JANE BUCKWORTH,
relict of Sir John Buckworth, bart.
who departed this life January 6, 1775;
aged 64 years."

On the floor of the nave :

Arms: Gules a chevron Ermine, between ten crosses patée
Argent; impaling Per chevron, Ermine and a chevron;
and in base a stag trippant; fig. 12.

" Here lies the body of MARTHA BERKLEY,
(the faithful widow of Lionel Spencer Berkley),
who departed this life the 29th day of April 1751,
in the 30th year of her age.

Whose conduct was an ornament to herself,
A pattern to her sex, and a pleasure to her husband."

" Under this marble lies interred
Mrs. JANE BAKER,
Grand-daughter of William Baker, late of this parish, gentleman.

Also

Mrs. ANNE COLE, wife of Henry Cole of this parish, gent.
and daughter by marriage to the above-named Mr. Baker.

Ob. 26th of June, 1775.

Aged 71 years.

S. C."

" Here lyeth the body of

Mrs. HENRY WIATT,

of this parish.

He departed this life the 11th day of April, 1719,
aged 73 years.

Also

The body of Mrs. ANNE WIATT, wife of Mr. Henry Wiatt.

She deceased the 27th of February, 1723,

aged 83 years.

Also

ANNE, the daughter of Henry and Anne Wiatt,
who departed this life the 26th of January, 1731,
aged 51 years.

Also

Mr. JOHN WIATT,
who died the 3d of August, 1734,
aged 60 years.

Also

MARY WIATT,
who departed this life September 7, 1747,
aged 76 years."

On the chancel stone :

Arms : Quarterly, 1. Azure, on a chief indented Or, three mullets peirced Gules. 2. Per fefs and 3. a cross flory 4. a lobster upright Supporters, on the dexter a
grey-

greyhound Argent, on the finifter a griffin Over the top of the shield an earl's coronet; fig. 13.

The Right Hon. the Countefs of Drogheda,
eldest daughter of the Lord Viscount Falmouth,
died April the 3d 1735,

in the 32d year of her age;
and will, by all that had the happinefs to be acquainted with
her, be for ever lamented."

" In the chancel vault lies interred the body of
the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS,
minifter of this parifh 30 years.
He died the 9th of January 1707-8,
aged 63 years.

Alfo

Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, wife of the above
named Mr. Williams, who departed this life
the 29th day of July 1716,
aged 69 years."

" Here lies the body of
THOMAS WESTROW,
Efq.

Deceased the 29th of October 1653.
Who is not dead, but fleepeth."

Arms : Argent, a crofs formé, extended to the extremes of the shield, chequy, Or and Sable; impaling, quarterly, 1. Argent, a chevron Gules between three leopards faces Sable; 2. Argent, a chevron Gules; 3. three fifhes hauriant 4. Argent, a chevron Gules; fig. 14.

" Hic

“ Hic jacet THOMAS LAWLEY, baronettus, de Spon Hill in comitatu Salopienfi, frater et hæres Ricardi Lawley, armigeri. Patrem habuit Franciscum Lawley de Spon Hill pred’ ar’; matrem Elizabetham (lectiffimam feminam) ex Bromleiorum et Newportorum profapia ortam; pietate fuit ac charitate clarus, gravitate ac iusta suavitate morum eximius; qui licet magnus opibus a Deo donatis, majori tamen virtutum est supellectile locupletatus. Tres liberos reliquit superstites (nam Anna ante patris obitum in vivis esse desiit) Elizabetham, Franciscum, baronettum, et Thomam Lawley, ex Anna filia et cohærede Johan’is Manning ar. quæ hoc amoris posuit monumentum.

Obiit 19^o Octobris 1646,
ætatis suæ 60.
A. F.”

At the West end of the church :

Vert a chevron Or, between three pheons Argent; fig. 15.

“ Hic subter fitum est corpus

MICHALLIS HOLMAN,

de Whitton infra parochiam hanc armigeri, nuper unicus aldermanorum de civitate Londinenfi, et quondam receptoris generalis omnium et singulorum exituum revenc’onum d’m’i Caroli nuper regis Angliæ, &c. ac etiam d’m’e Henriettæ Mariæ nuper reginæ, necnon Caroli principis, infra comitatus Oxon et Berks, ac in civitate Oxonienf’. Vitam habuit per viginti quinque annos apud domum suam manc’onalem in Whitton prædict. piam, integram, honestam; ubi, cum sexagesimum quintum ætatis circa complevisset

pleviffet annum, decimo fexto die Novembris, anno falutis 1653,
carnem depofuit, et per mortem immortalis
evafit; uxorem et novem liberos reliqui dolentes.”

On a flat ftone, at the Weft end :

Quarterly 1. and 4. Sable, three horfeshoes Argent, two and
one; 2. and 3. a lion rampant; impaling, 1. and
4. On a chief a chevron between three acorns
. 2. and 3. a fefs between three eagles dif-
played; fig. 16.

“ Under this marble in a vault lies buried
Mrs. JANE BOEHM,
wife of Charles Boehm, efq.
who died January 9, 1756, aged 44 years.

Alfo
The body of Charles Boehm, efq.
who died January 26, 1769,
aged 69 years.
Mors janua vitæ.”

On a monument over the wall of the South gallery :

Arms : Sable, three pickaxes Argent; impaling, Or, three
arrows in fefs Sable; on a chief of the fecond three mullets of
the firft; fig. 17.

“ To the memory of
NATHANIEL PIGOTT,
barrifter at law.
Poffeffed of the higheft character
by his learning, judgement, experience, integrity;
deprived of the higheft ftations
only by his confcience and religion.
Many he affifted in the law;
More he preferved from it.

A friend

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

A friend to peace, a guardian of the poor,
a lover of his country.

He died July 5, 1737, aged 76 years."

Over the gallery, on the East wall :

" D. O. M.

ALEXANDRO POPE,

Viro innocuo, probò, pio ;

qui vixit annos 75 ; obiit anno 1717.

et Edithæ conjugì, inculpabili pientissimæ,

quæ vixit annos 93 ; obiit 1733.

Parentibus benemerentibus

Filius fecit,

et sibi ;

qui obiit anno 1743 ; ætatis 57."

On a monument erected by Bishop Warburton over the gallery on the North wall, with the bust of Mr. Pope in white marble (see plate V.):

" ALEXANDRO POPE,

M. H.

Gulielmus episcopus Glocestriensis

Amicitiaæ causa fac. cur.

1761.

Poeta loquitur.

For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Heroes and kings, your distance keep,

In peace let one poor poet sleep ;

Who never flatter'd folks like you :

Let Horace blush, and Virgil too."

" T. B.

1771.

Here beneath lieth the body of ANDREW WITTINGHAM, gent.
late

late steward to the lord viscount Newport,
who departed this life the 3d of December 1691;
ætatis suæ 40.

Here also lies the body of
MARGARET,
the wife of the above-named Andrew Whittingham.
She died Oct. 29, 1701.

Also
Mrs. ALICE LEE, mother of Mrs. Whittingham.
She died June 19, 1701, aged 91 years."

On the East wall of the chancel :

Arms : Quarterly, 1. Gules, a chevron Ermine between ten crosses patée Argent; *Berkeley*. 2. a saltire engrailed; *Bottetourt*. 3. two lions passant guardant in pale *Somery*. 4. six balls, three, two, and one; . . . in chief three fleurs de lis reversed fesswise. *Zouch*. On an escutcheon of pretence a chevron; *Riccard*.

Supporters : two savages with clubs over their shoulders and wreathed about their temples and loins with wild ivy, all proper over the shield baron's coronet; fig. 18.

" Under this marble lie the renowned ashes of
the Right Hon. the Lord JOHN BERKELEY,
Baron of Stratton,
youngest son of Sir MAURICE BERKELEY, in Somersetshire.

In the civil warres,
in the dayes of Charles the Ist,
(for his signal valour and conduct in recovering the city of Exeter out of the hands of the rebels) he was made governor thereof, and one of his Majesty's generals in the West.

Those unhappy warres ended,
he served many campaigns in Flanders,
both in the French and Spanish armies,
according as their alliances with England engaged him.

After the happy restoration of Charles the II^d,
 he was made privy counsellor, governor of Connaught, and, after,
 lord lieutenant of Ireland;
 sent twice extraordinary ambaffador, first into France, secondly
 to the treaty of Nimeguen.

His other felicities were crowned
 by his happy marriage of Christiana, daughter of
 Sir ANDREW RICCARD,
 a young lady of a large dowry,
 and yet larger graces and virtues.
 Who also enriched him with a most hopeful progeny.

He deceased

August 26, 1678, in the 72^d year of his age.
 Tho' sprung from Danish kings* of haughtiest fame,
 Whose blood and high exploits exalt their name,
 Berkeley's own virtues most his tomb do grace,
 Add glory to, not borrow, from his race."

"In the same vault with the Lord Berkeley lies buried the body of
 Sir WILLIAM BERKELEY, knt.

Who being constituted governor general in Virginia in 1660,
 after the death of Colonel Mathews, wrote a description of that
 country, and collected the laws then in force into one body, and
 added most of the best himself, which he procured to be con-
 firmed by the Grand Assembly anno 1661.

He died July 13, 1677.

And was at first buried in the middle chancel, and removed into
 the vault 1678†.

* The ancient name of the Berkeleys was Fitz-Harding, they descending from
 Fitz-Harding, a younger son of the King of Denmark.

† On opening this vault about a year ago for the interment of (Adm. the Hon.
 John Biron) one of this family, the body of Sir William Berkeley was found lying on
 the ground, without a coffin, cased in lead exactly fitted to the shape of the body, shew-
 ing the form of the features, hands, feet, and even nails; and appears to be beat
 firmly to it, and looks like a figure in armour. (See plate IV.) E. Ironside, 1785.

BRI-

BRIGIDÆ

lectissimæ, piissimæ, innocentissimæ,
 fœminæ, tamen
 hoc autem uno quo sexus dignior sexum fassæ
 quod mater fuit, cætera viri;
 quæ generi suo,
 quo Jacob Harrington, eq. au. Jo. baronis
 de Exon. frat. filia fuit,
 itaque inclytæ Luciæ comitissæ de Bedford sanguine
 (quod fatis) sed et amicitia, propinquissima,
 quantum accepit, addidit splendoris;
 et serenissimæ Annæ Mag. Brit. Reginæ Dan. Reg. F.
 cui ab interiori camera acceptissimæ;
 quæq. litigantibus in illâ de superioritate singulis virtutibus
 ad summum Dei tribunal ut lis dirimeretur,
 provocavit,
 migravit, maturavit;
 ante in defuncto marito Anto. Markham eq. au. semimortuæ,
 adhuc in ejus liberis Jo. Rob.
 Henr. Franc³, semisuperstitis,
 depositum hic servare voluere,
 amici ejus mœstiff.
 Secessit 4^o Maii, anno salutis suæ
 1609,
 ætatis 30."

On the North wall, over the gallery :

Arms : Argent a fess between three crescents Gules ; *Ogle* ;
 impaling the same coat ; fig. 19.

H. S. E.

Vir honorabilis CHALONER OGLE, Eq. Aur.

Regiarum classicum præfectus primarius, qui generosam inter
Northumbrios stirpem nobilitate, rerum gestarum decoravit.

Militiæ primordia, solitariæ dux navis,
memorabili prælio insignivit;

Archipiratæ

Indiæ per maria immaniter ferocientis,
debellator.

Sævientibus dein quaquaversum armis
in altiori imperio collocatus
superbos hostes

Oceani occidentalis dominium affectantes,
fortitudine pari et concilio coercuit.

Deflagrante tandem bello, redux
opima spolia victoriarum monumenta,
ad urbanas artes excolendas,
vir elegans, comis, magnificus,
felici studio applicuit:

amabilique demum in secessu
classiariis charus, civibus gratosus,
vitam toties pro patriâ periclitatam
placidâ morte commutavit,
ætat. anno 70^{mo}, sal. 1750^{mo}.

Optimo conjugii, Isabella vidua
mœrens posuit."

Against the wall on the South side of the church, on a small
but neat monument of white and coloured marble :

" In the vicarage vault belonging to this church
lie interred the remains of

ANN LITTLEDALE,

eldest daughter of the late Henry Littledale,
of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, esq.
at which place a monument is erected to her memory.

She

She departed this life the 14th of March, 1794,
aged 17 years.

Her many amiable endowments of mind and person rendered her deeply regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing her."

Against the North wall, on a neat slab of white marble:

"In memory of JANE, the wife of
Charles Blicke.

Died the 26th of February, 1793, aged 39 years.

Beloved wife, exemplary mother,

Excellent woman—Adieu!

Thy virtues, thy virtues will receive reward in Heaven."

On a slab in the nave:

Arms: Argent on a chevron Gules between three griffins heads erased Azure, two lions rampant combatant Or; fig. 20.

"Here lieth the remains of

MARY GARDINER,

who departed this life November 20, 1771,

in the 71st year of her age.

And also of her sister ELIZABETH GARDINER,

who departed this life February 20, 1778,

aged 80 years."

On another slab, which has no inscription, are the arms of *Samuel Prime*, esq. Argent, a man's leg erased at the thigh Sable; fig. 21. A family vault is under it, belonging to the present Mr. Prime, but no one as yet deposited in it except an infant child.

On another stone, for ——— *Hicks*, esq. (the inscription defaced): Azure, two pales between nine fleurs de lis, Or, three, three, and three; fig. 22.

On another old stone: three lions rampant *Hibbert*; fig. 23; the impalement defaced.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in the CHURCH-YARD.

On the North side of the church-yard, on a flat stone :

“ Here lieth the Right Honourable
SELINA,
Countess Dowager of Ferrers,
who departed this life March 20, 1762,
in the 80th year of her age.

Also
Here lieth the body of
the Right Honourable
LADY MARY TRYON,
widow of Charles Tryon of Buckinghamshire, Esq.
daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers,
who died May 17, 1771, aged 68.”

On a flat stone :

“ Here lies the body of Mrs. FRANCIS PERIGAL,
late of this place,
who departed this life the 14th of June 1767, aged 65.”

On a raised tomb-stone :

“ Here lieth the remains of the Rev. Mr. GUSTAVUS HAMILTON,
who died the 28th of August, 1755, aged 59 years.

Also the remains of Sir PATRICK HAMILTON, Knt.
and alderman of the city of Dublin,
who died August 22, 1780, aged 64 years.”

On

On a flat stone :

“ DANIEL TWINING
died March 12, 1762, aged 49.

ELIZABETH TWINING,
daughter of Daniel and Mary Twining,
died November 21, 1763, aged 4 ^{yrs.} 10 ^{mo.}.

ELIZABETH FRANCKLIN,
mother of Mary Twining, died June 4,
aged 61 years.

DANIEL TWINING,
son of Daniel and Mary Twining,
died September 5, 1765, aged 17 years.”

On a flat stone :

“ M. B.
1748.

In memory of Mr. HENRY BATES,
who died March 3, 1767, aged 69.”

On a raised tomb-stone :

“ Here lies interred
Lieutenant Colonel JOHN WILSON, esq.
who departed this life the 21st day of January, 1757,
in the 54th year of his age.

He was a loyal officer to his king,
a zealous advocate for his country,
led his men on with courage and bravery
worthy so good a man, in memory
of which this tomb is erected.”

On

On a flat stone :

“ Here lieth the body of Mr. JAMES PRESTON,
who died February 22, 1757,
in the 81st year of his age.

Also

Mrs. MARY PRESTON, daughter of
James Preston,
who died June 24, 1779,
aged 72 years.”

On a flat stone :

“ Here lies the body of
Mr. PETER ARCHAMBO, of this parish, who
died July 2, 1767, aged 71.

Also

The body of Mr. PETER ARCHAMBO, jun.
only son of the abovesaid,
who departed January 3, 1768, aged 43.

Also

Mr. JOHN ARCHAMBO,
died May 15, 1777,
aged 78 years.”

On a flat stone :

“ Here lies interred the body of
Miss MARGARET SUSANNAH LACY,
Who died April 23, 1775, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Also

The Rev. JAMES LACY,
father of the above infant,

who

who died July 16, 1776, aged 34 years.
*The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away ;
 blessed be the name of the Lord !*"

On a handsome raised monument of stone, railed round :

" Herein are deposited the remains of

SARAH HICKEY,

the wife of Joseph Hickey, and daughter of

William Bolton and Sarah his wife.

She was born the 11th day of September, 1720, O. S.
 and married the 1st of July, 1740.

She was gentle in her manners,

an exemplary tender mother, constant friend, and devout Christian,
 and, having lived more than 28 years

an undeviating pattern of true conjugal affection and attention,
 died the 8th day of August, 1768,
 most truly regretted and lamented."

" In memory of MARY BOWRY, widow,

born the 12th of August, 1677 ;

died the 29th of September, 1766, aged 99 years ;

honest and humble,

grateful and pious,

with every other Christian virtue.

Reader,

follow her example."

On a handsome raised tomb of stone, railed round with iron :

" Here lie the remains of

LYDIA, wife of

John Spackman, esq. of this parish,

H

who

who died the 9th of April, 1778,
in the 72d year of her age.

Her loss, but for the sentiments she inspired of resignation to the dispensations of the Almighty; being a tender, faithful, and affectionate, wife; a hearty, sincere, and constant friend; a cheerful, innocent, and lively companion, possessed of an uncommon share of true religion, unbounded benevolence, and every social virtue; her afflicted husband could never cease to mourn, her friends to lament, her companions to regret.

Monumental inscriptions are rarely intended to bury the praises of the dead; this, however, must her disconsolate husband, being deficient in language to express her real worth.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away;
Blessed be his holy name for ever and ever! Amen.

Also

Here lies interred SPACKMAN HILL,
son of Thomas Hill, gent.
by Sarah his wife, daughter of
John Spackman, esq.
who died July the 6th 1778,
aged 5 years.

Also

Here lie the remains of JOHN SPACKMAN, esq.
who departed this life December 20, 1785, aged 78 years.
Let praises live, whenever merit dies;
In acting well our parts, true honour lies.
Rough, bold, and honest, even from his youth,
A foe to knaves, a willing friend to truth,
Unaw'd he spoke the feelings of his breast,
And left to shame the falshood of the rest;
His actions worthy, and his conscience clear,
In Christ he hopes, and so has naught to fear."

On a raised tomb-stone :

“ Here lies the body of Mrs. MARY HEATHER,
the wife of Mr. Daniel Heather, of this parish.
She departed this life the 13th of July 1728,
aged 57.

Here also lieth the body of Mr. DANIEL HEATHER,
husband of the above Mrs. Mary Heather.
He departed this life the 6th day of July,
1733,
aged 84 years.”

On a raised tomb-stone :

“ Beneath this tomb lie the remains of
WILLIAM PRITCHARD,
who died the 2d of January, 1763, aged 55.
His life the Christian character display'd,
In Christian faith the debt of death he paid.”

“ Here lies interred
ELIZABETH,
daughter of exemplary parents,
James Butler, esq. and Grace,
of Auberley Castle, in Suffex.
She died June 9, 1741, aged 58.”

On a raised tomb-stone :

“ In a vault under this tomb lies interred the body of
RICHARD HOLMAN,
late of this parish, gentleman;
who died a batchelor, in the 71st year of his age,

on the 17th day of November,

A. D. 1707.

Disce mori mundo, vivere disce Deo.

And

Here also lieth the body of MARY HARGRAVE.

She died the 22d of July, 1726.

Wife of Henry Hargrave, gent.

aged 54 years.

And here likewise lieth the body of

RICHARD WRIGHT, esq.

who died the 9th of September, 1727,

aged 46 years."

On a small slab of white marble, let into the lower part of the tower, near the vestry window, is the following :

" Here lies the body of

EDWARD SMITH, gent.

who died September 27, 1741."

On a flat stone in the foot-path going into the church :

" Under this stone lie the remains of

EDWARD SEYMOUR, portrait-painter,

who died in January, 1757.

Here likewise were interred his two daughters,

LUCY and ANNA-SOPHIA.

The former died in March 1752,

the other in December 1760.

As also

Mr. CHARLES SEYMOUR,

limner,

son of Mr. Edward Seymour abovementioned ;
 who died February 16, 1773,
 lamented as an irreparable loss by his afflicted surviving parent,
 and universally regretted by all his acquaintance,
 by whom he was deservedly esteemed.

Also

Mrs. ANNE SEYMOUR, wife of the above
 Mr. Edward Seymour,
 who died December 2, 1773.
 She was a good wife, an indulgent parent, and, where she pro-
 fessed a friendship, steady and sincere."

On a stone against the East end of the church :

" To the memory of
 MARY BEACH,
 who died November the 5th, 1725, aged 78.
 ALEXANDER POPE,
 whom she nursed in his infancy,
 and constantly attended for thirty-eight years,
 in gratitude to a faithful old servant,
 erected this stone."

On a flat stone :

" Here lieth the body of
 THOMAS CRAWFORD,
 aged 3 years.

And

MARGARET CRAWFORD,
 aged 2 years.

And

And
 PATRICK CRAWFORD,
 aged 8 months.
 Sons and daughters of Patrick Crawford, esq.
 They died in August, 1744,
 and were all buried in eight days."

On a stone against the East end of the church :

" To the memory of ELIZABETH BUTLER,
 interred under the adjoining Purbeck stone,
 Who, soon as she could reason on the rules of her duty,
 began her care to observe them,
 recommending the religion she professed
 by its uniform influence on her conduct.
 Her faith was approved by her obedience,
 her excellent principles by her correspondent morals.
 The life she led in the most corrupt times
 would have done her honour in the purest.
 Devout, retired, mortified,
 Yet ever easy, pleas'd, chearful,
 censuring only by excelling,
 possessing but to distribute ;
 glad to discover what she might commend in others,
 overlooking no worth except her own.
 Such she lived constant throughout ;
 wholly intent on preparing for a better world,
 Death called her to it.
 Reader,
 You have here no detail of her descent, or alliances.
 This monument is raised, to no worth she borrowed ;
 to that alone which will be in her reward,
 and should by you be imitated."

On

On a handsome stone against the East end of the church :

Arms : Argent a fess embattled, and in chief two mullets
Sable ; fig. 24.

“ Mr. THOMAS TWINING,
late of London,
died May 19, 1741, in the 66th year of his age,
and lies interred here.

His children have erected this stone
in gratitude to the memory of a most
indulgent and worthy parent.”

On a small tomb of brick and stone, railed round, on the
North side of the church :

“ Sacred to the memory of Mr. JOHN KENT,
citizen and dyer of London,
late of this parish ;
died June 18, 1778, aged 61.
The best of husbands,
a most indulgent parent,
and a true friend.

Also
of Mrs. MARY KENT,
wife of the above,
who died February 25, 1780, aged 76.
As Death patrol'd the Western road,
Staid in this town a short abode,
Inquiring where true merit lay,
Stopp'd short, and stole this worthy man away.”

“ Here

“ Here lie the remains of MARY,
 the wife of Richard Foot,
 who departed this life August the 3d,
 1698,
 in the 40th year of her age.

Also

Here lyeth the body of ANNE, daughter of
 Richard and Mary Foot,
 who departed this life April 26, 1710,
 aged 20 years.

Here also lieth the body of Mr. RICHARD FOOT,
 who departed this life March 28, 1733,
 aged 78 years.

Also here lyes interred the body of
 MARY FOOT.

second wife of the above-named Richard Foot.

She died May 27, 1762,
 in the 85th year of her age.”

On a small raised tomb, close to the South door of the church :

“ CORNWALL BERKLEY,
 born of Lionel Berkley, esq. and Mary his wife ;
 departed this life on the 28th day of August,
 1753,
 aged 11 weeks.”

On a raised tomb :

“ Here rest the remains of
 Mr. ROBERT PARSONS,

a na-

A native, and, through the course of his days, an inhabitant
of Twickenham,

Simple in his manners, sincere in his language,
upright in his dealings. By industry in business,
he acquired a competency, with which his prudence
taught him to live content.

Born July 25, 1670;

died May 28, 1753.

A plain rough man, but without guile or pride,
Goodness his aim, and honesty his guide,
Could all the pomps of this vain world despise,
And only after death desire to rise."

On a plain neat marble placed against the East end of the
church, by her friend, and successor in theatrical merit, Miss
Jane Pope, September 20, 1791.

" Sacred to the memory of
Mrs. CATHERINE CLIVE,
who died December the 7th, 1785, æt. 75.

Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim,
Her moral virtues, and her well-earn'd fame.
In comic scenes the stage she early trod,
" Nor fought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod."
In real life was equal praise her due—
Open to pity, and to friendship too;
In wit still pleasing, as in converse free
From aught that could affect humanity;
Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known,
And e'en the stranger's sorrows were her own.
Content with fame, e'en affluence she wav'd,
To share with others what by toil she sav'd;

I

And,

And, nobly bounteous, from her slender store
 She bade her poor relations not be poor!
 Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed,
 And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous deed."

On a black mural slab at the East end of the church :

" Sacred to the memory of

STEPHEN Cole, esq.

late of this parish, who died February 26, 1790, aged 83 years.
 He was many years in the commission of the peace for the
 county of Middlesex."

The last mentioned slab has since been removed ; and, in its
 stead, a scroll of white marble, with the following inscription,
 is placed against the East wall :

" In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of

STEPHEN COLE, esq.

late of this parish,

who died February 26, 1790, aged 83 years.

Also of

Miss CATHERINE COLE, his daughter,

who died October 18, 1792, aged 26 years."

On an altar tomb, ornamented and railed round, is the fol-
 lowing on a slab of white marble let into the side :

" Within this vault are deposited the remains of

Mrs. CATHERINE COLE,

late wife of Stephen Cole, esq. deceased.

She died November 9, 1795, aged 67 years."

On a handsome altar tomb surrounded with iron rails :

" Here lieth the body of

Lieutenant General WILLIAM TRYON,

son of Charles Tryon of Northamptonshire, esq. and of Lady Mary, daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers, lieut. governor of the province of New York, and colonel of the 2d regiment of foot, who died the 27th of January, 1788, aged 58 years."

On five other altar tombs :

1. " Mr. EDWARD COLE, of this parish,
deceased April 20, 1706,
in the 56th year of his age.

Also

ELIZABETH, widow of the said Edward Cole,
deceased April 4, 1707,
aged 55.

By whose particular desire and direction, the 28th and 29th verses of the 5th chapter of St. John's Gospel were here under-written.

Also

ELIZABETH COLE, widow,
mother of the said Edward Cole,
died November 27, 1709,
aged 91.

Also

Mr. STEPHEN COLE,
son of the abovesaid Elizabeth Cole,
deceased April 11, 1740,
aged 80 years.

Also

the body of Mrs. FRANCES COLE,
wife to Mr. Stephen Cole, of this parish, brewer,

I 2

who

who died May 16, 1746,
aged 35 years.

A virtuous wife, a tender parent,
a sincere friend, a good Christian.

Also

the body of Mrs. SARAH BERKLEY,
daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Elizabeth Cole,
who died January 28, 1728,
aged years."

2. "Near this place lie interred
the remains of

Mr. JAMES NEWTON,

deceased the 18th of August 1762, aged 41.

He was a man whose spotless integrity acquired general esteem,
whose amiable qualities rendered him universally beloved.

Untaught to flatter, let this tablet shew
Assembled virtues that distinguish few:
Tho' manly, gentle; just, but not severe;
Courteous to all; in thought, in words sincere;
A friend to pity, as a foe to pride,
None worthier lived, none more regretted died."

3. "In this vault lies Mr. ROBERT WEST, goldsmith.
He died December 16, 1691, aged 38 years.

Also

Mr. LEONARD HOTCHKINS, attorney.
He died December 31, 1712, aged 51.

Also

Mrs. JANE HOTCHKINS, wife of

the

the above two gentlemen.

She died April 24, 1741, aged 91 years."

4. "Here lies the body of THOMAS CARTER,
who departed this life the 20th of December,

1703,

aged 46 years.

Also

THOMAS CARTER, his son, was buried here,

April the 3d, 1690,

aged 16 months."

5. "Subtus jacent reliquiae

Viri suo ordine celeberrimi,

Optimeque de republicâ meriti,

DANIELIS HUIT,

qui multos per annos se totum

suumque omnem in Christianam

erudiendis pueris

magnâ cum nominis celebritate impendit

suos erga descripatos,

vere parentis animum induens,

sapiens in docendo.

In emendando sibi comparans odium,

nec dissoluta comitate contemptum.

In domesticis officiis

amabilis maritus, parens, amicus,

rei familiari prudens dispensator.

Inerat colloquiis urbanitatis lepos,

ex quâ maxime sodalium animos conciliat.

Hilaritas festiva.

Gravi præreptus morbo,

Quin-

Quinquagenarius obiit, heu præmaturè
 Decembris 18, anno Dom. 1738.
 Suæ erga conjugem amantiffimum,
 pietatis monumentum,
 Hunc sepulchralem lapidem posuit
 SARAH HUET."

On flat stones :

1. " Here lies the body of
 Mrs. JOAN SWAYN,
 of the parish of Cripplegate, London, wife of Thomas Swayn.
 She deceased the 21st of February, 1720,
 in the 70th year of her age.

Also
 the body of
 THOMAS SWAYN,
 husband of the above Joan Swayn,
 died March 21, 1733, aged 89."

2. " Here lieth interred the remains of
 GEORGE GOSTLING, esq.
 of Whitton Place, in this parish.
 Died the 20th of December, 1782,
 aged 68 years."

3. " SARAH LISTER died June the 20th, 1765, aged 68 years.
 Lieut. Col. WILLIAM LISTER, esq. of the Foot Guards, died
 March 2, 1774, aged 80 years.

In the same grave is deposited the remains of
 Lieut. Gen. HENRY LISTER, lieut. col. of the 2d regiment of
 Foot Guards, son of the above, who died Nov. 27, 1785.

4. " JOHN

4. "JOHN COURT, gentleman, late an inhabitant of this parish, who departed this life the 20th day of August 1789, aged 60."
5. "Here sleep the remains of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, surgeon of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London. He died July 4, 1739, aged 73.
Also ANNE, his wife, who died March 22, 1770, aged 81."
6. "Mrs. ANNE WHITFIELD died January 4, 1749, aged 57. Also Mr. JAMES WHITFIELD died October 4, 1760, aged 64."
7. "Here lie interred the remains of Mrs. ANNE OWEN, late of this parish, who died Aug. 15, 1784, in the 75th year of her age."
8. "Under this stone are the remains of RICHARD ANDREWS, who died November 23, 1765, aged Likewise ELEANOR ANDREWS, his wife, who died January 28, 1775, aged Also ANNE ANDREWS, his sister, who died April 24, 1769, aged"
9. "Here lies the body of WILLIAM EVANS, esq. who died Nov. 27, 1773, æt. 55."
10. "In memory of JOHN CARTER FISHER, who died January 2, 1784, æt. 7 months."
11. "In memory of ISAAC POWSON, gardener, who, after faithfully serving his master 34 years, died, much lamented, Nov. 1779, æt. 69."
12. "Here lie the remains of Mrs. ELIZABETH EASTMAN, who died Nov. ..., 1779. Also Mr. EDWARD EASTMAN, husband of the above, who died December ..., 1785."
(Against the wall) E. E. 1730.
13. "In memory of GEORGE WICKS, son of William and Mary Wicks of this parish, who died April 1, 1773, aged 23.
Also.

Also WILLIAM WICKS, father of the above, who died
April 20, 1775, aged 66 years."

14. "Here lies the body of ROBERT TAYLOR of this parish, who died December 21, 1792, aged 52. Also ELIZABETH KILBY, daughter of Robert and Mary Taylor, who died May 13, 1710. Also CHARLES ROBERT TAYLOR, son of ditto, who died November 19, 1736, æt. 32."

15. "Here lies the body of JAMES CARTER, who died December 26, 1703, æt. 46. Also THOMAS CARTER, who died April 10, 1690, aged 16 months."

On upright-stones :

1. "JOHN MARCH, gentleman, died March 5, 1775, aged 80. A loving husband, a sincere friend, and well respected by all who knew him."

2. "Here lieth the body of Mr. JOHN GREEN, formerly of Clement's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, and late of Twickenham, gentleman, who died the 4th day of May, 1773, aged 76. Also here lieth the body of Mr. GEORGE GREEN, likewise formerly of Clement's-inn, and late of Twickenham, gent. (brother to the above John Green) who died the 9th day of July, 1774, aged 60 years."

3. "In memory of JOHN COOK, gent. who died March 7, 1765, æt. 62."

4. "This stone is erected to perpetuate the memory of Mr. THOMAS BEAZLEY, who departed this life November 17, 1760, in the 36th year of his age, and of 7 children who died in their infancy.

Also

Also

SARAH,

the wife of the aforesaid THOMAS BEAZLEY, who died
January the 16th, 1784, aged 58."

5. "Here lieth interred Mrs. MARGARET COWLING,
widow of the Rev. Mr. John Cowling of Newcastle on Tyne,
and four grand children. She died Dec. 31, 1774, æt. 89."
6. "Here lieth the body of PHŒBE AMBLER, who died March 2,
1756, in the 63d year of her age, after living 39 years a
servant in one family, during all which time she observed the
strictest rules of fidelity, love, and gratitude. She was a
sincere Christian, pious, and charitable, always delighting
in doing good, and, conscious of having performed her duty
here, she met death with the greatest tranquillity.
Her affectionate friend and mistress ordered this stone to be
erected to her memory in testimony of her great regard."
7. "CHARLES ADAMS died July the 27th, 1785, aged 42."
8. "SUSANNAH REEVES, wife of Simon Reeves, died Sept. 9,
1774, æt. 39."
9. "MARY LOVE, wife of Richard Love, died January 20,
1735, æt. 26. Also 2 children."
10. "ELIZABETH LOVE, wife of the above R. L. died Aug. 29,
1772, æt. 64. Also 3 children."
11. "SIMON REEVES, died May 22, 1785, aged 62 years."
12. "SARAH HOLMES, died January the 2d, 1785, aged 44."
13. "GEORGE HOLMES, husband of the above, died March 25,
1754, æt. 59. SUSANNAH HOLMES. 2d wife of G. H. died
Nov. 5, 1754."

K

14. "THO-

14. "THOMAS LOWDER died March 21, 1778, aged 70."
15. "ELIZABETH BURGESS, wife of Richard Burges, died . . .
16. "ELIZABETH REEVES, wife of John Reeves, died July 20,
1766, aged 52."
17. "ROBERT STANLEY, son of Robert Stanley, died Oct. 1685,
aged 7 years."
18. "ELIZABETH HAYNES, wife of John Haynes, died Jan. 21,
1744, æt. 53."
19. "ANNE HAYNES, daughter of the above, died 1744, aged
3 months. SARAH, daughter of ditto, died January 19, 1755.
aged 17 years."
20. "EDWARD ROGERS, died Oct. 6, 1786, aged 22 years."
21. "ABIGAIL GODDARD, wife of Philip Goddard, died Sept.
12, 1761, æt. 72.
PHILIP GODDARD, of the parish of Isleworth, died May 15,
1762, æt. 74."
22. "ELIZABETH SOPER, died December 26, 1738, aged 26.
BENJAMIN SOPER died December 26, 1768, aged 58."
23. "ELIZABETH UNDEY died January 16, 1763. aged 38."
24. "ELIZABETH, wife of Mathew Faulkner, died Jan. 5,
1734, æt. 61."
25. "JOHN TAYLOR died November 13, 1733, æt 18.
ANNE, his wife, died June 1745, æt 55."
26. "MRS. MARY ANDREWS died November 6, 1792, aged 24.
Also CLEMENT CONRADE ANDREWS.

27. "Mrs.

27. " Mrs. ELIZABETH TOMLINS, died November 25, 1750, aged 46."
28. " JONATHAN TAYLOR died October the 4th, 1753, aged 75."
29. " Mrs. MARTHA COWLEY died July 8, 1753, aged 60."
Also Mr. DAVID COWLEY, distiller, husband of the above, died
Oct. 16, 1753, æt. 60."
30. " THOMAS REDFURNE, died April 29, 1777, aged 60."
31. " WALTER HEMMINGS, of Shropshire, died Dec. 28, 1707, aged 38."
32. " ANNE, daughter of John and Charity Hinckley, died February 20, 1780, æt. 10 months. JOHN TAYLOR HINCKLEY, died May 25, 1785, aged 11 months. Also JOHN HINCKLEY, father of the above, died Sept. 23, 1785, aged 47."
33. " Mrs. JANE HERBERT, died Sept. 6, 1778, aged 58."
34. " RICHARD HOLLIS, son of Thomas and Margaret died April 13, 1721, æt. 17."
35. " ISAAC PEVEY died December 18, 1750, aged 78 years.
JANE PEVEY, wife of the above, died Aug. 17, 1750."
36. " ANNE, wife of John Pease, died Dec. 3, 1726, aged 33."
37. " JOHN HERBERT died February 18, 1751, aged 65.
ELIZABETH, wife of ditto, died January 27, 1779, aged 89."
38. " Mr. HENRY ANDREWS died Jan. 11, 1789, aged 63.
ANNE, wife of the above, died April 3, 1775, aged 92."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in the NEW BURIAL-GROUND.

On altar tombs, railed round :

1. “ In this tomb are deposited
the remains of ROBERT BURT, LL.B.
chaplain to his royal highness the Prince of Wales,
rector of St. Mary’s in the county of Kent,
and vicar of this place ;
where he constantly resided, universally beloved for the sweetness
of his manners and integrity of his heart,
and his conscientious attention to the duties of the church.
That he was respected by all who knew him, the very numerous
attendance of his parishioners
at his funeral
gave an unequivocal testimony.
He married the eldest daughter of John Gascoyne, esq.
of Westbury, in the county of Essex,
by whom he had three children, one of which was posthumous.
He died October the 17th, 1791, aged 35 years.”

2. “ Here lie the remains of
Lady PERRYNN *,
who died April the 19th, 1795, aged 74 years.’
3. “ In memory of Mrs. CATHERINE DURBAN,
who died May 19, 1792, aged 76 years.”

On a slab of black marble raised on 4 carved feet of stone :

4. “ Sacred to the memory of
SARAH,
the wife of George Browne, linen-draper, who
died January the 31st, aged 55 years.”

* Wife of the hon. Mr. Baron Perryn, now living.

On

On altar tombs :

1. " Mrs. HESTER FRYER
died February 29, 1792, aged 73 years."

2. " In memory of
PETER CHRISTROM, gentleman,
who died October the 13th, 1783, aged 58 years.

3. " Under this stone lies interred the remains of
RICHARD HARRISON.
A godly, honest, and upright, man.
He departed this life July 29, 1787,
in the 76th year of his age."

On flat stones :

1. " In memory of RICHARD WILLIAMS, M. D.
of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall,
who died February 21, 1789, aged 73 years."

2. " In memory of
Mrs. MARY GRIFFIN,
wife of William Morley Griffin, who died December 27, 1783,
aged 49."

Upright head-stones :

1. " Mrs. ANNE CROFTS, wife of Mr. John Crofts,
died April the 30th, 1783, aged 64 years."

2. " In memory of Mrs. REBECCA BORROWS, wife of
Mr. Ralph Borrows,
who died November the 15th, 1783, aged 65 years.

Also of
Mr. Ralph Borrows, husband of the above,
who departed this life January the 28th, 1787, æt. 65."

3. "In memory of GEORGE TRUCK,
son of Peter and Ellen Truck, who departed this life
May the 9th, 1785, æt. 3 years and 6 months.
Also Mr. PETER TRUCK, who died Sept. 29, 1787, æt. 39."

4. "In memory of JOSEPH LONGHURST,
who died November the 7th, 1783, æt. 25 years. Also
MARY LONGHURST who died December the 6th, 1785, æt. 48."

5. "Mrs. MARY ARCHAMBO, died May 4, 1784, aged 92 years."

On a long upright board:

Twickenham, November the 24th, 1789.

This day was opened for the first time, the new vault belonging to the vicar, in this ground, for the interment of STAFFORD BRISCOE, esq. who departed this life November the 7th, 1789, aged 76, and again on December 26, 1789, for the interment of JOHN HILL, gentleman, many years lieutenant in his Majesty's navy, who departed this life December the 20th, 1789, aged 52.

P. 30. l. 8. r. "lions passant guardant in pale Or."

P. 32. l. 15. r. "a fefs Ermine."

P. 33. l. 20. i. "the pedestal."

P. 36. l. 26. r. "2. Per fefs . . . and Ermine."

P. 37. l. 26. r. "2. Argent, a chevron Gules, between three fishes hauriant . . .
. 3. A chevron."

P. 39. l. 7. r. "4. a lion rampant crowned; and on a chief," &c.

P. 41. l. 15. r. "demi fleurs de lis."

P. 45. l. 24. after "Sable;" add, "impaling a fefs between two chevrons Ermine; the top chevron between three escallops."

Ib. l. ult. r. ". . . . Herbert, esq." See pl. III. fig. 23.

There

There are no Dissenting or other meeting houses, or any Popish chapel, in this parish, and but very few of its inhabitants of either persuasion.

On the strictest inquiry I cannot find that there have ever been any discoveries made, any curious remains of antiquity found, or that any remarkable circumstance happened, or any synods, parliaments, or other meetings, civil or religious, were held in this parish.

About the year 1720, Captain Gray, who then possessed an estate at Twickenham, built on a part of it a row of houses called Montpelier row, and for the convenience of its inhabitants he erected a small neat chapel. After the death of this gentleman the houses in the row were sold to different people, as was the chapel, which was the property of the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Hemming, and now belongs to the Rev. Samuel Hemming, A. M. nephew to the late S. H. In the same year was built another row of houses, situate very near the Thames, called Sion-row. The compiler of the "Magna Britannia says," "At Twickenham is a charity-school for 50 boys, all clothed and taught;" but in this he was mistaken or misinformed. At the time this author wrote there was a large boarding-school for boys, as likewise a charity school; and these two he seems to have confounded together in his account.

The charity-school at present consists of 30 boys. There is also one for 20 girls, and there are likewise Sunday schools for each sex, all supported by the voluntary subscription of the principal inhabitants. The charity-school for boys has been established ever since the year 1740.

This

This parish has a privilege of sending 4 boys and 2 girls to Christ's Hospital, by the will of John and Frances West, who, 1720, conveyed to trustees divers estates, to the use of the governors of the said hospital, that they should receive so many poor boys as the profits of the said premises would maintain, after the rate of £.10. *per annum*, one fifth to be such children as the parishioners in vestry should chuse, and to continue there and be put out apprentices, or to service, as other children in the hospital, paying £.20. with each boy, and £.5. with each girl, so put out. Mrs. West gave also £.5. to several blind men or women 50 years old and upwards.

Formerly there were two fairs kept here, the one on Michaelmas day, the other on Holy Thursday; but they have been for some years suppressed by the magistrates.

The only manufacture carried on here is that of lint-seed oil, by Charles Barrow, esq. which is very considerable, great quantities being sent every week to London; also the oil-cakes for feeding of cattle. This manufacture is now carried on in a more extensive manner by Thomas Winsloe, esq.

The quantity of waste land in this parish is very considerable, and amounts to some hundreds of acres, stretching away towards Hanworth, Heston, Hampton, &c. By the Sion survey of the hundred, taken anno 1635 it contains 694 acres, and 3 rood, being all common.

Land in general bears a great price here, and has been frequently sold for more than £.100 *per acre*, and lets at the rate of £.3. 10s. od. £.4. 4s. *per acre, per annum*.

Houses, particularly those situate to the Thames, are high rented, and when sold bear a high price, and in these delightful and desirable situations are very seldom empty.

The principal fuel used is coal. The poor burn the furze and peat that grows on the common, as also turf, which last is usually sold at 1s. *per thousand*, and peat at 4s. *per load* of 1000.

There

There are 6 teams kept in this parish. The price of goods by land carriage is 1s. 8d. *per* hundred weight, or £.1. 10s. *per* ton, and by water at 1s. 4s. *per* hundred weight, or £.1. *per* ton. The high roads through this village lead to Kingston, Hampton, Hampton Court, Staines, Chertsey, Hounslow, &c.

In the year 1774 a bridge was built across the Thames from Twickenham to Richmond, under the direction of that celebrated architect Mr. Payne. It is a handsome structure of Portland stone, and consists of five arches, with a stone balustrade at top. Its dimensions are,

In length, - { 300 feet, exclusive of the causeway at
each end.

In breadth, -

In height, -

And the span of the center arch is 25 feet high, and 60 feet wide*. It cost about £.26,000; which sum was raised by annuities on lives at £.100. each, and the tolls are collected as those of Kew, Putney, and Hampton Court. It produces £.1300 *per annum*.

The 12th of March, 1774, was memorable for a remarkable high flood, the like of which had not been remembered for upwards of 70 years. Its height is marked on a piece of white marble let into the wall, at the corner of the parsonage garden next the river, placed there at the expence of F. A. Hindley, esq. with the following inscription :

The 12th of March, 1774,

A remarkable flood rose to this mark .

(N. B. This mark is upwards of 10 feet above the level of the water.)

* August 23, 1774. The first stone was laid by the Hon. Henry Hobart, and it was finished December 1777.

TWICKENHAM has several large houses in it occupied by considerable families. Nearly opposite the North side of the church is a house * formerly in the occupation of Sir William Perkins, who held it by lease from the Crown, which expired in him at his death. And that house stands upon the site of another, to which Queen Katharine of Arragon retired, after she was divorced from king Henry VIII. The ground behind it (now occupied by gardeners) is still called the Park, it having been a paddock belonging to that queen, and is now the property of the crown. Part of the house where she resided is yet remaining.

Adjoining to the church is a capital house (the principal front of which faces the Thames), formerly called York-place, and the residence of the great Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who says, that, when he attended the king at Hampton court, he came home every night to his house at Twickenham. It was probably a grant to him from the crown during the time he was in favour. I am inclined to think this house, from its name, was once the residence of James Duke of York, afterwards king James II. as his two daughters, Mary and Anne, successively queens of England, were nursed in it, and that his highness, on his marriage with the chancellor's daughter, resigned it in favour of his father in law, probably at the request of the king his brother, that that great minister might be near him when the court was at Hampton Court and at Ham House, then the duke of Lauderdale's, where king Charles II. used frequently to visit, for the pleasure of its walks, and sometimes to consult on state affairs.

* This house was for some time the residence of Mr. Scott, the celebrated painter of sea-pieces, landscape, &c. and now of Mr. Marlow, an artist equally celebrated.

The situation of this house is exceedingly pleasant: it has two fronts, the principal one faces the Thames, but is placed at such a distance as not to be subject to any inconveniences from its overflowing. The lawn before it is extensive; at the bottom of which is a terrace walk of gravel the whole length of the garden. On one side of the lawn is a grove of elms, with serpentine walks, and a small summer house, from which is a very pleasing view up the river. The other front looks upon some inclosed grounds for pasturage. The house is of brick, well built, and convenient. The rooms are most of them small, except the two halls, or summer drawing rooms, which are about 36 feet long, 20 broad, and about 16 high, and are separated by an arch; that to the river serving as a drawing room, the other as a passage room for company. Over these is the winter drawing room and bedchambers. The floors are oak inlaid.

There are a few good pictures; views in Italy by Canaletti, some pleasing landscapes by Zucharelli, and a beautiful portrait in crayons of Lady Frances Shirley, when young.

This house is now the property of James Whitchurch, esq. *

The next place of consideration is called Twickenham park, also Isleworth park, or the New Park of Richmond, had a keeper, Robert Bouchier, appointed in 1547†. This house formerly belonged to Walter, earl of Essex, the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth. The earl made a present of it to Mr. Bacon, afterwards the famous Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, and lord Chancellor; during whose disgrace it was sold. He resided much here, and here had the honour to entertain Queen

* Lately in the occupation of Major James Webber, who has at a considerable expence greatly improved the house and grounds; and by whom it has again been sold to the Imperial Ambassador Count de Stahrenberg, who now occupies it.

† Pat. 38 Henry VIII.

Elizabeth. It was the residence of Lucy countess of Bedford till 1618, when she gave it to her relation Sir William Harrington, who sold it in 1621 to Mary countess of Home, mother of the duchess of Lauderdale. In the year 1635 it was held of the Crown on lease by the countess of Home. In 1668 it was alienated to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. It was afterwards in the possession of the earl of Bedford; then of the Vernon family, who sold it in 1743 to Algernon earl of Mountrath, who died in 1744. His widow, Diana, youngest Daughter to Richard Earl of Bradford, bequeathed it, 1766, to the late duchess of Newcastle; after whose decease it was to revert to the duke and duchess of Montrose.

Since the death of the duchess great alterations and improvements have been made in the house and grounds by Lord Frederick Cavendish, to whom they now belong.

In this park is supposed to have been the original site of Sion abbey.

The principal front of the house is the same as it was in the earl of Essex's time; the other has been rebuilt, and is more modern. The only good apartment is the drawing room, which has been built of late years. Its dimensions are about 40 feet by 22, and 16 feet high. The other rooms are in general but small, and very indifferently furnished. There are a few good pictures left with the furniture as heir looms by the countess of Mountrath; the principal are,

General Monk, in armour to the knees, a capital portrait; by Sir Peter Lely.

General Lambert, in armour to the knees; by Walker.

Lord Falkland (in the reign of Charles I.); by Vandyke.

Sir George Byng; Lord Viscount Torrington; Admiral Ruffel; Earl of Orford; and a son of Lord Torrington, examining

examining a globe; view of the sea and ships at a distance;
by Sir Peter Lely.

Queen Mary, when princess, full length; by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A picture representing the departure of Cleopatra from Mark Anthony; by Lorenzo de Castro, *anno Dom.* 1070.

Charles II. James II. Princess Mary, when children; copy from Vandyke.

Representation of a bull fight at Madrid in Spain, with the king, queen, and court, viewing it.

The four seasons, representing four satyrs, composed of various fruits and flowers, so judiciously blended together as to resemble a human figure. These pictures are as whimsical as they are curious.

Several small portraits of ladies of the court of Charles II. drawings in crayons, with this mark, B; by Sir Peter Lely.

Queen Mary I. small.

A pope.

Two pictures of boys.

Marquis of Graham, when young.

Lot and his daughters.

A landscape, figures, and cattle.

N. B. The house in Twickenham Park stands in the two parishes of Twickenham and Isleworth. In the hall fronting to the South-West, is laid in the Mosaic pavement, of black and white marble, a small iron cross, which divides the two parishes. And, in their perambulation of the bounds, the parishioners of Twickenham direct a man to enter a window at the North-West end of the house, who proceeds to the centre, comes down stairs, and joins the company in the hall, where they sing the hundredth psalm. He then goes up stairs and proceeds to a South-West window, and comes down a ladder on the outside, joins the company again, and thus the ceremony ends.

In the middle of the town is a large house, called Richmond, one front of which faces the Thames, with a pleasing garden, and extensive terrace, guarded by handsome iron rails. The other front is to the street, but hid by a high wall, at each end of which is a porter's lodge. Within is a good court-yard. It was formerly in the possession of Francis earl of Bradford, after his death here, 1708, of his second son lord Torrington, of whose lady's executors it was purchased by Anthony viscount Montague, who, 1744, sold it to Anthony Keck, esq. and he, 1766, to Mary countess dowager of Shelburne, mother to the marquis of Lansdowne, and the Hon. James Fitzmaurice; to the latter of whom it came on the death of his mother. It has since been sold to Mrs. Allanson, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Mr. Aislaby of Studley park, Yorkshire. In this house is a good portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of the dutches of Marlborough, when young, afterwards wife to the great duke John.

Near to this is another handsome structure, with an extensive garden. It formerly belonged to Sir Richard Middleton, bart. a descendant of Sir Hugh Middleton. It has been always the residence of considerable families; as, the famous duke of Whar-ton; Sir William Humble, bart.; Mr. Craggs, secretary of state; and of the late Mr. Waller, a grandson of the celebrated poet of his name. It was last the property of Matthew Duane, esq. F. R. and A. SS. and is now occupied by his widow.

The Hon. Mr. George Shirley, uncle to the late earl Ferrers, had a large house here, (once the residence of a Mr. Boucher*, known as a celebrated gamester,) with very extensive gardens and grounds, and a terrace facing the Thames, feet in length,

* Mr. Boucher died about the year 1720.

in the centre of which is a handsome summer-house of brick, with stone ornaments and a dome top, from which you have an extensive view of the Thames and country round about. The old house was very lately taken down, and a small one erected in the meadow looking on the Thames. In the old house was a good whole length portrait, in a riding habit and hat, of Lady Frances Shirley, when young; poetically celebrated by the earl of Chesterfield.

Since the death of Mr. Shirley these premises have been purchased by Welbore Ellis, esq. and on the site of the old house of which the wings were left standing) is erected a neat and commodious dwelling.

The earl of Strafford has a seat here, situate on the banks of the Thames, with extensive gardens. The house is old, and much out of repair, being seldom occupied by its noble owner, and the grounds much neglected, which are capable of great improvement from their situation. In this house is a capital picture of the great earl of Strafford and his secretary, by Vandyrke, and a small collection of pleasing pictures, among which are two small portraits of Henry VIII. and Edward the VI.

Since the death of the earl of Strafford, which happened on the 10th of March, 1791, the old house has been pulled down, and a new one erected on the same spot, by his sister the dowager Lady Anne Connolly, and when finished will be an elegant edifice.

Adjoining to the earl of Strafford's is the seat of Sir George Pocock, knight of the bath. It was built by Mr. Secretary Johnstone in the reign of Queen Anne, after a model of the country seats in Lombardy. It is a handsome building of brick; but the front has been spoiled by removing the entrance, and throwing out a bow from the bottom to the upper story. Before this alteration,

teration, there was a handsome door-case of Portland stone, with a window over it suitably ornamented. The present way into the house is in the center of a wing added to it, or a passage to an elegant octagon room at the end, which was built on purpose for the reception and entertainment of her late Majesty Queen Caroline. These additional buildings make one very long wing, which has an awkward appearance, for want of somewhat to answer it on the other side for the sake of uniformity. This passage to the octagon is made use of as a musick room, in which is a handsome organ. The gardens are extensive, and kept in good order.

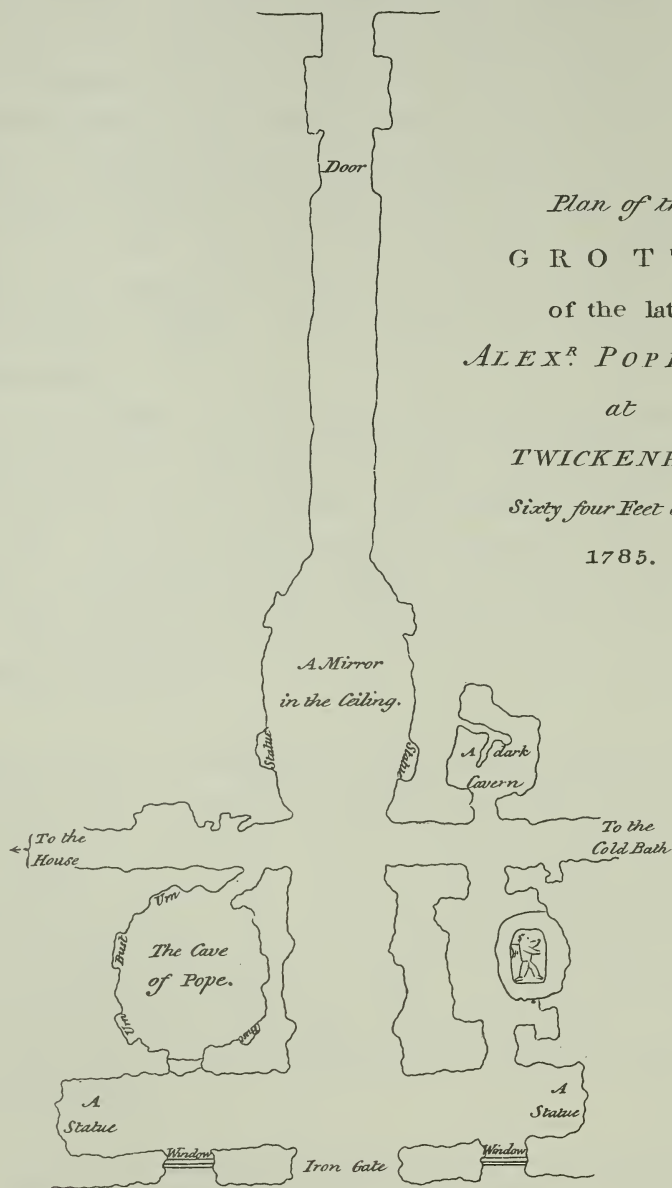
After the death of Mr. Secretary Johnstone, this house, &c. was purchased by George Pitt, esq. formerly governor of fort St. George in the East Indies, and known by the name of Diamond Pitt. It came afterwards, by marriage of this gentleman's daughter to Lord Brownlow Bertie, brother to the duke of Ancaster. Soon after the death of Lady Bertie, it was purchased by Sir George Pococke*.

Marble Hall †, a delightful villa on the banks of the Thames, built by the late countess of Suffolk, the late Philip earl of Pembroke being the architect, and the gardens laid out and planted by Alexander Pope, esq. It was the residence of the late earl of Buckinghamshire, on whose decease it came by the will of the late countess of Suffolk to Miss ——— Hotham, daughter of the late Sir Charles Hotham, during her life; then again reverts to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; (and is now occupied by Mrs. Fitzherbert).

* See before, p. 7.—The late Lady Pococke was a grand-daughter to Governor Pitt.

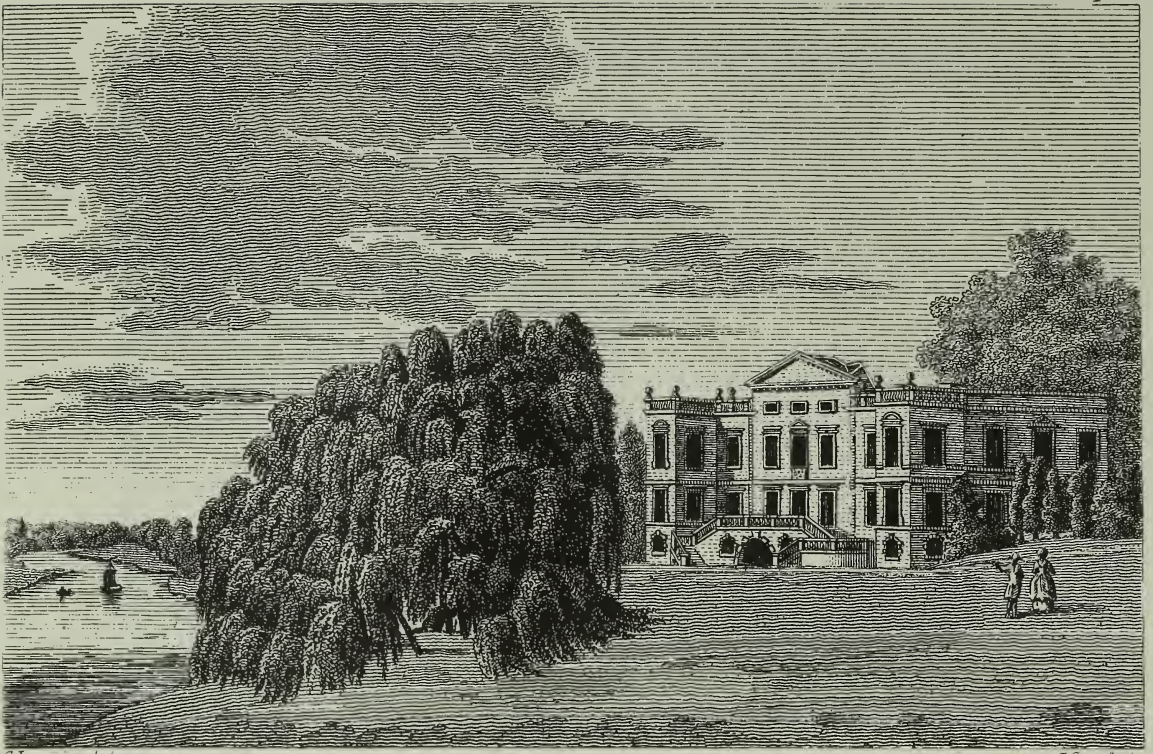
† This house has been particularly noticed by Dean Swift.

THE GARDEN.



Plan of the
G R O T T O,
of the late
ALEX^R. POPE Esq^r.
at
TWICKENHAM.
Sixty four Feet long.
1785.

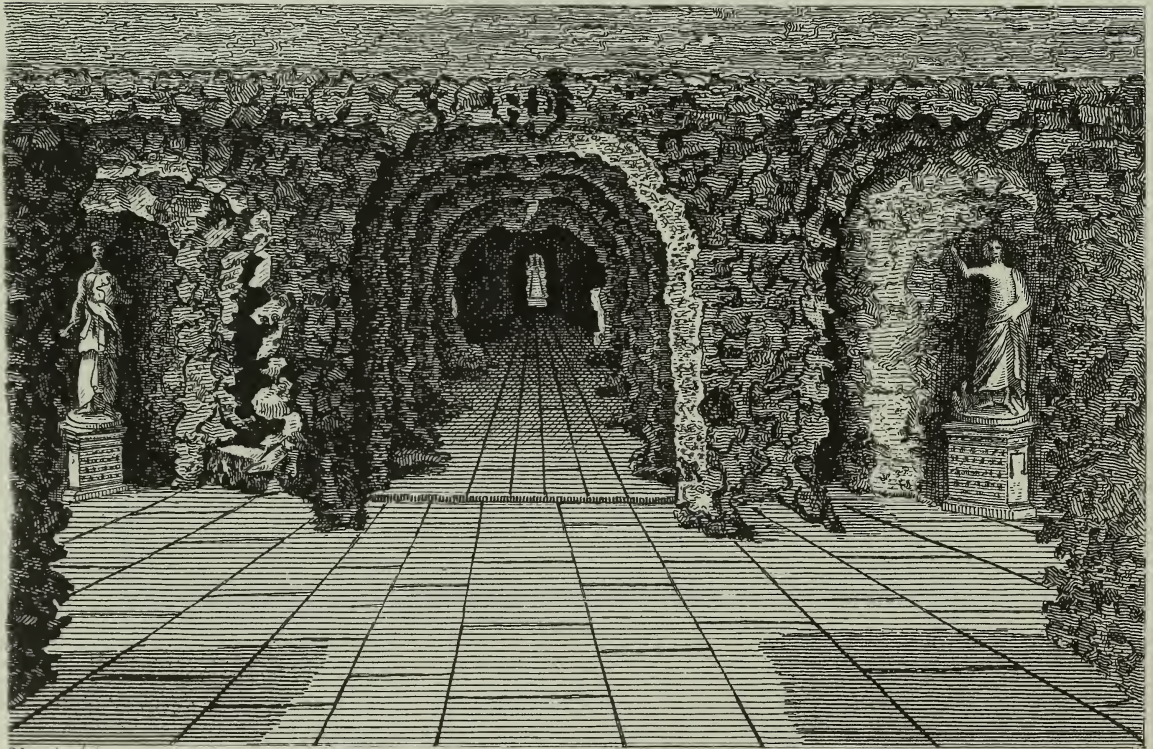
THE LAWN.



S. Lewis del.

J. Cary sculp.

*The Seat of WELBORE LORD MENDIP at Twickenham.
formerly Mr. Pope's.*



S. Lewis del.

J. Cary sculp.

Pope's Grotto.

Near Marble Hall, and close to the river, is a sweet little box, distinguishable for the elegance of its situation, late belonging to Daniel Giles, esq. a Bank director, who much enlarged and improved it, as well as the gardens, which were kept remarkably neat. It was lately the residence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, sister to his grace the duke of Marlborough; and is now the property of Miss Hotham, who resides in it.

On that delightful spot called Twickenham meadows is a house formerly the residence of the countess of Totness, and of Sir Joseph Ashe, bart. It now belongs to Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. who purchased it in 1751.

The house celebrated by the residence of Mr. POPE, who removed into it with his father and mother about the year 1715, was, after his decease, purchased by Sir William Stanhope, knt. of the Bath, and brother to the earl of Chesterfield, who made great alterations, and added two wings to it with offices. He also greatly enlarged the gardens behind the house, which have a communication with each other by a subterraneous passage or additional grotto. On Sir William's death this villa became the property of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, who married his daughter, and has since been created lord Mendip.

Views of the busts and grotto are here given in plate VI; and on the two pedestals are the following inscriptions:

D. M.
I. TERENTIVS,
CARPVS
TERENTIAE
THEBAIDI
CONIVGI. BENE.
MERENTI. FECIT
ET. SIBI. CVMOVA
VIXIT. ANNIS. LXXX.

DIIS. MANIBVS.
IS. TIMENNIA. P. F.
PRIMIGENIA.
SIBI. ET.
R. MURRIO. PRIMO.
CONIVGI SVO. ET
LIBERTIS. LIBERTABVSQ.
POSTERISQUE. EORVM.

A separate plan of the grotto is given in plate VII.; and in the grotto is the bust engraved in plate IV. fig. 3.

In the garden is also a small obelisk * erected by Mr. Pope to the memory of his mother, with this inscription :

AH EDITHA,
MATRUM
OPTIMA ;
MULIERUM
AMANTISSIMA,
VALE.

At the West end of the house, in the dining-hall, there are several busts and termini. Among the busts, is one, on the pedestal of which are the following lines, composed by the earl of Chesterfield :

Let social mirth with gentle manners join,
Unstunn'd by laughter, unenflam'd by wine,
Let reason unimpair'd exert its powers,
But let gay Fancy strew its way with flowers.
Far hence the wag's and witling's scurrile jest,
Whose noise and nonsense shock the decent guest.
True wit and humour such low helps decline,
Nor will the Graces owe their charms to wine.
Fools fly to drink, in native dulness sunk,
In vain ; they 're ten times greater fools when drunk.
Thus free from riot, innocently gay,
We'll neither wish, nor fear, our final day.

CHESTERFIELD.

Next to Pope's is a small but elegant house, late the residence of Thomas Hudson, esq. many years an eminent portrait-painter. In this house was a small, but valuable, collection of pictures and drawings ; of the latter were several out of the great Arundel collection ; and the greater part from the valuable and

* See plate V. fig. 2.

celebrated volumes of father Resta, in the library of Lord Chancellor Somers; after whose death they were dispersed, and many of them purchased by Mr. Richardson the painter, whose daughter Mr. Hudson* married, and from whom he came into possession of them.

After the death of Mr. Hudson, this collection was again dispersed by public auction. The house is now the property of his nephew and heir, John May, esq.

The prospect from a small study at the top of the house is particularly worthy attention.

Opposite to the last is a small but neat house, with a Gothic front, lately in the occupation of Capt. Robert Carr, in the service of the East India Company; and now the residence of the above-mentioned Mr. May, who is the owner of it.

Farther on is a house, some few years past the residence of Robartes Earl of Radnor, after whose decease it came to John Atherton Hindley, esq. It now belongs to Sir Francis Baffett, bart. It is an irregular building, situate on the edge of the Thames, of which it has a pleasing view both up and down; and the meadows opposite, full of cattle, and beyond Richmond Hill, the park, and its hanging woods, together form a most pleasing landscape.

From the windows of the dining parlour the scene is particularly picturesque. On the other side the road, with a communication from the lawn by an arch under it, is an extensive garden, the disposal of which has not much to recommend it to notice.

* Sir Joshua Reynolds, the late Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Wright, of Derby, and other artists now living, were pupils of, and first studied under, Mr. Hudson.

On the opposite side of the way is a neat and convenient family-house belonging to Stafford Briscoe, esq. the gardens of which, as well as a beautiful little lawn to the river, have ever been noticed by all passengers for their remarkable neatness, and the taste in which they are laid out. On the lawn is a neat Gothic summer house, from which is a pleasing and extensive prospect.

Between Twickenham and Teddington, on a very pleasant spot, stands a neat but small box belonging to Mrs. Clive, whose merits on the stage are very well known to all who have any taste for theatrical entertainments.

She retired from the stage to this pleasing retreat in 1769, speaking her farewell epilogue, written by Mr. Walpole, on her benefit-night, April 24.

This spot has been celebrated in an epistle to her, not yet printed, a few lines of which run thus :

* * * * *

Believe the friendship, and the verse excuse,
Rude is the lay, unlike what Twick'nam heard,
Charm'd with the music of her favourite bard.
Yet on those banks where ev'ry Muse once sung,
What bard in silence, and his lyre unstrung,
Can idly sit, nor feel the sacred fire
Thrill thro' his veins, and ev'ry thought inspire,
Whilst warm the thought, and bright the fancy glows,
The numbers rise, and verse spontaneous flows,
To tell how much those seats the Muse admires,
Where Clive from smoke, and crowds, and fame retires?
How blest those seats, where all her choicest stores
Of various sweets indulgent nature pours!
Where the pleas'd eye the smiling scene surveys,
And ev'ry part a fresh delight conveys!

Here

Here low the herds, Pan feeds his fleecy care,
 There yellow Ceres binds her golden hair ;
 Here the trees thicken, and exclude the day ;
 There opening glades a wider scene display,
 To mark how Thames in silver current rolls,
 To waft her bounties to the distant poles.

Mrs. Clive died suddenly, on the 7th of September, 1785, aged 75 years; to whose memory a small tablet of white marble is placed against the East end of the church of Twickenham, by her successor in theatrical merit Miss Pope*.

The late celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu resided a considerable time at Twickenham, in the house now belonging to Dr. Charles Morton, principal librarian to the British Museum, a gentleman of distinguished learning.

The next adjoining is a good family-house, with pleasant gardens, belonging to Paul Vaillant, esq. many years a respectable bookseller in the Strand, and one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1759-60. It was some time the residence of Sir John Hawkins, knt. author of the History of Musick, and several curious and entertaining publications.

The Dowager Lady Anne Connolly, sister to the Earl of Strafford, has a house here with good gardens. The building is very antient. It was formerly the residence of the Earl of Marr, and of Admiral Fox.

* See the inscription, p. 57.

Situate to the Thames is a good house, the property of Miss Backwell, one of the daughters of the late Backwell, esq. an eminent banker. The view from the lawn is extensive, beautiful, and picturesque. Here is a capital picture painted by Vandervelde, in 1661, in black and white, to imitate a drawing, being a view of the Dutch fleet preparing to attack the English. It is in high preservation.

Next to Miss Backwell's, is a neat but small house belonging to the Countess Dowager Poulett. It was built by the late Dr. Batty. The gardens have lately been much enlarged and neatly laid out.

Close on the bank of the Thames is a small house distinguished by the name of Ragman's Cattle; so called from an ale-house being on that spot in former times, and the receptacle of the barge-men, beggars, &c. That being removed, a small box was erected, and has been at different times the residence of many of the nobility. The late Duke of Montague, of Montague-house, was much pleased with the situation, and resided here some time, frequently dining with his friends under the trees close to it. It was afterwards purchased by that celebrated and much admired actress, the late Mrs. Pritchard*, who enlarged and much improved the house at a considerable expence; and is now the residence of George Hardinge, esq. a gentleman of distinguished abilities at the bar. The improvements he has made in the house and grounds are particularly conspicuous for taste and neatness.

* Mrs. Pritchard died in August 1758, aged 57.

The next house, and most worthy of notice, is Strawberry Hill, the seat of the Hon. Horace Walpole (now earl of Orford). It is an irregular building, fitted up entirely in the Gothic style, and resembles some of the antient monasteries. The inside is finished and furnished in the same style in a very superb and elegant taste. The windows are ornamented with a fine collection of painted glafs, some (indeed the greatest part of it) very antient. It consists of an assemblage of old coats of arms, foreign as well as domestic, scripture-history, and other subjects, with birds, flowers, &c. &c.

The hall, or entrance, is small, as are most of the rooms. The windows are of painted glafs, very old. Round the hall are some antique fragments in basso relievo, of white marble, brought from Rome. Pendant from the staircase-cieling is an antient lantern * of painted glafs.

The dining parlour is a good room; the chimney-piece stone, representing an antient tomb.

The chairs and tables are of ebony, and very antient. On one of the tables is a handsome clock, of French workmanship; on the other, in which is a slab of beautiful Sienna marble, are some elegant and fine pieces of China in the Sève manufactory. Under the tables are some beautiful urns, from the ruins of Herculaneum. Here are likewise some fire-screens, on which are maps of England in tapestry, being some of the first ever done in this country: they were brought from Weston-house, the antient seat of the Sheldons, where some of the rooms are hung with it. William Sheldon, esq. who built that house, was the person who first introduced the weaving of tapestry in England, having, at his own expence, brought workmen

* This lantern was (I believe) brought from Battle Abbey, in Suffex.

from

from Flanders for that purpose in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. These screens are no otherwise remarkable than for their curiosity and antiquity.

Over the door, on the outside, as you enter this room, is a drawing, or coloured print, a humorous scene on Richmond Hill, by Henry Bunbury, esq.

The pictures are :

Sir Robert Walpole, K. G. (and afterwards Earl of Orford) with ribband and star, three quarters.

Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. son of Sir Robert Walpole, in the robes of the order of the Bath.

The Hon. Horace Walpole, son of Sir Edward Walpole.

Catharine Lady Walpole, first wife to Sir Robert Walpole.

Maria Skerret Lady Walpole, 2d wife of Sir Robert Walpole.

The Hon. Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, eldest son to Sir Robert Walpole.

Lady Betty Butler, of the Ormond family.

Earl Cholmondeley, grand-father to the present earl.

Lord Malpas, son of Earl Cholmondeley, and father to the present earl.

Lady Mary Churchill, daughter to Sir Robert Walpole.

Lady Townshend, sister to Sir Robert Walpole, in a Turkish dress.

Lady Malpas, wife to Lord Malpas, and daughter to Sir Robert Walpole.

Sir Horace Mann, bart. and knt. of the Bath, envoy extraordinary at Florence ; by Muntz.

Mr. Mann, brother to ditto ; by ditto.

Over the chimney a small conversation, being the portraits of Richard Lord Edgewcombe ; George Augustus Selwyn ; and G. J. Williams, esq. ; by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Sir

In one piece the portraits of three ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the late James Earl Waldegrave and the Dutchess of Gloucester, a beautiful picture; by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A large and capital picture of dead game, fruit, vegetables, &c.; by Teniers.

On one side of the window a small head by candle-light; by Schalcken.

On the other side a head, small; by Rembrandt.

The carpet in this room is the work of the late Mrs. Clive, the celebrated actress, of whom there is a portrait, three-quarters, when about 20 years of age; but it is not yet put up in any particular room. It was a present to Mr. Walpole from Mr. Raftor, her brother.

There are two small rooms also on the ground-floor, in one of which (a bed-chamber) are the following:

The Beauties of Charles the Second, copied in small from those at Windsor.

King Charles the Second in armour, small.

King Charles the Second when young, small.

Catharine, queen to king Charles the Second.

Sir Peter Lely the painter; by himself.

Mary queen of Scots, a fine drawing in water-colours, by the late Mr. Vertue.

Two drawings, heads in chalks, fine; by Peter Oliver.

By the side of the bed, in an ebony case glazed was a crucifix beautifully carved in ivory. (It is now removed.)

In the other small room, on the paper, with borders around them, are copies of some of the celebrated pictures of Raphael in the Vatican at Rome, done in imitation of drawings; by Jackson.

In a niche on the stair-case, the body armour of Francis the First, of France, being of steel inlaid with gold, and richly chased, with the representation of a battle. On the stair-head, swords, shields, spears, bows, arrows, &c. and military ornaments, chiefly from the East Indies, Otaheite, &c.

On the stair-case are :

Francis the Ist, and Charles the IXth, of France, in one piece, a fine picture ; by Holbein.

The family of king Henry the Vth ; supposed by ditto *.

In Mr. Walpole's sitting-room and closet adjoining are some capital and invaluable miniatures :

Sir Kenelm Digby, his Lady Venetia, and child, a very fine copy from Vandyke ; by Isaac Oliver.

Sir Kenelm Digby, and family, in separate ovals ; by ditto.

Lady Lucy Percy, mother to Lady Venetia Digby, dressed like a citizen's wife, and with dark hair, a beautiful miniature ; by ditto.

Lord Chancellor Clarendon ; by Cooper.

Dutchess of York, daughter to Lord Clarendon ; King Charles the Second ; copies from originals, by the Right Hon. Lady Lucan.

The Duke of Gloucester, his Majesty's brother ; by ditto.

Here are also several others by both the Olivers, some of which are unknown ; and copies from the works of these great masters, in other collections, by Lady Lucan, some of them nearly equal to the originals. These are kept in ebony cases with silver ornaments.

* See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. These pictures were in the collection of the late James West, esq. one of the Secretaries to the Treasury.

A portrait of Lady Lucan.

Cowley the poet when young ; by Sir Peter Lely.

Count de Grammont, in armour ;

Count Hamilton, his brother, small.

Fontenelle, a drawing.

Perspective view of the gallery at Strawberry Hill, in colours,
a fine drawing ; by Thomas Sandby.

A coloured drawing of the small room called the Chapel, adjoining the gallery, with its pictures and ornaments ; by Carter.

Henry the III^d, and his Queen Eleanor ; Richard the III^d* ; drawings by Vertue.

A miniature of the late Mrs. Clive in the character of the fine lady in the farce of Lethe.

Little closet :

Two miniatures of Queen Elizabeth ; by Isaac Oliver.

Two drawings, heads of boys ; by ditto.

King Charles the First.

King Charles the Second.

Sir Peter Lely ; by himself.

Mary queen of Scots ; Burnet bishop of Salisbury ; Cibber the statuary, father to the late Colley Cibber ; water-coloured drawings by Vertue.

A beautiful piece of needle-work ; a landscape by the countess of Aylesbury.

The library.

The chimney-piece is taken from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall, in Westminster Abbey ; the stone work from that of Thomas duke of Clarence at Canterbury †.

* See Mr. Walpole's Historic Doubts. † Lysons's Environs, vol. III. p. 169.

The ceiling is painted in compartments of Gothic ornaments, and in the centre the arms of the Walpole family; by Clermont.

Here is a capital and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, in cases of Gothic workmanship with gilt wires, and a vast collection of prints and drawings.

Over the cases are portraits of persons of the first rank, a few of which I recollect: as,

The Earl of Hertford.

Earl Waldegrave.

General Conway.

Late Duke of Richmond.

Over the chimney:

The marriage of king Henry the Sixth*; by Mabuse.

Duke of Richmond, Sir Francis Drake, and the Earl of Surrey, 3 fine minatures; by Isaac Oliver.

A girl playing with a cat, a boy with a pipe, in crayons, small; by the Hon. Horace Walpole.

On a stand, a curious small clock, a present from king Henry the VIIIth to Anna Bolleyn.

Several antique marbles from Herculaneum.

Here is also the antient curfew†, used in the time of William the Conqueror; and an osprey eagle in terra cotta; by Mrs. Damer.

Bed-room, called the Holbein Chamber.

The bed is of Gothic work in ebony; the furniture cloth of a dove colour lined with white sattin, and plumes of white

* See Anecdotes of Painting.

† I believe it belonged to the Rev. Mr. Gostling, a minor canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and author of a book called "A Walk in and about Canterbury." It had been in his family time immemorial, as he himself takes notice.

feathers on the top. The chairs and table of ebony carved, and very antique. There is also a very old chair of oak, said to have been brought from the abbey of Glastonbury, and to have belonged to the abbot.

On the table is an old dressing-glass of tortoise-shell, ornamented with silver chased, with some large antique tortoise-shell combs, said to have belonged to queen Elizabeth.

By the side of the bed hangs a large red hat, formerly belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, lately found in rummaging the great wardrobe. In the crown of it is a paper specifying when and where found, and by whom presented.

The chimney-piece of this room is of Gothic workmanship, being a representation of the tomb of Archbishop Wareham, in Canterbury cathedral. The windows of old painted glass.

Among many others are the following pictures :

King Henry VIII. large as life, three quarters ; by Holbein.

A small bust, in an oval, of king Henry VIII. with a watch hanging on his breast by a chain, carved in wood, (very masterly) ; by Holbein.

Hans Holbein, the painter, a copy of one painted by himself.

An original of Prince Arthur and Catharine of Arragon.

Queen Catharine of Arragon, wife to Henry VIII*. by Holbein.

Queen Mary, daughter to ditto, when a child ; by ditto.

Queen Elizabeth, when young ; by ditto.

Charles the IXth, of France ; by Jennett.

Philip the Fair, small portrait ; by ditto.

Catharine Howard, queen to Henry VIII. ; by ditto.

Duchess of Suffolk (mother to Lady Jane Grey) ; and her second husband, Adrian Stokes ; by Lucas de Heere.

* See Birch's Illustrious Persons.

Drawings :

39 heads of sundry great personages of the court of king Henry the VIIIth, taken off on oil paper (from the original drawings of Holbein, in his Majesty's collection, now at Kensington*), and in so masterly a manner as to be little inferior to the originals. They are in black frames; with the name of each person on a fillet with gold letters; by Vertue.

Queen Mary †, and Philip the II^d of Spain, sitting in a room; a fine drawing, in water colours, from the original picture at the Duke of Bedford's at Woburne by Sir Anthony Moore; by Vertue.

Queen Elizabeth, a small whole-length, dressed in white, with a feather-fan in her hand; by Vertue.

Lady Jane Gray ‡;

Lord Darnley;

King Henry the Vth;

King Richard the III^d;

Anne Boleyn;

} by the same.

Two large drawings, in water-colours, the one the Triumph of Riches, the other the Triumph of Poverty; copies from those celebrated ones by Hans Holbein, by Zuchero ||.

* The whole number in his Majesty's collection is 89. Richard Dalton, esq. keeper of the King's cabinet, etched 42 of these heads, which exist no where else. The whole set is now publishing in numbers, with the King's permission, by Mr. Chamberlain, who succeeded Mr. Dalton as keeper of the King's cabinet of drawings and paintings, &c. in 1790. They are in imitation of the originals, and are equal, if not superior, to them.

† This was intended to be engraved, being one of the set of the Tudor line, by George Vertue.

‡ Engraved by Bartolozzi and Mentz.

|| See a Description of them in the Anecdotes of Painting, &c.

Hol-

Holbein's design for a magnificent chimney-piece for one of the palaces of Henry VIII.

The Gallery is 56 feet in length, 13 broad, and 17 high, fitted up in a very superb manner, in the Gothic style, and in imitation of the stalls of Henry the VIIIth's chapel; the ornaments white and gold (as are all the best rooms); the hangings crimson silk damask; the chimney-piece statuary and Sienna marble.

Pictures :

The Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and her sister the Countess of Dyfart, in one piece; by Ramsay.

Sir Francis Walsingham; by Zuchero.

Sir George Villiers, father to the great duke of Buckingham in the reign of James I. resting his hand on the head of a greyhound (the dog very fine); by Cornelius Janssen.

Montague, first earl of Sandwich, in an oval; a very fine picture; by Sir Peter Lely.

George Villiers, the great duke of Buckingham; by Sir Peter Paul Rubens.

Sir Philip de Villiers, master of the horse to Francis the First of France; by Jannett.

Mr. Le Neve, master of the Company of Merchant Tailors, in his gown, rich gloves fringed with gold, in his hand; by Cornelius Janssen.

Mr. Le Neve, (son of the above), an alderman of Norwich, in a black gown furred; by Sir P. Lely; an uncommon fine portrait.

Mrs. Catharine Philips.

Dutchess

Dutchess of York, Lord Clarendon's daughter; by Sir P. Lely.
Sir Henry Germaine.

The late Lord Holland, father to Mr. Charles Fox; by Hudson.
Earl and Countess Waldegrave (now Dutchess of Gloucester);
by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Earl of Hertford; by Rosalba.

John Lord Sheffield; by Sir Anthony Moore.

A Turk.

Margaret de Valois, Dutchess of Savoy; by Sir Anthony
More.

Countess of Exeter (believe Lucy Harrington); by Vandyke.

Countess of Dorchester; by Dahl.

Duke of Norfolk; by Sir Anthony Moore.

Anne, Countess of Dorset and Pembroke.

Griffiere, the painter; by himself.

Catharine de Medicis and her children; by Jannett.

A flower-piece; by Baptiste.

Sevonians, the painter; by himself.

Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; and Mary, queen of
France, his wife, and sister to king Henry the VIIIth;
by Lucas de Heere.

Madame de Sevigné.

Henry Carew Lord Falkland, dressed in white hat and feather,
full-length; by Vanfomer.

Frances, Dutchess of Richmond and Lenox, full-length;
by Mark Gerard.

Thomas, Lord Howard of Bindon.

Marriage of king Henry the VIIIth *; by Mabuse.

Mr. Law.

* See the Anecdotes of Painting.

Two fine landscapes ; by Zuccarelli and Rubens.

Edmund Waller, the poet.

Dohl, the painter ; by himself.

A sea-piece ; by Scott.

Two views in Twickenham ; by ditto.

The Earl of Arundel in armour, from Vandyke ; a drawing by Vertue.

An eagle larger than life in white marble, on an altar pedestal ; a most beautiful antique, found in the baths of the Emperor Caracalla at Rome.

There are several busts and termini in this gallery, and some fine slabs of verd antique.

Circular room at the end of the gallery.

This room is a direct circle, about 26 feet diameter, and fourteen high, ornamented with white and gold, and hung as the gallery to which it opens by a pair of folding doors. The window is a half circle, and of old painted glass ; the chimney-piece of statuary marble, inlaid with festoons of flowers, and other ornaments, in colours of stained marble, designed from the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

On each side the chimney, on white and gold brackets, are large silver vases, beautifully chased, and of antique workmanship : the grate and its furniture are ornamented with silver.

In this room are the following pictures :

The education of Jupiter, a landscape ; by Poussin.

Dorothy, and Lucy, countesses of Leicester and Carlisle, in one piece ; by Vandyke.

Bianca Cappello ; under which is written on the frame a short account of this lady ; by Vasari.

A landscape; by Paul Brille.

A valuable antique bust in basalt of Jupiter Serapis; purchased from the collection of the late dukes of Portland.

A landscape, very fine; by Gobbo Carracchi.

A ditto, with the story of Jacob and Laban; by Salvata Rosa.

Tobit burying the dead; by Castiglioni.

A landscape; by Muntz.

A ditto; by Watteau.

Mrs. Margaret Lemon, Vandyke's mistress; by Vandyke.

Small room called the Tribune.

This little room is elegantly fitted up, and hung with silk damask, the ornaments white and gold, in the Gothic taste. The top is a dome, with a light in the middle of yellow glass, which gives it an agreeable gloominess; the windows are painted glass.

At the upper end, elevated, is an ebony cabinet, made in the form of an antique altar, and richly inlaid and ornamented with agate, &c. On the top is placed a chased silver dish, very old. From the light thrown on it by the yellow glass in the dome it has the appearance of gold. In this cabinet is a valuable collection of medals; and over the cabinet a case of rose-wood with folding doors, and a pediment top, ornamented with foliages of flowers, carved in lime-tree, by Gibbons; and in the panneling of the doors are the busts of the twelve Cæsars, sweetly carved in ivory. In this case is a valuable collection of choice miniatures, some of them richly ornamented with jewels, which are very rarely shewn. On each side the cabinet is a niche enclosed with glass doors, in which are curiosities of various sorts, as antique seals, cameos, intaglias, lamps, &c. A table bell richly chased in silver (said to have belonged to one
of

of the popes) by Benvenuto Cellini. A dagger ornamented with jewels, which belonged to Henry the VIIIth; the design from Holbein. A small Bible covered with velvet, ornamented with jewels; I think it belonged to Anne Boleyn. Some curious crucifixes; antique rings with jewels; and many other valuables too numerous for recollection. A beautiful cravat, in imitation of lace, carved in wood by Gibbons, very masterly.

Here is the valuable cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits, by Peter and Isaac Oliver, Petitot, Zincke, &c. than is to be found in any other collection.

The room is covered with small pictures, a few of which I recollect:

A head of Vandyke, when young; by himself.

Sir Peter Lely; by himself.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, when young; by himself.

Polemberg, the painter, and his wife, most sweet; by himself.

Mary, queen of Scots, from J. Oliver, dressed in black drapery; a drawing by Vertue.

A beautiful miniature of the memorable Frances countess of Effex, dressed in brown, the hair very full, and much in the present style; by J. Oliver.

In a circular frame, St. George killing the dragon, finely chased in silver.

1793. Since this catalogue was first taken, the Earl of Orford has added considerably to his collection, and of scarce portraits in particular; a few of which I here give.

Anne Bullen, taken from an antient original, a miniature.

Humphry, duke of Gloucester, uncle to king Henry the VIth, and protector of England; supposed an original.

Cardinal Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, supposed an original, temp. Henry VI.

Earl of Effex, temp. queen Elizabeth, a miniature; by Isaac Oliver.

Cowley the Poet; by Zincke.

The Countess D'Olonne; by Pettitot.

Isaac Oliver; by himself.

Catharine Parr, and Catharine of Arragon; by Holbein; extremely valuable.

Mrs. Middleton, an original; by Sir Peter Lely.

Henry Germaine, earl of St. Albans.

Lady Southesk; a drawing after Sir Peter Lely.

Dutchess of Buckingham, an original; a miniature, by Cooper.

Richard Cromwell, lord protector; an original miniature, by Cooper.

Anne Stanhope, dutchess of Somersset, widow of the protector; an original, by Antonio More.

John Oldham; an original, by Dobson.

Lady Charlotte de la Tremoville, countess of Derby; an original.

Elizabeth Barry, a celebrated actress; an original, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

State bed-chamber.

The chimney-piece, designed by Mr. Walpole from the tomb of Bishop Dudley in Westminster Abbey; is of Portland-stone, gilt.

This, like the other state rooms, is hung with crimson silk damask, the ornaments white and gold; the windows of plate glass, the upper parts of painted glass. The bed is of tapestry, of the Gobelin manufactory; the ground white, ornamented with festoons of flowers, the colours beautiful and elegantly

gantly disposed. The quilt is of the same. It is very lofty, and on the top are plumes of coloured feathers.

In this room is a small light closet with a glass door, in which are a variety of curiosities in silver, tortoiseshell, mother of pearl, china, &c.

Over the chimney is a large picture, which represents king Henry the VIIIth, sitting under a canopy, supported by pillars, and delivering the sword to prince Edward. On the right hand of the king stand Philip and Mary. Mars is coming in behind them. Queen Elizabeth, too large in proportion to the rest, stands forward on the other side, and leads Peace and Plenty, whose faces were portraits of the countesses of Shrewsbury and Salisbury. Circumscribed in golden letters on the frame are these lines, extremely in the style of the queen's own composition :

A face of much nobility, lo! in a little room,
Four states with their conditions here shadow'd in a show;
A father more than valiant, a rare and virtuous son,
A daughter zealous in her kind, what else the world doth know;
And, last of all, a Virgin queen to England's joy we see,
Successively to hold the right and virtues of the three.

In small letters, on the fore-ground, at bottom :

The Queen to Walsingham this table sent,
Mark of her people's and her own content.

This curious picture was painted by *Lucas de Herre*, and brought from Chislehurst in Kent, whither it had been carried from Scadbury, the seat of the Walsinghams*.

On the chimney-piece a fine bust of one of the French kings.

* This picture was in the collection of the late James West, esq.

Henry Vere, earl of Oxford.

Lady Wharton ; by Vandyke.

Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, with the white staff as lord chamberlain ; by Mytens.

Catharine of Portugal, queen to king Charles II. in black, with farthingale, the Spanish dress ; the original portrait sent to England previous to her marriage with Charles II.

King Henry the VIIth, a valuable portrait ; painter unknown.

It is supposed an original.

Dutcheſs of Mazarine.

Madame Maintenon.

Lady Grammont. There is another among the Beauties at Windsor.

Ogleby the poet ; by Fuller.

A fine whole length of Mrs. Margaret Smith ; by Vandyke.

Dutcheſs of La Vailliere.

The famous Ninon de Lenclos.

Sir Nicholas Carew, (temp. Henry VIII. ; by Jennett.

Sir John Perrott, (ditto, ditto).

Lady Tyrconnell.

Sketches of the Beggar's Opera, containing portraits of the original actors, by Hogarth.

The rehearsal of an Italian opera, with portraits of Nicolini, Mrs. Tofts, and Margaritta del Espina, celebrated singers, by Marco Ricci.

In this room is a beautiful cabinet of ebony, ornamented with agate ; some fine casts by Wedgwood from the antique ; with some sweet drawings in bistre, groups of children, landscape, &c. small, by Lady Diana Beauclerk, sister to the Duke of Marlborough.

There

There is a small room lately fitted up like the rest of the house, but never shewn to strangers, in which is placed a capital set of drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk, the subjects taken from scenes in Mr. Walpole's tragedy, the *Mysterious Mother*; with drawings by Miss Agnes Berry, Miss Harriet Cole, (daughter of Major Cole), and other female artists. This room is never shewn with the rest of the house to strangers.

The library of prints is over the circular room, and contains a valuable and extensive collection; among which are a series of English engraved portraits, bound in large volumes, by Faithorne, Hogarth, Vertue, and other eminent English artists.

In this room is a portrait of Harris, an actor in the time of Charles the II^d, in the character of Cardinal Wolfey, in the tragedy of king Henry the Eighth; also the portrait of the late Mrs. Clive, when young.

1796. Additional list of portraits, &c.

A bust of Colley Cibber, large as life, and coloured after life, esteemed extremely like him. It was formerly the property of Mrs. Clive, and given by her brother, Mr. Rastor, to Lord Orford.

Row, the gardener, presenting a pine-apple to Charles II.

A scene from the castle of Otranto; by Carter.

A drawing in water colours, from Mr. Lock's death of Cardinal Wolfey; by Miss Agnes Berry.

A landscape with gypsies; by Lady Diana Beauclerk.

A model, in terra cotta, of two dogs; much admired; by Mrs. Damer.

These are now placed in the little parlour, the chimney piece of which is taken from the tomb of Thomas Ruthall, bishop of Durham. The chairs are of ebony.

In

In the little closet within the breakfast-room, among several curious small pictures :

A portrait of the notorious Sarah Malcolm ; by Hogarth, taken the day before her execution.

An unfinished head of Lady Bellaiffis ; by Cooper.

General Fairfax ; by ditto ; ditto.

A drawing of Pope's father, as he lay dead in his bed ; by ditto. This was Mr. Pope's.

Mrs. Beale the paintress, and her son Charles ; by herself ; in crayons.

Ditto, ditto ; in water-colours ; by ditto.

Pierce ; the carver ; by Fuller.

Admiral Churchill ; by Boit ; a miniature.

Two kittens in white marble ; by Mrs. Damer.

The list of pictures, &c. is such as I have been able to recollect in my different visits to Strawberry Hill, and from slight memorials. The collection is very numerous. I am informed, the earl of Orford means to gratify the publick, some time or other, with a complete catalogue of his collections, in the manner of his "*Ædes Walpolianix*." It is already printed at Strawberry Hill, with twelve different views of his house, and temple in the garden, by P. Sandby, Edwards, Marlow, &c.

The gardens are not very extensive ; but, from their situation, and commanding views of the Thames, are capable of great improvement. They have of late years been much neglected. In a retired part is erected a building of brick, with a front of stone of Gothic workmanship, called the Chapel, in which is an antique shrine of Mosaic work, by Peter Cavalini, somewhat like that of Henry III. in Westminster Abbey ; which appears in perfect preservation.

This

The painted glass in the windows was brought from the chapel of Bexhill in Suffex; being the portraits of king Henry the III^d and his queen Eleanor *.

At the entrance into the garden to the South field is a pair of iron gates, the piers of which are rich Gothic work of the late-invented composition-stone; the design from the tomb of Bp. William de Luda, in Ely Cathedral.

On the opposite side of the road, and near the house, is a neat building of brick, thatched at top, to imitate a cottage with casement windows. It consists of three rooms. It stands in a grove of elms, &c. in the middle of a good garden, but that is also much neglected. The sitting-rooms are ornamented with prints. Here Mr. Walpole used to retire when company came to view the house. There is a pretty lawn before it, and a good view down the Thames.

At the end of the town on the London road is a good house lately occupied by Lord Fortescue, with a good garden behind it. In the house are some good portraits:

Rubens's wife, (Helena Foreman), a full-length, dressed in black fatten, hat and feather, and a feather fan in her hand, a very fine picture; by Vandyke †.

Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in his robes, as chancellor of the order of the garter; by Mrs. Beale.

Lord Coventry, keeper of the Great Seal in the times of James and Charles the 1st, in his parliamentary robes; by Van Somer.

A capital portrait unknown, dressed in black, full-length; by Rembrandt.

* See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I.

† A good engraving from this remarkable portrait would have been an acceptable addition to the valuable publication of Mr. Lysons. Mr. Ironside has a very fine drawing of it by Earlsome, full-length.

A family portrait ; by Sir Anthony Moore.

Here are also several other portraits of the family, &c. but I could not learn the names.

Farther on is a neat house, with a pleasant garden round it, through which runs a pretty stream of water, over which is a neat bridge, and under the bridge a small cascade. The new bridge opposite is a pleasing object from the garden. These premises belong to Stephen Cole, esq. brewer, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

This gentleman's family have been residents in Twickenham ever since the year 1630, as appears by the Isleworth Survey.

On the same spot where the above house is built was an ancient mansion in the year 1635 the residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Corbet, bishop of Norwich.

Next adjoining is a small house, the residence of Sir Richard Perrin, knt. one of the barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, who has much improved the house, built new offices, and enlarged the gardens.

Close to the above is a house the property of the late Maj. Gen. Lister, lieut. col. to the 2d regiment of Foot Guards. It is now occupied by his Grace the Duke of Montrose.

In this part of the town are three capital boarding-schools : one, an academy for young gentlemen by the Rev. Mr. Stretch; the other two for young ladies, by the Miss Duttons, and Mrs. Pomeroy.

Pomeroy. There are also a few young gentlemen privately educated by the Rev. Mr. Coulston Carr, a son of the Rev. Mr. Carr, many years curate of this parish; a gentleman much esteemed and valued by his parishioners.

Twickenham common is a very pleasing and rural situation, and contains (according to the Ifleworth Survey in 1835) about 175 acres, and has a few good houses and neat villas dispersed about it, among which are to be noticed the following.

A large house, late the residence of the marchioness of Twe-dale, now of Lieut. Gen. Gunning, brother to the dukes of Hamilton and Argyle, and the late lady Coventry. The gardens are extensive, but not well kept up.

The next, of consideration, is the residence of Abraham Prado, esq. The gardens are large, and kept in remarkable good order and neatness, as are his grounds about it. This gentleman's knowledge in gardening was extensive; and he was a celebrated cultivator of the vine. He imported the large white and red Syriac grape, which have produced some bunches, weighing upwards of 14lb. He was also successfully attentive to the culture of other choice natural and forced fruits; and had the finest of every kind of any gentleman in this part of the country.

Above Mr. Prado's is a plain convenient family house, with neat pleasant grounds, belonging to John Davenport, esq. This gentleman is the greatest landholder in this parish.

On the other side the common is a small white house, with a neat front, many years the residence of Paul Whitehead, esq. deceased; a gentleman long distinguished in the literary world.

A very small but neat box, with a pretty garden, in the middle of which is an elegant little octagon room, thatched at top, which has a pretty appearance from the road. It was erected, and the little garden laid out, by William Barnard, esq. a gentleman of distinguished abilities as an architect, and taste for gardening. It is now the property of R. C. Selby, esq. steward to the duke of Northumberland, and clerk of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

Near this, another small box; with bow windows, belonging to John Davis, esq. nephew to the late dutches of Norfolk, and many years a distinguished officer in his Majesty's service, and commanding a troop of horse. He has retired from the army some few years, and possesses a pleasing collection of pictures.

Opposite to these houses is a large piece of water, greatly increased, and the ground lowered, at the expence of the above gentlemen, so that it is a great ornament to the premises and to the houses adjoining. It serves as a store pond of carp and tench, and other fish, for the use of his grace the duke of Northumberland, and is usually dragged once a year; but they always replenish it with young fish.

On

On this common are two high roads; the left, to Hampton, Sunbury, Weybridge, and Chertsey; the right, to Stains, Hounslow, and into the great western road.

A little above the oil mills is an upright post, raised on a mound, which marks the boundary of this parish on the common. The parishioners perambulate these boundaries once in three years.

Twickenham hath two villages or endships belonging to it, which are considered as a part of its parish. First,

Whitton, or, as formerly written, *Wittne* and *Whittne*. It is situate about a mile and a half from Twickenham, and on the edge of Hounslow Heath. By the Ifleworth Survey, anno 1635, there appear to have been several warrens planted by Sir Robert Brett, knt. Sir Simond Harvey, knt. and Sir Humphry Line; also, another planted, and a capital house begun, by a Mr. Gromesditch, and afterwards finished by Sir Humphry Line, knt. It appears to be called the warren house, in the Survey; and the land is said to be very stony; the country a dead flat. There is a small stream of water runs through it, called Burkett's Brook; over which is an antient bridge, called Whittne Bridge. This brook comes from the Uxbridge river, passes under Twickenham Bridge to Ifleworth, where it empties itself into the Thames.

Whitton is noticed in former times for having been the residence of considerable persons, as it likewise now is. The first to be considered is that belonging to Samuel Prime, esq. It was built by, and the constant summer residence of, that celebrated portrait painter Sir Godfrey Kneller, knt. and bart. It is a large well-built brick house, with a handsome front,
and

and two wings. The inside is finished with elegance. The staircase, which is large, was painted by Le Guerre. One of the wings is a dining parlour, the other a library. The out offices are extensive and convenient. Mr. Prime, since the death of his father Sir Samuel Prime, *knt.* has made very considerable alterations, particularly in the gardens and grounds, and enlarged them by additional purchases. The house, which was before hid by high walls and trees, is now very conspicuous, the walls removed, and the whole thrown quite open. On the opposite side of the road he has taken down some old houses, and has opened a prospect into Surrey and the adjacent country, and into his own grounds and extensive plantations on that side. There is a handsome lawn to the road, with a coach way around it to the house, and guarded by a half-circular range of iron work, at each end of which are two gates with dwarf stone piers, with antique vases on the top.

In the gardens to the back front is a very fine piece of running water, of considerable extent, over which is thrown a neat wooden bridge. The plantations in all the grounds are considerable and extensive; and there is a gravel walk quite round them, agreeably shaded from the sun in the summer season.

The whole of these premises are laid out with great judgment and taste, to the credit of its owner, and with a liberality of spirit peculiar to himself.

The next to be remarked is the residence of Sir William Chambers, *knt.* whose name will be in remembrance as long as Somerset Place exists. It was built by Archibald duke of Argyle, after whose death it was purchased by George Gostling, *esq.* a proctor of Doctors Commons. The gardens, which were extensive,

tensive, are now divided. The late Mr. Gostling, when he sold the house to Sir William, reserved one half of the gardens, with the tower and canal, to himself, and where the green house stood has erected a very handsome dwelling house, which his son, the present possessor, has much enlarged and embellished. The late duke of Argyle made great plantations of every species of the Scots fir, and others, which have thriven wonderfully.

Since the death of Sir William Chambers, which happened March 8, 1796, this house has been again sold; but we know not to whom.

Near these is a good house and gardens belonging to Col. Archibald Campbell, a near relation of the late duke Archibald. Here also is a considerable plantation for the Scots fir and other trees.

Near Mr. Prime's are two good family houses, one the residence of ——— Annesley, esq. the other of Richard Hill, esq. who carries on very considerable works for the making of gunpowder for the service of government.

Hetbrow, or, as formerly written, *Heatbrow*. Here is a very considerable fishery for lamperns, a small kind of lampreys, which are used as baits by the English and Dutch in the cod and turbot fishery. Large quantities are fetched by the Hollanders from the Thames, where they are chiefly caught, between Brentford and Kingston, and in large quantities at Twickenham. During the demand for the fisheries from November to June, the usual price is 6s. *per* hogthead. Afterwards they are sold for as many pence.

The

The Western part of this parish, to a considerable extent, is a barren heath, an entire flat, and very open in other parts. The nature of the soil is various, for we have sand, brick clay, chalk, gravel, and good loam.

The parts round Twickenham are greatly distinguished by the fertility of its well-cultivated garden grounds, which send large supplies of vegetables and fruits, particularly strawberries, to the London markets. The more open enclosures furnish great quantities of early peas. Mr. Nettlehip, a very intelligent and skilful gardener, annually produces a great variety of the finest early flowers, as well as early fruits, by well contrived and extensive stoves. Mr. West, another very skilful gardener, is likewise noticed for the production of our best and finest fruits, particularly the raspberry, some of which are uncommonly large.

Twickenham Ayte is 1 acre, 7 rood, and called in the Survey the Bowling Alley.

According to the Isleworth Survey, taken in 1635, it appears that there was in this parish as follows :

					Acres.	Rood.	Perch.
Arable land,	-	-	-	-	630	3	20
Pasture,	-	-	-	-	488	2	16
Common,	-	-	-	-	694	3	0
Wood,	-	-	-	-	38	1	9

The total of acres in this parish are, 1851 2 5

It is in length,	-	3	2	0
In breadth,	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
In compass,	-	9	6	18

The

The whole hundred of Isleworth hath 4 towns, 1st. *Isleworth*, 2d. *Heston*, 3d. *Twickenham*, 4th. *Hounslow*; and hath of villages or endships twelve, *Brayneford-end*, *Whittne*, *Heston*, *Sutton*, *Lambton*, *Worton*, *Whittne-deane*, *Hethro*, *North-byde*, *Scrackidge*, *Cuckholds-baven*, and part of *Crayneford*. It hath of rivers three, *Thamisis*, *Brente*, *Isleworth*; of brooks and small currents three, *Burkett's Brooke*; of bridges, *Chace Bridge*, *Queen Bridge*, *Whittne Bridge*.

It hath of land :

	Acres.	Rood.	Pearch.]
Arable, - - -	2817	0	21
Pasture and meadow, - -	2029	0	39
Common, - - -	1874	3	0
Wood, - - -	162	0	12

Total of acres in the hundred, 6883 0 32

	Miles.	Furl.	Pearch.
The whole hundred is in length, - -	5	1	33
In breadth, -	4	3	26
In compafs, -	17	1	32

December 1788. This year was memorable for an extreme hard frost, which lasted nine weeks; and old people here, who remember that in the year 1739-40, say, that it was at times much more severe and intense. The Thames was frozen over from Oxford to Gravesend. At and about Twickenham, the ice was so thick, that people walked daily on it as on the high road, and carts loaded passed from side to side.

When the thaw came, which was sudden, and with a great noise occasioned by the separation of the ice, it threw it over

Q

all

all the adjacent gardens and grounds, and in many places 100 feet from the river in pieces of a ton weight, and upwards of two feet in thicknefs. Both fides of the river had the appearance of a very rocky fhore, as far as the eye could reach, and looked very awful.

BENEFACTIONS TO THIS PARISH.

George Perryman, efq. in the year 1604, to the poor, to be paid annually at Michaelmas for ever, for bread,	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
				1	0	0
Lewis Owen, efq. in 1623, to the poor annually for ever, in bread every Sunday,	-			5	0	4
Alfo his houfe adjoining in Garrat's Land Style, for two old people to live in.						
Henry Beckett, efq. in 1627, the intereft of £.40, to be laid out in bread for feven poor perfons every Sunday.						
Francis Poulton, efq. in 1640, charges his freehold land and tenements in Twickenham, in the tenure of Love, annually for ever, to be beftowed in bread to the poor every Friday,	-			5	0	4
Alfo to the poor, the fum of,	-	-		20	0	0
Mrs. Anne Johnson, to the poor,	-	-		20	0	0
Mr. John Suckling, to the poor,	-	-		50	0	0
Sir John Walter, to the poor,	-	-		20	0	0
Mr. Thomas Poulton, to the poor,	-	-		20	0	0
Mr. George Baker, to the poor,	-	-		10	0	0
						Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Edward Birkhead, to the poor, - -	10	0	0
Mrs. Mary Bush, to the poor, - -	10	0	0
Mr. Leverfage, to the poor, - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Catharine Austin, to the poor, - -	20	0	0
Mrs. Weekes, to the poor, - - -	5	0	0
Henry Poulton, esq. to the poor, - -	20	0	0
Mr. Richard Moore, gardiner, the produce to be bestowed in bread every Candlemass, -	10	0	0
Mr. Hollingsworth, a silver gilt cup to be used at the Communion.			
Sir Joseph Ashe, bart. two silver flaggons for the same service.			
Sir Joseph Ashe, bart. to put out poor boys apprentices, - - -	10	0	0
The right hon. the earl of Bradford a green velvet pulpit cloth, embroidered with gold.			
Mathew Harvey, esq. to the poor, which was applied towards building 6 alms-houses, -	100	0	0
Mrs. Greville, towards finishing the six alms-houses, - - - .	200	0	0
The vicar pays annually, being charged on his land, and laid out in penny loaves, and distributed to the poor children the Thursday after every Easter Day, - - -	1	0	0
The warren, called Ducles Clofe, in the tenure of Lord is charged to pay annually, to be laid out in bread for the poor every other Sunday, - - - -	2	12	0
John and Francis West conveyed to trustees divers estates of the then value of £.241 8s. per			

<i>annum</i> , to the use of the governors of Christ's Hospital, that they should receive so many poor boys and girls, whereof three-fourths to be boys, as the profits of the said premises would maintain, after the rate of £.10 <i>per annum</i> . one-fifth to be such children as the prisoners in vestry shall chuse, and to continue there, and be put out apprentices, or to serve as other children in the hospital; paying £.20 with each boy, and £.5 with each girl, so put out.	£.	s.	d.
Sir Francis West, in 1723, gave, to be laid out in lands, to the use of the Cloth Workers' Company, to pay ten blind men, and ten blind women, £.5 <i>per annum</i> , each of which, one man, or woman, of this parish, receives the same,	-	-	-
	2600	0	0
Sir Francis West, also, to the poor,	-		
	50	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Williams, vicar of this parish, to the poor,	-	-	-
	20	0	0
Mr. Richard Moore, to ditto, the interest to be laid out in bread every 27th of September,	20	0	0
Also a cottage for the use of the charity school.			
Mrs. Elizabeth Boucher, to the poor, the interest to be laid out in bread and coals annually, £.1; in bread, every Easter Sunday, and the residue in coals every 1st day of November,	-		
	100	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Islay gave, which was applied in erecting a gallery (for the use of the parish) in the church,	-	-	
	30	0	0
			Mrs.

Mrs. Sarah L'Estrange, gave her pew to Mr. Robert Baker and his heirs, on paying annually, to be laid out in bread for the poor, the 29th day of October,	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
				1	5	0
The right hon. the countess of Montrath, to the poor,	-	-	-	100	0	0
Robert Swan, esq. to ditto,	-	-	-	100	0	0
John Sparkman, esq. to the poor,	-	-	-	50	0	0
The brass chandelier next the communion-table was the gift of John Spackman and Lydia his wife, 1775.						

Abraham Prado, esq. to the poor, 50 0 0

A dole, called cakes and ale. It was a custom in antient times, and continued till of late years, for the vicar of this parish, by holding certain lands, to distribute a quantity of cakes or bread, to the value of £.1 to the poor, on the Thursday after every Easter Day, and which used to be thrown down from the top of the tower of the church into the church-yard, to be scrambled for by the children of the poor, after which they were regaled with ale at the vicarage house.

This dole is now given in the church at Christmas.

VICARS OF TWICKENHAM.

William Brown appears to be the first vicar of this parish, being presented thereunto by the prior and convent of St. Valery in Picardy, in November 1332 *.

Robert de Swacliffe was vicar here-about the year 1350, on the presentation of king Edward III. and on June the 5th he resigned the same †. June 29, 1327, he had constituted one of the chamberlains of the King's Exchequer, in the place of John de Langeton ‡; and was one of those who on October the 5th following was assigned by the king to make rolls and memorandums of the Exchequer from Westminster to York §.

Hugh de Newbald succeeded Swacliffe in this vicarage, on the presentation of king Edward III. June 5, 1350 ||.

Michael de Shires, on the presentation of king Edward III.

Robert Fille, November 24, 1386, on the resignation of Shires, on the presentation of king Richard II **. He was also rector of Twinsted in Essex, 1389, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Moreton in Surrey, a monastery founded by Henry I. A. D. 1121, for canons of St. Augustine, the temporalities of Takely priory in Essex being in his hands on account of the war with France.

William de Glastonbury, October 1, 1387, on the resignation of Fille ††.

Hugh Lambard, January 29, 1389, on the resignation of Glastonbury †††.

* Reg. Baudake, p. 83. † Pat. 24 Edward III. p. 1. ‡ Pat. 1 Edward III. p. 1.

§ Ibid. p. 3. || Pat. 24 Edward III. ** Reg. Braybroke, p. 49.

†† Ibid. p. 56. ††† Ibid. p. 73.

William de Glastonbury, March 14, 1389, on the resignation of Lambard *.

John Smith, September 24, 1390, on the resignation of Glastonbury †.

Thomas Heydon, March 27, 1396, on the resignation of Smith ‡. These last five were presented by Richard II.

Reginald Body was presented by the warden, fellows, and scholars, of St. Mary's College at Winchester. He was also vicar of Northall in Hertfordshire, in 1409, on the presentation of the bishop of London.

Philip Pentecost, January 21, 1426, presented by Winchester College on the death of Body §.

Walter Byfeleigh, November 25, 1433, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of Pentecost ||.

William English, July 5, 1451, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of Byfeleigh **.

John White, A. M. May 11, 1468, presented by Winchester College on the death of English ††. He was also vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, anno 1469.

Robert Oliver, December 22, 1468, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of White ‡‡. Mr. Newcourt supposes he was the same Robert Oliver who was one of the founders of the chapel at Uxbridge in 1447.

Richard Woodhouse, June 10, 1468, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of Oliver §§. He was also rector of

* Reg. Braybroke, p. 74. † Ib. 79. ‡ Ibid. p. 141. § Reg. Grey, p. 5.

|| Reg. Fitzherbert, p. 24. ** Reg. Kemp, p. 11. †† Ibid. p. 113.

‡‡ Ibid. p. 115. §§ Ibid. p. 146.

Allhallows in the Wall, London, of Staines in Middlesex, and Aldham in Essex.

William Bradshaw, December 12, 1478, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of Woodhouse*. He was also rector of Shering in Essex in 1496; and again when the bishop visited in 1495, when his churchwardens presented the parsonage-house to be very ruinous and desolate; and that there had been no residence for twelve years past.

John Clavering, A.M. July 29, 1491, presented by Winchester College † on the resignation of Bradshaw. He was also rector of Bishop's Wickham 1482, of Witham 1485, of Fairsted 1491, all in Essex; of Stains in Middlesex 1492, of St. Christopher's in London 1494, and fellow of Eton College. He was, I believe, of the family of Clavering of Axwell Park in the county of Durham, being a son of Robert Clavering by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton in Northumberland, knt. which Robert died about the 25th year of queen Elizabeth ‡.

John Goodwin, June 10, 1494, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of Clavering §.

Thomas Hare, LL. D.

Robert Dikar, LL. B. March 7, 1514, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of Hare. ||.

He was also rector of St. Clement Danes in London, 1516, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, 1524, and had a contest with the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew.

* Reg. Kemp. p. 170. † Reg. Hill, p. 5.

‡ Kimber's Baronetage, 1771, vol. II. p. 203.

|| Reg. Fitz James, p. 59.

§ Reg. Hill, p. 13.

Thomas

Thomas Stonard*, June 3, 1522, presented by Winchester College on the resignation of Dikar.

John Thornton, clerk, December 18, 1549, presented by king Edward VI. † on the death of Stonard.

Thomas Wood, clerk, October 24, 1562, presented by queen Elizabeth ‡, by the deprivation of Thornton.

He was also rector of Harlington in Middlesex, 1558; vicar of Isleworth, in the same county; vicar of Bradwell juxta Mare, High Ongar, and South Weld, all in Essex.

All the following rectors were presented by the dean and canons of Windsor.

Thomas Buckmaster, clerk, October 24, 1562, on the deprivation of Wood §.

He was rector of Allhallows on the Wall in London, April 4, 1564 (the queen patron); and of St. Mary Woolnoth, London.

James Norris, clerk, June 11, 1563, on the death of Buckmaster ||.

John Heyton, (or Heaton), clerk, September 5, 1572, on the death of Norris ***.

He was rector of St. Leonard Eastcheap, London, May 5, 1563.

John After, M. A. February 6, 1580, on the resignation of Heyton ††.

He was likewise vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex, May 5, 1569.

Richard Levett, M. A. September 16, 1584 ††.

John Vaughan, M. A. January 31, 1589, on the resignation of Levett §§.

* Reg. R. C. Warham, 300. † Reg. Bonner, 247.

‡ Reg. Grindall, 124. § Ibid. 126. || Ibid. 130.

†† Ibid. 200. ‡‡ Ibid. 214. §§ Ibid. 247.

** Ibid. 167.

William Tompkins, A.M. November 7, 1590, on the resignation of Vaughan *.

Thomas Goole †, 1635.

Thomas Some, (or Soame), S. T. P. April 18, 1640, on the death of Goole †.

He was educated in the university of Cambridge, and was fellow of Peter House; was installed a canon of Windsor, April 14, 1622, void by the resignation of the archbishop of Spalatro; was prebendary of St. Paul in London; of Cadington Major and Cadington Minor in the county of Bedford, by the gift of king James I. *jure prerogativæ*, Feb. 17, 1616; vicar of Stanes in Middlesex, on the presentation of the same king, to which he was admitted August 9, 1616. In 1590 he was master of Peter House and vice chancellor; as he was again in the years 1599 and 1601. Being one of those many, who, in the last rebellious times, had been forced to leave their ecclesiastical preferments for their loyalty, he was, August 12, 1645, incorporated in the degree of doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford, having before taken the same degree at Cambridge. He was also rector of Haseley in the county of Oxford.

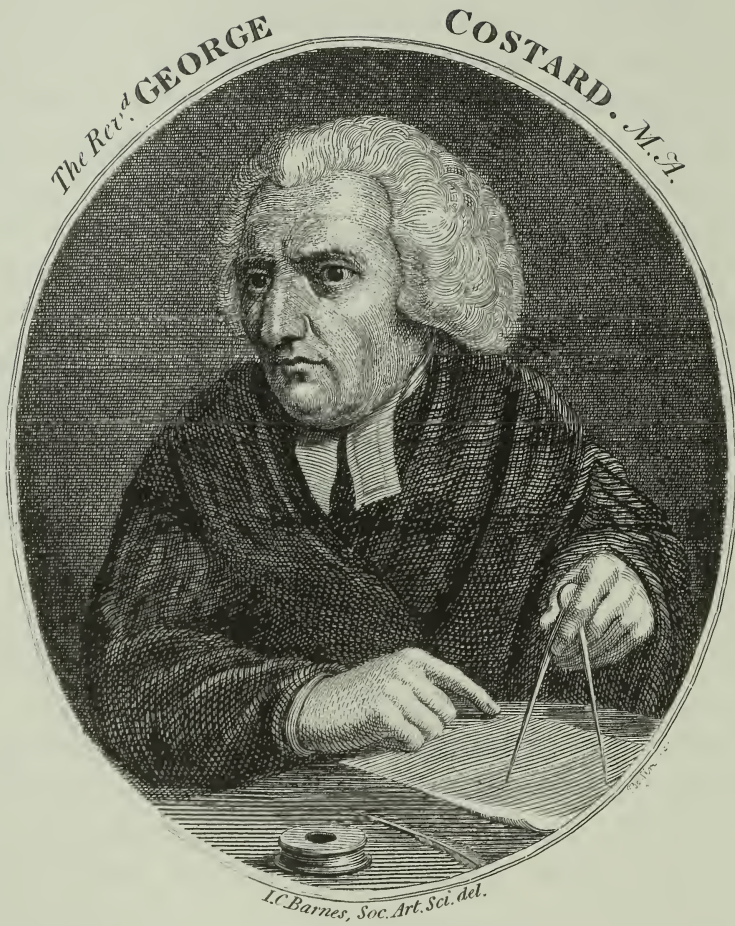
He died at Stanes, in Middlesex, in the beginning of the year 1642, and lies buried there; leaving one son, named Henry. He published in 1588 a treatise deciding some questions concerning the ministry, sacrament, and church, printed in London, in quarto; also a confutation of some of Mr. Penry's errors; in answer to John Penry, or Ap Henry. He hath also left behind him a few sermons, which are still extant.

* Reg. Grindall, 252.

† In the Isleworth Survey he is mentioned as vicar.

† Reg. Laud. 103.

William



William Hobson, S. T. P. June 9, 1661, on the deprivation of Some *.

Richard Meggot, M. A. November 17, 1668, on the death of Hobson †.

He was educated in Queen's College, Cambridge; and, after taking his degrees in that university, was installed canon of Windsor August 2, 1677; was vicar of St. Olave's, Southwark, and of Twickenham, and, on the death of Dr. William Clark, was installed dean of the cathedral church of Winchester, Oct. 9, 1679 ‡.

He died December 7, 1692; and was buried in the chapel of that cathedral.

Charles Williams, M. A. January 12, 1686, on the resignation of Meggot.

He was educated in Gloucester Hall, in the university of Oxford; was minister of Teddington in Middlesex in 1700; and died January 9, 1707-8, aged 63 years, having been vicar of this parish upwards of 30 years, and lies buried in the chancel vault. He was a celebrated preacher, and author of a volume of sermons, 1696, and several single discourses §.

Samuel Pratt, S. T. P. 1708, on the death of Williams.

He had been tutor to the duke of Gloucester; was a canon of Windsor; vicar of Tottenham, 1693; installed dean of Rochester December 18, 1697; and published some single sermons ||.

Penyfton Booth, M. A. 1722.

He was a canon of Windsor, and installed, May 12, 1722, dean of Windsor.

Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. 1727.

* Reg. Laud. 158.
§ Reg. Compton, 89.

† Ibid. 228.

‡ Athenæ Oxon. chap. XI. 668.
|| Granger's Biog. Hist. Cooke's Hist. Reg.

He was born at Wafeley in Lincolnshire in the year 1683, and was the son of the Rev. Mr. Henry Waterland, rector of that place. He had his school education at Lincoln, and his academical at Magdalen College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Baker. Of this society he was first scholar, and afterwards fellow, and, commencing tutor, became a great ornament and advantage to it.

In this capacity he drew up a tract, under the title of "Advice to a young Student, with a Method of Study for the first four Years;" which has gone through several editions. In the year 1713 he became master of the college, and in 1715 was chosen vice-chancellor of that university. Soon after, he obtained the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king George I.

In the year 1720 he preached the first course of lectures founded by Lady Moyer for the defence of our Lord's divinity. He was presented, in the following year, by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the rectory of St. Austin and St. Faith, in London; and soon after promoted to the chancellorship of the church of York, by Sir William Dawes, bart. archbishop of that province.

In the year 1727 he was called by his diocesan to the archdeaconry of Middlesex; and his Majesty conferred on him a canonry in the church of Windsor, in which he was installed October 13, 1727; and that chapter presented to him the vicarage of Twickenham in Middlesex.

He died in the year 1740, and was interred in the collegiate church at Windsor. His funeral sermon was preached by Jeremiah Seed, his curate.

Edmund Martin, LL. D. 1733, a canon of Windsor, and installed, May 17, 1733, dean of Worcester.

Richard

Richard Terrick, M. A. 1742, a canon of Windfor, installed June 16, 1742; chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, 1747; canon residentiary of St. Paul's, London, 1757; promoted to the bishoprick of Peterborough, 1757; translated to the see of London, 1764; on which he resigned this vicarage.

George Costard, M. A. 1764, on the translation of the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Terrick, bishop of Peterborough, to the see of London; the king then presenting.

Mr. Costard, whose oriental and astronomical learning is too well known to need encomium, was born at Shrewsbury in 1710, and (I believe) first educated in the grammar-school there. In, or about, the year 1726, he was admitted a member of Wadham College, in the university of Oxford. In 1729 he took his bachelor's degree; and June 28, 1733, that of master of arts; became a fellow of that society, and a tutor there. In 1742 he was university proctor, and, on the death of Dr. Wyndham, was in election for warden of his college, but declined it on account of his age. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the curacy of Islip, near Oxford. He afterwards became vicar of Whitchurch, between Lyme and Bridport, in Dorsetshire, where he served two churches for some years.

He was a man of general learning, deep read in divinity and astronomy, well versed in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and a perfect master of the Oriental. His correspondence with the Literati was extensive both at home and abroad; and many of his learned productions were read before the members of the Royal Society, and afterwards published among their Philosophical Transactions.

Mr.

Mr. Costard's extensive learning having recommended him to the notice of the earl of Northington, lord chancellor, he obtained, by the favour of that nobleman, in June, 1764, the vicarage of Twickenham; in which situation he continued till his death, which happened on the 10th of January, 1782, at the age of 72. His private character was amiable; and he was much respected, in the neighbourhood in which he resided, for his humanity and benevolence. From some passages in his writings he appears to have been strongly attached to the interests of public freedom. He had a great veneration for the antient Greeks, of whom he says, that, ' 'tis to the happy genius of that once glorious people, and that people alone, that we owe all that can properly be styled astronomy.' And, in another place, he observes, ' that their public spirit and love of liberty claim both our admiration and imitation. How far the sciences suffer, where oppression, superstition, and arbitrary power, prevail, that once glorious nation affords this day too melancholy a proof.'

In 1733, he published, in octavo, "Critical Observations on the Psalms."

Part of a letter written by him to Mr. John Canton, containing an account of a fiery meteor seen by him in the air, on the 14th of July, 1745, was read at the Royal Society on the 7th of November in that year, and published in their Transactions, N^o 447.

In 1746, he published, in London, in octavo, "A Letter to Martin Folkes, esq. P. R. S. concerning the Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Antients." In this very learned letter, he endeavoured to prove that the Greeks derived but a very small portion of their astronomical knowledge from the Egyptians

tians or Babylonians. He observes, that though the Ægyptians and Babylonians may be allowed by their observations of the Heavens to have laid the foundation of astronomy; yet that, as long as it continued amongst them, it consisted of observations only; and in this state it remained, even among the Greeks, for some time, till, geometry being improved by them, and them alone, into a science, and applied to the heavens, they became the true and proper authors of every thing deserving the name of astronomy. In 1747, Mr. Costard published, in 8vo, "Some Observations tending to illustrate the Book of Job*, and in particular, the words,

* "The composition under consideration," says Mr. Costard, "is an exalted and regular piece of Eastern poetry, and of the dramatic kind. The persons speaking are Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, who regularly take their turns in the debate, which is upon a question no less important than how—to vindicate the ways of God to man. What methods are pursued by them, in order to this, doth not at present fall under my design to observe. It is apparent, however, that their several answers to Job's pleas may be looked on as three distinct acts. These replications and rejoinders continue to the 32d chapter, where Elihu begins the share he takes in the conference. This brings us to the 38th chapter, which concludes the 4th act, when the Deity appears and closes the scene in the 5th. I will not say that this is the first tragedy that we know of as extant in the world, or that any Eastern productions of this nature laid the foundation of the Greek stage. It may not be improper to observe, however, that two rules, laid down by a great master of the art of poetry, are exactly maintained. It is not, as was said, "quinto productior actu;" nor is God introduced till it becomes "dignus vindice nodus."

The narration at the beginning and end may be looked on as the prologue and epilogue; and the part assigned Job's wife seems intended for a short and refined satire on those that, without proper accomplishments or abilities, impertinently interpose their judgements on subjects of the highest importance, and which it is impossible they should understand. But, if this is a proper representation of the case, will it not be a farther proof of the lateness of the composition? Poetry, no doubt, such as it was, must have been of very antient original. But then it seems to have been confined for a long time to songs and hymns, panegyricks, and the like; rather taught and treasured up in the memory, like that of the Druids, than committed to writing. Regular poems must have been owing to leisure, education,

I know

“I know that my Redeemer liveth,” &c. to which was annexed, ‘The third chapter of Habakkuk, paraphrastically translated into English Verse, (some years before, for his own amusement). The same year, a curious letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. Shaw, principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxon, relative to the Chinese chronology and astronomy, was read at the Royal Society, and published in “The Philosophical Transactions,” No. 483. In this letter he took notice, that it had been the affectation of some nations, and particularly the Babylonians and Egyptians, to carry up their histories to such an immoderate antiquity, as plainly to shew those accounts to be fictitious and without foundation. This also was the case with the Chinese. And Mr. Costard urged a variety of arguments to prove, that the mathematical and astronomical knowledge of the Chinese was inconsiderable, and that little dependence was to be placed on the pretended antiquity of their history. In 1749 he published, at Oxford, in 8vo, “A further Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy among the Antients, in three Letters to Martin Folkes, esq.” The first of these letters treats of the astronomy of the Chaldeans; the second is an elaborate enquiry concerning the constellations * spoken of in the book of Job;

and the establishment of schools and academies. These men of letters and retirement might, without interruption, give scope to their fancy, and cultivate its suggestions into an orderly well digested system. It was then, and not before, that abstruse metaphysical subjects began to employ mens thoughts, and which were by every one treated according to his different inclinations and abilities.” Some Observations tending to illustrate the Book of Job, p. 25-26.

* In this letter, among other things, he endeavoured to prove, that the authors of the Septuagint version did not understand the original, in those passages in which the constellations are mentioned. He thinks it probable, that “those whom Ptolemy employed to translate the Hebrew writings knew nothing
of

Job *; and the 4th is on the mythological astronomy of the ancients. In these letters he has displayed a considerable extent of Oriental and Grecian literature. His next publication, which appeared in 1750, in 8vo, was, "Two Dissertations;" the first containing an enquiry into the meaning of the word Kefitah †, mentioned

of astronomy, or the original names by which the constellations were first called by the old Chaldean or Egyptian observers; and that this led them to apply, with uncertainty and confusion, the fabulous names given them by the Greeks, which, in their time, had universally taken place of the other.

* He was of opinion, that the Book of Job was not older than the time of the Jewish captivity at Babylon.

† In the first of these dissertations, Mr. Costard observes, that whoever would prove "the book of Job to be older than Moses, from the Kefitah being mentioned in it, must take upon them to prove, "that it was a coin out of use in Job's country ever since the time of that law-giver; and must likewise assert, that the writer, in order to give his poem the air of antiquity, could not introduce the mention of such a coin, though laid aside, he knew, many hundreds of years before he was born. He also takes notice that Buxtorf says, the piece of money called the Kefitah was so named because it had the figure of a lamb stamped upon it, and his authority has been implicitly followed by many of the moderns without examination. But, if Kefitah never signifies a lamb, as Bochart very rightly observes, then that could not be the reason of the appellation, whatever else was. Upon the whole, Mr. Costard was of opinion, that the word Kefitah most probably signifies a coin of some sort, yet that it neither appears to have been stamped, nor can be proved to have been a Jewish coin; that it is more reasonable to think it was a piece of Canaanitish money; and it had therefore no connection with the law of Moses, nor consequently was set aside by it. Mr. Costard remarks, that "who was the original author of stamped money is uncertain; but it is probable it came into use among different people, at different times, according as they improved in arts and sciences, trade and commerce. In Italy, if we believe Macrobius, the first coiner of money was Janus; but, as his age is uncertain, as well as upon what authority Macrobius, a later writer, asserts this, or before him Athenæus, nothing farther can be said on the subject. That silver was very scarce among the Romans in much later times seems evident; since we are told their money, before Numa, consisted only of bits of leather. This prince is said to have introduced into that state brass money, which, however, was not stamped, but delivered out by weight. Servius Tullius, according to Pliny, was the first among them that stamped this brass coin, which he did, with the figure of

tioned in Job," ch. xlii. ver. 11. in which is endeavoured to be proved, that, though it most probably there stands for the name of a coin, yet there is no reason for supposing it stamped with any figure at all; and therefore not with that of a lamb in particular. The second, on the signification of the word *Hermes*; in which is explained the origin of the custom, among the Greeks, of erecting stones called *Hermiæ*; together with some

an animal, an ox, or a sheep. This, according to Pliny, was the only coin they had till A.U.C. 485, in the consulship of Quintus Fabius, and five years before the first Punic war, which war broke out in the year before Christ 261; and Fabius was consul in the year before Christ 265; and it was 62 years still before they had any gold money, or the year before Christ 203. What impress they used upon these coins is uncertain; but the learned now seem to be agreed, that the practice of striking heads upon them, in the manner that is now seen on those called consular, did not begin till the time of Marius and Sylla, or the year before Christ 107. How soon the Greeks became acquainted with the art of striking money is yet more uncertain; but probably not till either commerce began to flourish among them, or they had occasion to pay large armies abroad. If this last was the case, that was not till the time of Darius Hystaspes, or about the year before Christ 520. The oldest Greek coin extant, according to F. Hardouin, in his Chronology of the Old Testament, is one of Amyntas, the 6th in his order of Macedonian kings. But this learned Jesuit afterwards published a gold one of Cyrene, which the authors of the notes in the "*Science des Médailles*" take to be as old as the time of Cyrus. The first people that coined gold and silver money, according to Herodotus, were the Lydians; but what impression they used, or whether indeed any at all, he hath not told us; nor can we know at present, as none of their coin, that we can be certain of, is preserved in any of the cabinets of Europe. The Medes, their neighbours, we know; struck theirs with the effigies of their prince, shooting, and kneeling with one knee on the ground. These were called *Darics*, from the prince that probably first coined them. Xenophon used that name for a coin extant in Cyrus's time; and Suidas says they were so called, not from Darius Hystaspes, but one elder than him; perhaps Darius, the son of that Ahasuerus who was king of the Medes at the taking of Babylon by Cyrus. That the first stamping of money with an effigies in Asia is to be placed somewhere about this time is not improbable; but that silver stamped was in use long before is certain, at the time of the Jews captivity by Nebuchadnezzar, or the year before Christ, 616. According to my computation, Jeremiah purchased his cousin's land for seven shekel and ten chesehph, or silverings."

other

other particulars relating to the mythology of that people. These dissertations were inscribed to his friend Dr. Hunt, then professor of the Hebrew and Arabic languages in the university of Oxford. At the conclusion of them Mr. Costard says, "The study of the Oriental languages seems to be gaining ground in Europe every day; and, provided the Greek and Latin are equally cultivated, we may arrive in a few years at a greater knowledge of the antient world than may be expected or can be imagined. But, without this foundation, I may venture to pronounce, from the little experience I have had, that it will be darkness and perplexity. It is beginning at the wrong end, which can never be attended with success in any thing. It may not perhaps be improper to add, before I have done, that, for such researches as these I have here been speaking of, few places, if any, in Europe, are so well adapted as the university of Oxford."

In 1752 he published, in 8vo, at Oxford, "*Dissertationes II. critico-sacræ, quarum prima explicatur Ezek. cap. xiii. ver. 18. Altera vero 2 Reg. cap. x. ver. 22.*" The same year a translation was published of the latter of these dissertations, under the following title: "A Dissertation on the 2d of Kings, chap. x. ver. 22. translated from the Latin of Rabbi Costard, with a Dedication, Preface, and Postscript, critical and explanatory, by the Translator." In the preface and dedication to this publication, it is attempted to place Mr. Costard in a very ludicrous light.

On the 25th of January, in the year 1753, a letter written by Mr. Costard, and addressed to the Earl of Macclesfield, concerning the age of Homer and Hesiod, was likewise read at the Royal Society, and afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1754.

In this letter Mr. Costard states the ages of Homer and Hesiod much lower than the ordinary computations. He endeavours to make it appear, from astronomical arguments, that Homer and Hesiod both probably lived about the year before Christ 580, which is three centuries later than the computation of Sir Isaac Newton, and more than four later than that of Petavius.

In 1755 he wrote a letter to Dr. Birch, which is preserved in the British Museum, respecting the meaning of the phrase "Sphæra Barbarica." Some time after this he undertook to publish a second edition of Dr. Hyde's "*Historia Religionis veterum Persarum eorumque Magorum*;" which was accordingly printed under his inspection, and with his corrections, at the Clarendon press, at Oxford, in quarto, 1760.

In 1764 he published, in quarto, "The Use of Astronomy in History and Chronology, exemplified in an Enquiry into the Fall of the Stone into the *Ægospotamos*, said to be foretold by Anaxagoras;" in which is attempted to be shewn, that Anaxagoras did not foretel the fall of that stone, but the solar eclipse in the first year of the Peloponnesian war; that what he saw was a comet at the time of the battle of Salamis, and that this battle was probably fought the year before Christ, 478, or two years later than is commonly fixed by Chronologers. In 1767 he published, in one volume, quarto, "The History of Astronomy, with its Application to Geography, History, and Chronology, occasionally exemplified by the Globes." This work was chiefly intended for the use of students, and contains a full and distinct view of the several improvements made in geography and astronomy. Mr. Costard has shewn, by a gradual deduction, at what time, and by whom, the principal discoveries have been made in geography and astronomy; how each discovery has

paved the way to what followed; and by what easy steps, through the revolution of so many ages, these very useful sciences have advanced towards their present state of perfection.

The following year he published, in quarto, astronomical and philosophical conjectures on a passage in Homer; but these conjectures appear to be fanciful and ill-founded.

About this time a correspondence took place between the learned Jacob Bryant, esq. and Mr. Costard*, concerning the land
of

* Mr. Costard endeavoured to prove that Goshen was "the Delta of the Greeks in general, at least that part of it which was habitable in the time of Joseph." "The particular spot inhabited by the Israelites," he says, "was called the land of Rameses," (Gen. xlvii. 11,) from a city of that name, which probably was the capital of that district; and it was from that city that the Israelites began their march. (Exod. xii. 37.) He adds, "Wherever Goshen was to be placed, it could not be at a very great distance from the Red Sea, and the nearer the better; for, the Israelites crossed it in the night of the third day from their setting out from Rameses. And Rameses is expressly said (Gen. xlvii. 6.) to be in, or belong to, that district; for though Goshen, from the name, seems as if it lay between the branches of the Nile, yet the territory might extend without it to the East, where I conjecture Rameses was situated. He thought that Rahab, Goshen, and Delta, meant the same country and district; and that Zoan, Goshen, Rahab, and Delta, were only different names, given at different times to one and the same country."

Mr. Bryant differed from Mr. Costard upon this subject. "There is reason to think," says he, "that not a part only, but the whole of Delta, was habitable in the time of Joseph; for the Caphtorim had made their migration to Philistia before the days of Abraham; and their original establishment is supposed by most learned men to have been about Pelusium and Sethron; and, if the sea-coasts were inhabited, we may readily admit that the higher lands were so likewise, for they must have been first occupied. Both this settlement in Egypt, and migration from it, are mentioned by the prophets. "Have I not brought up Israel out of the land of Egypt, or Misraim, and the Philistines from Caphtor?" (Amos, ix. 7.) "The Lord will spoil the Philistines, the remnant of the country, or rather the Isle of Caphtor." (Jer. xlvii. 4.) The Caphtorum we find are put into opposition to the Misraim; the former inhabited one of the island provinces near the sea; the latter was in possession of the other parts of Delta.

"The

of Goshen ; which has been lately published by Mr. Nichols, in a quarto volume of " Miscellaneous Tracts by Mr. Bowyer."

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"The region of the former, being unwholesome and inconvenient for its marshy and barren soil, probably reduced them to quit it very early ; for, before the time of Abraham's sojournment in Canaan, they had driven the Avim from the settlements in that country, and seized them to their own use. (Gen. xx. 32, 33, 34.) But, waving this, and allowing to Delta what extent you please, yet Goshen and Delta can never be esteemed synonymous, and the same, without perplexing the Mosaic account, and making it in many parts inconsistent with itself. The wonders exhibited in Egypt are said to have been displayed in Rahab and in Zoan. Pharaoh confessedly resided in those parts ; and they must necessarily have been occupied by many of the Misraim and Nupthuhim, as the upper regions of Egypt were possessed by the sons of Pathros. Let us then, as Goshen and Delta are to be esteemed synonymous, use them in that manner, putting one for the other, as shall seem best to us, and attend the consequence. In the plague of flies, the cities and houses of the Misraim were to be full of them, and also the ground on which they stood were to be covered ; but, says the Lord, " I will sever in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there." (Exod. viii. ver. 21, 22.) The land of Goshen was to be severed : it is plain, therefore, that it was a detached province. If, instead of Goshen, you put Rahab or Delta, every circumstance will be contradictory. The land will, without any limitation, be said to be affected, and at the same time not to be affected, with this curse from heaven. Again (ch. ix. ver. 24, 25, 26.) we read of the plague of hail. It is said to have been grievous over all the land of Egypt ; there was none like it in all the land of Egypt or Misraim since it became a nation ; and the hail smote throughout all the land of Egypt or Misraim, &c. only in the land of Goshen there was no hail. If then the land of Goshen was Rahab and Delta, there could be no hail in Delta and Rahab, nor in Zoan ; for they are by you supposed to be the same, yet they were the places of all others which were the most afflicted by it. As then the Scripture plainly says, that in the land of Goshen, where the children of Israel dwelt, none of these plagues were felt ; it is manifest, that the land of Goshen was a particular and separate district, and never could comprehend all Rahab or Delta, of whatever dimensions they may be supposed to have consisted."

After some farther arguments in support of this opinion, which appear to be conclusive, Mr. Bryant adds, that the land of Goshen was a particular district, " at that very point of Delta above Heliopolis, and called the Arabian Nome by the Greeks, but originally termed Cusha and Cushan, and by the Misraim Gushan. Its situation may be easily defined, as it lay at the extreme point of Delta, nearly between Babylon and the Pyramids, which latter were a small matter above ;
which

We do not find that from this period our author printed any works for some years; but, in 1788, he published, in octavo, "A Letter to Nathanael Brassey Halhead, esq. containing some Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws." This appears to be last of his Publications: it contains some criticisms which were intended to invalidate the opinion which Mr. Halhead had conceived concerning the great antiquity of the Gentoo laws, and some arguments against a notion which had been adopted by several writers drawn from the observation of natural phænomena, that the world is far more antient than it is represented to be by the Hebrew chronology. The following articles in the "Philosophical Transactions" were also written by him; "Account of a fiery Meteor seen in the Air, July 14, 1745," vol. XLIII. p. 522; "On the Chinese Chronology and Astronomy," vol. XLIV. p. 476; "Letter to Dr. Bevis concerning the Year of the Eclipse, foretold by Thales," vol. XLVIII. p. 17; "On the Eclipse mentioned by Xenophon," Ibid. p. 155; "On the Ages of Homer and Hesiod," Ibid. p. 441, (already noticed, p. 131); "Translation of a Passage in Ebn Younes, with some Remarks thereon," vol. LXVIII. p. 231.

which Cutha was, in process of time, called by different nations Casa, Kaifa, Geesha; and it is demonstrable from its situation, that the modern Geeza is the very place; for it lies exactly in the same direction, between the hill of Arabia, where stood Babylon and the pyramids before mentioned."

Mr. Costard had partly supported his opinion by etymological arguments. But Mr. Bryant says, "I know nothing more fallacious than etymological proofs; and I have made it a rule never to admit them singly and unsupported; on the contrary, to make etymology dependant upon history, and not to render history blindly subservient to etymology."

But, though Mr. Bryant differs from Mr. Costard upon this subject, he professed a due esteem of his parts and learning; and acknowledged, that, in what he had written relative to it, he had displayed much curious erudition.

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In several of Mr. Costard's books he hath written his name and college of the date 1726; and in some of them, "ex dono M. Freke nepoti suo Geo. Costard, Wad. Col. 1726."

His library, Oriental MSS, and philosophical instruments, were sold by auction, by Mr. Samuel Paterfon, in March 1782.

He lies buried on the South side of Twickenham church-yard, and (by his own express desire) without any monumental inscription, or other memorial, by which his remains may be traced.

Henry Charles Jeffreys, M. A. 1782, succeeded Mr. Costard, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

The Hon. and Rev. Harbottle Grimston, A. M. 1786, on the resignation of Jeffreys; also rector of Halstow in Kent, and of Pebmarsh in Essex, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

Robert Burt, LL. B. 1788, on the resignation of Grimston. He was one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and died Oct. 17, 1791, before he had completed his 31st year.

Philip Du Val, D. D. F. R. S. 1792, on the death of Burt; canon of Windsor; treasurer also and secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

CURATES

CURATES OF TWICKENHAM.

J. Wayde, 1554.

Roger Pygot, 1565.

Thomas Hutchinson, 1640.

John Knowler, (or Knooler), 1652.

Thomas Willis, 1654.

Edward Johnfon, M. A. 1719.

Robert Carr, M. A. 173 .

—— Trotter, M. A. 1760.

James Burrough, M. A. 1762, senior fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, D. D. and one of the preachers at his Majesty's chapel at Whitehall.

James Lacy, M. A. 1765.

Josiah Disturnell, M. A. 1776, was born about 1747; received his first education in the grammar school in Christ's Hospital, London, under the Rev. Mr. Peter Whalley, upper master; and, on the Lord Mayor's day, when their present Majesties dined at Guildhall, November 9, 1762, Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. being Mayor, as senior scholar, made a speech of congratulation, copies of which he had the honour to present to each of their Majesties at their coach door, who received them very graciously, and expressed themselves well pleased. Being designed for holy orders, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, entered of Pembroke College; took his degrees in arts; and was for some time curate of the parish of Lothbury, in London. On the

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death of the Rev. James Lacy, he was appointed curate of Twickenham; but on the succession of the Rev. Mr. Jefferys to the vicarage he was removed, and returned to London. In the year 1784, he was appointed chaplain to Richard Clarke, esq. and alderman, then lord mayor; as he was again to the aldermen Wright and Gill, in 1786 and 1789; and in 1792 was presented to the rectory of Wormsill in Kent.

Robartes Carr *, M. A. 1782, fifth son of the Rev. Mr. Robert Carr, many years curate of this parish, was born at Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, in the year 1748, and was educated at the Charter House. He was afterwards sent to Worcester College, in the university of Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In the year 17 he was appointed by the East India Company their chaplain on the island of St. Helena, where he continued near ten years; and soon after his return from thence was appointed curate of this parish by the Rev. Henry Charles Jeffreys, vicar, which he held till the year 1787, when he embarked for Bengal in the East Indies as one of the Company's chaplains in that province.

John D'Aranda, M. A. 1787.

* On the first leaf of the old parish-registers I found the following copy of verses, supposed to have been written by Mr. Carr.

A Parish-Register.

How few exceed this boundary of fame,
Known to the world by some things more than name!
This tells us when they're born, and when they die;
What more! why this is all their history:
Enough; if virtue fill'd the space between;
Prov'd by the ends of being to have been.

NAMES

NAMES of PERSONS noticed in the ISLEWORTH SURVEY, as
RESIDENTS in this Parish, in the Year 1635.

John Poulton, esq. steward of the court ; (now, 1796, the
residence of Mrs. Duane)

Dr. Corbet, bishop of Norwich ; where now stands the house
of Stephen Cole, senior, esq.

Vicarage house, Thomas Goole, vicar.

Thomas Cole Brewer, esq. ; where now stands the Three
Tons alehouse.

The Lady Walter ; now of James Whitchurch, esq.

The Lady Falkland ; now called Ragman's Castle.

Mr. Pitcairn ; now the dowager Lady Anne Conolly's.

Mr. Craften's nursery ; on which is built the house of Sir
George Pocock, K. B.

The countess of Totness ; now of Richard Owen Cam-
bridge, esq.

Countess of Huimes, (Home), Twickenham Park ; now of
Lord Frederick Cavendish of Montrose.

On the ground where now stands the house of Earl Poulet
were three dwellings, occupied by Mr. *Clarke*, Mr. *Ferris*, Mr.
Austin.

Sir William Harrington, of the Park.

Sir John Suckling, in 1625.

Sir Richard Chaworth, 1666.

RESIDENTS at WHITTON.

Sir Robert Brett, knt.

Sir Simon Harvey, knt.

Sir Humphry Line, knt,

Mr. Gromesditch, gent.

Mr. Boothby.

Mr. Cooke.

Henry Saunders, bailiff of the hundred.

LIST of the principal INHABITANTS resident in this Parish in the Year 1789, including *Whitton*.

On Twickenham Common.

Thomas Winflow, esq. (the oil manufactory) late Charles Barrow's, esq.

John Davis, esq. formerly commanding a troop in Lord Pembroke's dragoons, and aid du camp to Gen. Hawley in Germany.

Miss Dorothy Fellows, daughter of the late Coulston Fellows, esq. sister to the countess of Portsmouth.

Collingwood Selby, esq. clerk of the peace for the county, and steward to the duke of Northumberland, late the property and residence of ——— Barnard, esq.

Mr. J. Bradbury, late Paul Whitehead, esq.

J. Blakeney, esq. late Mr. J. Bradbury.

William Heckford, esq. in the commission of the peace for this county.

John Davenport, esq.

Abraham Prado, esq. formerly of John Green, esq.

Lieut. Gen. Gunning, late of the marchioness of Twedale.

Paul Vaillant, esq. of Twickenham, late of Sir John Hawkins, knt.

Principal

Principal Inhabitants in the TOWN 1789.

Charles Morton, M. D. principal librarian of the British Museum ; formerly of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Benjamin Green, esq. deputy register of the Court of Chancery, formerly Vice Admiral Holborne.

Mr. Robert Gray.

The Hon. George Shirley, formerly his father's, Earl Ferrers.

Lady Anne Connolly ; formerly the residence of Charles Earl of Marr ; Sir Thomas Skipwith ; Admiral Fox ; and of ——— Tuite, esq,

Matthew Duane, esq. an eminent antiquary, celebrated for his numerous and valuable collection of medals and other antiques. This house in former times had been the residence of the following persons of distinction ; Edward Waller, esq. barrister, and nearly related to the celebrated poet of the same name ; Sir Richard Middleton, bart. 1685 ; Sir William Humble, bart. 1705 ; his grace the duke of Wharton ; James Craggs, esq. secretary of state, 1720.

The Hon. Horace Walpole (now earl of Orford) Strawberry Hill.

Stafford Briscoe, esq. now the residence of his nephew John Briscoe, esq. jun. 1789.

Mrs. Catharine Clive. This house is the property of the earl of Oxford ; and is now the residence of Sir Thomas Goodyer, knt.

Sir Francis Baffett, bart. formerly the residence of Robartes earl of Radnor ; and of John Atherton Hindley, esq. late one of the deputy tellers of the Exchequer under the earl of Macclesfield.

Mrs

Mrs. Gostling, relict of George Gostling, esq. a proctor in Doctors Commons. This house was built by, and the residence of, —— Scott, the celebrated painter of shipping and landscape.

Miss Holden, built by, and the residence of, Joseph Hickey, esq.

John May, esq. built by, and the residence of, his uncle Thomas Hudson, esq. a celebrated portrait painter.

Welbore Ellis, esq. (now Lord Mendip) the residence of Alexander Pope, esq. and of Sir William Stanhope, K. B.

John Blake, esq. attorney at law, late of Thomas Nobbes, esq. executor and legatee to the late James Quin, esq. of celebrated memory as an actor. In this gentleman's possession was a capital portrait of Quin, large as life, sitting in a chair; the most finished portrait of Gainsborough; which Mr. Nobbes left by will to —— Wiltshire, esq. near Bath.

Col. Pechell, late of the 2d troop of Horse Guards, late the residence and property of —— Backwell, esq. and the residence of Peter Shakerley, esq.

The Right Hon. Earl Poulet, now of Dowager Lady Poulet; left to her by her uncle —— Lloyd, esq. who had purchased it. It was built by, and the residence of, William Battie, M. D.

The Hon. James Fitzmaurice, brother to the late marquis of Lansdown; formerly the residence of Richard, earl of Bradford, Anthony Keck, esq. and of the countess dowager of Shelbourne. This house was conveyed in 1791 to John Symons, esq. and in 1792 to Mrs. Allanson.

The

The Right Hon. the countess of Catherlough, widow of Robert earl of Catherlough in Ireland, (son of Robert Knight, esq cashier of the South Sea Company in the year 1720); and before relict of Sir John Lequesne, knt. and alderman of the city of London; late of William Rider, esq.

Mr. Marlow, an eminent landscape-painter. Part of this house are the remains of the old palace belonging to queen Catharine, wife of Henry the VIIIth. It was some time the residence of Mr. Scott, ship-painter.

Mrs. Durbin's house is part, and on the site, of the above.

James Webber, esq. major in the army; formerly the residence of the Lady Walter, 1635; of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, 1663; of king James II. when duke of York; and late of James Whitchurch, esq. 1753.

Mrs. Margaret Shackerley, widow of Peter Shackerley, esq. late of Richard Twining, esq.

Dowager Lady Wynne, relict of Sir Rowland Wynne, of Nostell, Yorkshire, bart.; late the residence of John Archambo, gent.

James Champness, esq. late common hunt of the city of London, which office he held from 1750 to 1786.

The Right Hon. Earl of Strafford, late his father's. Since the death of the late earl, this house has been pulled down by his sister Lady Anne Conolly, and a handsome mansion built on the site.

—— Forbes, esq. once the residence of Mrs. C. Clive, of the dowager Countess of Denbigh, and of Lady Browne. It was the property of the late earl of Buckinghamshire, and is now inhabited by Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Sir

Sir George Pocock, knt. B. built by, and the residence of, the Hon. ——— Johnson, secretary of state for Scotland in the reign of queen Anne.

It afterwards belonged to George Pitt, esq. governor of Fort St. George, East Indies, and then to Lord Brownlowe Bertie, brother to the duke of Ancafter, 1760.

George Hardinge, esq. in early times to Lady Falkland; also to John duke of Montague, the dowager Lady Pembroke, the celebrated actresses Mrs. Pritchard, earl of Cholmondely, Lady Bridget Lane, and Sir Charles Warwick Bamfield, bart.

The right hon. the earl of Buckinghamshire. This house was built by Mrs. Howard, afterwards countess of Suffolk, in the reign of George II. To revert to Sir Charles Hotham, knt. B.

The Right Hon. Lady Diana Beauclerk, sister to his grace the duke of Marlborough, first the residence of ——— Barlow, esq. afterwards of Daniel Giles, esq.

Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. In 1635 of the countess of Totness; of Sir Joseph Ashe, bart.; and of William Wyndham, esq.

N. B. After the death of Mr. Cambridge, it goes to his grace the duke of Montague, who has purchased the reversion of it.

The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendish, uncle to the duke of Devonshire. This house was originally built by Walter earl of Essex, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who till his disgrace resided here. He gave it to Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, when it fell to the Crown on his disgrace, and was rented by the countess of Huimes, 1635, on lease. It was afterwards in the possession of the earl of Bedford, then of the family of

Vernon, and was purchased of them by the late countess dowager Montrath, on whose death it fell to the late dutchess of Newcastle, and on her demise to the dutchess of Montrose.

Thomas Budgen, esq. of Darking in the county of Surrey ; sometimes the residence of the dowager Lady Harborough. It belongs to Mr. J. Spyres, draftsman.

Mrs. Pomeroy, female boarding-school. Some years since it was the residence of Mrs. Nepheune, widow of an admiral in the Dutch service. She was very aged.

Miss Dutton's female boarding school ; late the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Fortescue.

Mrs. Huddy, widow of Thomas Huddy, esq. an elder of the Trinity House. The property of S. Cole, sen. esq.

Stephen Cole, sen. esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

The Hon. Sir Richard Perrin, knt. a baron of the Exchequer.

His grace the duke of Montrose ; late Maj. Gen. Henry Lister.

The Rev. Mr. Coulston Carr ; late Mrs. Anne Whitchurch.

Maj. Thomas Cole, late of the regiment of foot.

Mr. Cramer, the first violin performer in England.

Lieut. Thomas Hill of his Majesty's navy ; late Mr. Spackman's.

Mrs. Haynes, widow of Mr. John Haynes, gent.

Mrs. Lewin ; late the residence of Capt. Robert Carr, in the service of the East India Company. The property of John May, esq.

—— Byrne

----- Byrne, esq. late of James Lake, esq. uncle to Sir James Winter Lake, bart.

Mrs. Microp, widow of Van Microp, esq., an eminent Dutch merchant; sometime the residence of ——— Dudley, esq. an director.

John Sydenham, esq. grandson of John Sydenham, M. D.

At Whitton.

Samuel Prime, esq. built by, and the residence of, Sir Godfrey Kneller, bart. then of _____ and late of his father Sir Samuel Prime, knt. king's prime serjeant at law.

Archibald Campbell, esq.

Edward Hill, esq. proprietor of the gunpowder works on the heath.

Thomas Annesley, esq. (believe the house of Sir Humphry Lyne), 1635.

Sir William Chambers, knt. built by, and the residence of,
Archibald duke of Arguile.

George Gostling, esq. proctor to the Admiralty. The seat of his late father. Part of the premises of the late duke of Argyll.

Sir John Suckling, knt. Mr. Boothby, Mr. Cookes, Henry Saunders, bayliffe of the hundred, residents in the year 1635.

LIST OF FREEHOLDERS, IN THIS PARISH AND THEIR FREEHOLDS,
1790.

Names.		Place of residence.
Ansell, gent.	-	Brentford.
Alhe, gardener,	-	} Twickenham.
Sir Francis Basset, bart.	-	
The Rev. Richard Burt,	-	
John Blake, esq.	-	
Bradbury, gent.	-	Fryers Barnet.
Philip Beauchamp, gent.	-	} Twickenham..
William Benfon,	-	
John Blane,	-	
William Baker,	-	
Beauchamp,	-	Whitton.
Right Hon, Lord Frederick Cavendish,	-	Twickenham Park.
Sir William Chambers, knt.	-	Whitton.
Richard Owen Cambridge, esq.	-	Twickenham Meadows
James Chamnefs, esq.	-	} Twickenham.
Stephen Cole, senior, esq.	-	
Edward Collins, esq.	-	Richmond.
Archibald Campbell, esq.	-	Whitton.
Edward Chapman,	-	Twickenham.
Jeffries Cornish, sen.	-	Whitton.
John Clarke,	-	
Crofts.		

Names.	Place of residence.	
John Davenport, esq.	-	} Twickenham Common.
John Davis, esq.	-	
John Davis, esq.	-	
Samuel Davis,	-	
Welbore Ellis, esq.	-	} Twickenham Common.
The Hon. Fitzmaurice, esq.	-	
George Gostling, esq.	-	} Whitton.
Thomas Gee, gent.	-	
Edward Hill, esq.	-	} Twickenham Common.
William Heckford, esq.	-	
Richard Holder,	-	
		No. 5, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital.
Heatley,	-	} Twickenham Common.
Thomas Hughes,	-	
William Hiron,	-	
Robert Holmes,	-	
William Hart,	-	
William Herbert,	-	
Harvey,	-	
John Inwood,	-	
John Kirby,	-	} Twickenham.
Ben Johnson Kent, gent.	-	
William Knight,	-	
Letford,	-	

Names.	Places of residence.	
Charles Morton, esq.	-	} Twickenham.
John May, esq.	-	
Morgan, esq.	-	
Peter Marchant, gent.	-	Islington.
Thomas Maddock,	-	Twickenham.
Anthony Noverre, esq.	-	Great Marlborough-street.
Orton,	-	-
Sir George Pocock, knt. Bath,	-	} Twickenham.
Sir Richard Perrin,	-	
Samuel Prime, esq.	-	} Whitton.
Charles Pevvey,	-	
James Priest,	-	} Twickenham.
Daniel Patient,	-	
Richard Robinson,	-	
John Spyers, gent.	-	} Twickenham.
Edward Stiles,	-	
John Stokes,	-	
Sterling,	-	
R. C. Selby, esq.	-	} Twickenham.
Thomas Thackthwaite,	-	
Henry Turner,	-	
Henry Undey,	-	
Paul Vaillant, esq.	-	

Hon.

Names.	Place of residence.	
Hon. Horace Walpole, -	} Twickenham.	
Thomas Winflow, esq. -		
Webber, esq. -		
Edward West, - -		

PRICE OF PROVISIONS WAS NEARLY AS FOLLOWS; VIZ.

	In 1730.						In 1780.						
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		
Beef, <i>per</i> lb.	-	0	2½	to	0	3½	-	-	0	4½	to	0	6
Veal, -	-	—	—		0	3	-	-	0	5		0	6
Lamb, -	-	—	—		0	3	-	-	0	6		0	7½
Mutton, -	-	0	2		0	5	-	-	0	5		0	5½
Pork, -	-	—	—		0	2½	-	-	0	5½		0	6
Pigs, each	-	—	—		1	0	-	-	3	0		3	6
Geese, -	-	1	2		1	6	-	-	4	0		5	0
Turkeys, -	-	2	6		3	6	-	-	7	0		8	0
Ducks, <i>per</i> couple	1	6			3	0	-	-	4	0		5	0
Fowls, -	-	0	9		1	0	-	-	3	6		5	0
Rabbits, -	-	0	9		1	0	-	-	2	0		2	8
Pidgeons, <i>per</i> doz.	3	0			3	6	-	-	5	0		5	6
Butter, <i>per</i> lb. if 18 oz.	-				0	6	-	-	0	9		1	1
Cheese, <i>per</i> cwt. £1	0	0	£1		5	0	£2	5	0	£2		7	6
Best Gloucester, <i>per</i> lb.	-	-			0	4	-	-	0	6		0	7
Best Cheshire, -	-	—	—		0	4	-	-	0	6		0	7
Milk, <i>per</i> quart	-	—	—		0	1½	-	-	0	2		0	2½
Eggs, <i>per</i> doz.	-	0	4		0	6	-	-	1	0		1	6

PRICE

PRICES OF LABOUR.

	1730.		1780.		1796.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For an Husbandman, <i>per</i> day, 1	6		2 0		2 0 to 2 4	
Gardener, -	1 6		2 0		2 6	
Carpenter, -	2 0 to 2 6		2 6 to 3 0		3 6	
Bricklayer, -	2 0		3 0		3 0 to 3 6	
Mason, -	1 6 to 2 0		2 6		3 0 to 3 6	
Smith, -	2 0		2 6		3 0	
Painter, -	2 0 to 2 6		2 6 to 3 0		3 6	
Labourer, -	1 6		2 0 to 2 4		2 0 to 2 6	

Amount of rents of houses in Twickenham, £. s. d.

anno 1782, - - - - - 10,378 11 0

Ditto, collected as rated by rent for land-tax,

The land tax is about one shilling in the pound.

FROM

FROM THE ISLEWORTH SURVEY, 1635.

Middlesex, formerly part of the kingdome of the East Saxons, of the situation asumed the name. The ayre is wonderful temperate and healthful, the country for the generality level, the soile for the most part fertill, one of the leaste in quantity, but not in dignitie, famous for many auntient expeditions, but notable that within her continente is situate that ever flourishing London, the metropoletan of the islands; with her little sister Westminster, conjoined of two, as one entire cittie, who out-facing fyre, sworde, with the revolutions of decaying time, still detayneth her former beautie, as if she were an immortal cittie in this mortal fabrick, and still spreading her foundations to the admiration of the Christian worlde. Her antiquitie exceeds records, but enlarged by Bruite, 2742 years since, surrounded with walles by Constantine Mag. her king, and the first Christian Romaine Imperator.

It was formerly gourned by other substitutes, but for this 444 yeares with a mayor and 26 aldermen in so many wardes. This cittie is large, contayneing 123 parishes, wherein are many lofty buildings both publick and private, and what else required to the complete perfection of a royal cittie. Wattered with the navigable river of Thamis, which bringeth in abundance of riches, yet rather of superfluitie than absolute necessitie, whereby it bringeth forth many industrious marchants; so that it may be esteemed the very magnificence of riches and marte of the worlde, whose stately bridge of square stone is reputed famous. In it is the high courtes of justice, both temporal and ecclesiastical, graced with the king's palace and residence, and

many noble peeres, whereby her emminence is not a little enlarged. It is the place of royal coronation. In it is the sepulchres of kings, and queens and noble personages. So that as well for these as many other causes, it may be esteemed the magnificence of honour and glorie in the Westerne Monarchie.

M. G.

OF THE RIVER ISIS FROM THE SAME SURVEY.

The riuer Isis springeth about Coberley, in com. Gloucester, and neare to Dorchester joineth with Tame river, and runneth thence in one channel and under one name Thamisis, is augmented by diuerse, both springs and brookes, becometh a great river, extended unto the Germane Sea. It is navigable to the citie, and farr up beareth Vessels of 50 or 60 tunne.

It breedeth much good fishe, whereof the riuer is free; it is for all uses of life, sufficiently commodious, free from rocks, and other incumbrances, from raging currants and swallowing eddies: neither muddy beds, nor unwholesome vapours, but continually bordered with delightful meadows, runneth with still currente into the sea, so that though not for quantitie, yet for qualitie, may be compared with the best of the riuers in the worlde, and justly deserveth all such equal prayses as may be sayde of a sweete, cleare, and pleasant riuer.

OF

OF BRIDGES, BROOKS, CURRENTS, &c. IN AND ABOUT TWICKENHAM, WITH ITS PROPERTY IN LAND, AS MARKED IN THE SURVEY OF THE HUNDRED, 1635*.

OF BRIDGES. *Twickenham Bridge.* This has been twice rebuilt since the year 1763. The former consisted of one large arch, and so high as frequently to endanger carriages in going over it, and so badly constructed, as to occasion its giving way from its foundation. It cost the parish in building it the sum of

It was at last obliged to be taken down, and a new one erected (under the eye of Mr. Payne) consisting of two brick arches, and two smaller at the end. It is substantially built, of an easy ascent, and guarded by stout railing of wood. This bridge cost and was begun and finished in 17 and 17

The original bridge was very antient, and of brick and stone.

Mother Ivey's Bridge. Noticed in the survey.

OF LAND. The meadow, now called Mow-meadow, Twickenham Town Field, or North-field, arable; Twickenham Town Field, or South Field, arable.

* See before, p. 113.

COPIED FROM A CORNER OF THE ISLEWORTH SURVEY.

Would Fortune now adopt me for her heyre,
Would Beauties Queene entitle me the Fayre,
Fame speake me Honour's minion ; could I vie
Angels with India ; with a speaking eye
Commaunde bare heads, bowed knees, strike justice dumbe,
As well as blinde and lame ; and give a tongue
To stones and epetathes ; be calde greate master,
In loose lines of every poetaster,
Would the admiring people flock and croude
About my threashealde and proclayme aloude,
A liuing Oracle did my breaste confine,
Treasures of wisdome, like Appolloes shrine ;
Might I be more than any man that liues,
High, rich, fayre, greate, all in superlatiues ;
All these huge things, without true Vertue's bearth,
Are but the fading bloffoms of this earth.
Vertue makes truly noble, when such dust bee,
Fame founds theyr prayse to all eternetie.

Moses Glouer, 1635.

F I N I S.

A S E C O N D

A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

H I S T O R Y O F C R O Y L A N D .

I L L U S T R A T E D W I T H

T E N P L A T E S

O F

T H E L E G E N D A R Y H I S T O R Y O F S T . G U T H L A C .

L O N D O N :

P R I N T E D B Y A N D F O R J O H N N I C H O L S ,
P R I N T E R T O T H E S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S .

M D C C X C V I I .

[P r i c e S i x S h i l l i n g s .]

A SURVEY of the Manour of CROYLAND, with its Rights, Members, and Appertenances thereof, lyeing and being in the South Part of the County of Lincoln, late Parcel of the Joynture of HENRIETTA MARIA, late Queen; made and taken, by us whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in the Month of June, 1650, by virtue of a Commiſſion granted upon an Act of the Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for Sale of the Honours, Manours, and Lands, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, under the Hands and Seals of Five or more of the Trustees in the ſaid Act named and appointed.

THE copyhold rents due to the aforeſaid manour from the tenants holding of the ſaid manour by fines arbitrary, according to the cuſtome and pay thereof, and payable at Michaelmas and Ladyday, are, *per annum*,

l. s. d.

15 10 11½

Rents due to the lord of this manour, called the Kirke fee, iſſueing out of ſeveral vicaridges and parſonages, and other profits and eſtates (as ſpecified in a ſubſequent rental), are, *per annum*,

15 13 6

The royal fiſhings and fowlings (viz.) in the water of Welland, from Croſs in the Ea, at Renulphſtone, to the Vachery Weare, near the North end of the town of Croyland; the fiſhing of Shipp Ea, from Dowſdale farm to Shipp Ea, to the fiſhing of the Broad Water, the South ſtreame, with all other fiſhings and fowlings within the ſaid manour, not granted by the lord thereof to any particular perſon or perſons, but kept in his own hands and diſpoſal, are worth, *communibus annis*,

3 0 0

The profits of one fair yearly kept in the town of Croyland (viz.) upon the four and twentieth of Auguſt, the toll of booths, ſtallage, and pickage, to the ſaid fair belonging, are worth, to the lord of the manour, *communibus annis*,

0 1 0

The profits of a ſwannmote court, kept at the will of the lord in Croyland aforeſaid, ariſing by the purchaſe of ſwann marks, with a fine of ſix ſhillings and eight pence upon each death and alienation,

D d

and

and the profit of two peculiar swann marks (viz.) the crown to the late king, and the swords to the late queen belonging, with the forfeiture of all unmarked swanns within the said liberty, and all the royalties, profits, forfeitures, benefits, and emoluments, thereby arising, we estimate, *communibus annis*,

l. s. d.

The court baron and court leet, fines and amerciaments of courts, fines upon descent or alienation, herriotts, waifes, estrayes, deodands, felons goods, goods of felons of themselves, fugitives, and all other profits and perquisites within the aforesaid manour, to the royalty thereof appertaining, we estimate, *communibus annis*,

6 6 8

30 0 0

Sum total of the aforesaid rents, royalties, and perquisites, are, *per annum*, 70l. 11s. 4½d.

All that close or pasture of marsh ground in Goggisland, known by the name of the Vacharie, al's the Bacharie Yard, abutting upon the water of Welland, and the common lotts on the West part, and the said river of Welland, as it runneth through the town of Croyland, on the East part, and bounded with Mr. Richard Wich his dwelling-house on the South part, containing by estimation two acres, three roods, is worth, *per annum*,

Acr. Ro. Po.

2 3 0 1 0 0

All those falls, or pieces of marsh ground, in Great Purfant, near unto Croyland, abutting upon the river of Welland on the West part, Foster Barr Croft on the East part, the lands of Nicholas Bromfield on the North part, and the lands of John Goodman on the South part, containing by estimation ten acres, worth, *per annum*,

10 0 0 2 0 0

All those little falls there, abutting on the lands of John Goodman on the West part, Foster Barr Croft on the East part, Ambrey Yard on the South, and the lands of Florence Mason on the North part, containing by estimation one acre and half, are worth, *per annum*,

1 2 0 0 10 0

One other little fall there, abutting on the Ambrey Yard on the West part, Foster Barr Croft East and North, and the ground called the West minster on the South part, containing by estimation one acre and half, and is worth, *per annum*,

1 2 0 0 5 0

One plot of pasture ground in Great Purfant, near unto the abbey of Croyland, whereon the vicaridge house did stand, abutting upon the Ambrey Yard West and North, and the said Abby Yard on the South part, and

and West minster ground on the East part, containing	Acr. Ro. Po.	l.	s.	d.
by estimation two roods, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	0 2 0	0	5	0

All that piece of pasture and marsh ground, called a crest, with a rivilet, or small fishing gitt of water running by the same, both which are known by the name of Thousedale hurne, abutting on a fishing feild called Stannings on the East, a croft in tenure of one Bell on the South part, a fishing feild in the tenure of M. Williamson on the West part, and Clouthouse on the North part, containing by estimation five acres, and is worth, *per annum*,

5	0	0	1	10	0
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All that fishing feild in great Purfant, known by the name of Bother House Weele, together with a fishing feild adjoining, called by the name of Reed Croft, both which abutt on the New Dyke banke on the North part, and Biggins feild on the South part, and contains by estimation three hundred acres, which are worth, *per annum*,

300	0	0	13	6	8
-----	---	---	----	---	---

Memorandum, the last mentioned fishing feilds are by us demised to Robert Allet and William Weight, for the tenure and conditions hereafter mentioned, and at the yearly rent abovesaid.

Richard Wich, tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Purfant, commonly known by the name of Bigginsfeild, abutting on a place called the Weale on the North part, and a fishing called the Moore on the South part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth, *per annum*,

300	0	0	8	13	4
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Memorandum, the aforesaid fishing feild was set by us (according to a commission) unto Rich. Wich, gent. for one year, from the first of January last, at the annual rent abovementioned.

The lessee is to keep the said fishing and fishing place, with all the banks and fences thereunto belonging, in good repair, and at the end of the said terme so to leave them. He is not to fish with netts of unlawfull size, not to fell or cut up any woods growing upon the premises under three years growth, nor to make any other wilfull waste or spoil.

Lancelot Ma- ion, tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Purfant aforesaid, commonly called Bull-
D d 2 fleet,

		Acr. Ro. Po.	l. s. d.
	fleet, abutting upon a fishing there called Stannings on the West part, and Biggins afore said on the East part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	300 0 0	8 16 0
Memorandum,	the last-mentioned fishing feild is by us demised to Lancelot Mafon, yeoman, for the terms and conditions above-mentioned.		
Wm. and Rob. Wich, tenants.	All that fishing feild, called by the name of Sellers, alias Collyers Croft, in Great Purfant afore said, abutting on Forster Barr Croft on the West part, and Stannings on the North part, containing by estimation six hundred acres, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	600 0 0	11 9 0
Memorandum,	the premisses are set by us unto William and Robert Wich, jointly, for the terme and conditions before-mentioned.		
Joseph Earle, and William Carr, tenants.	All that fishing feild called Rylands, in Great Purfant afore said, abutting upon Ship Ea on the South part, and Haverlands on the North part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	300 0 0	6 16 0
Memorandum,	the last-mentioned fishing feild was sett by us unto Joseph Earle and William Carr, jointly, for the terme and conditions before-mentioned.		
Wm. Phillips, tenant.	All that messuage commonly called Dowsdale-farm, in the parish of Croyland, thirteen foot of assize in breadth; and twenty-six foot of assize in length, with a backside thereunto belonging, containing two roods, together with fifteen acres; two roods of marsh, abutting on the said Dowsdale House East and West, and Ship Ea bank South, and a croft commonly called Dowsdale Croft, containing by estimation four acres, abutting on Dowsdale-farm East, and a place called Thirty Acres Barr on the West; all which		

which containeth, in the whole, by	Acr.	Ro.	Po.	1.	s.	d.
estimation, twenty acres, and are all						
worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	20	0	0	3	0	0

Memorandum, all which last-mentioned premisses are by us sett unto William Phillips, for the term, and upon the conditions before-mentioned.

John Woods, tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Pur-

fant aforefaid, commonly called Stan-						
nings, abutting upon Purfant Banke						
on the North, and upon Bullfleet						
and the Weale on the East part, con-						
taining by estimation six hundred						
acres, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	600	0	0	15	6	8

All that fishing feild in Great Pur-						
fant aforefaid, commonly called						
Ivates, abutting upon Dowdale Bank						
on the South, and Amners Feild on						
the North, containing by estimation						
three hundred acres, and is worth,						
<i>per annum</i> ,	300	0	0	4	0	0

Memorandum, the afore-mentioned fishing feilds were demised by us, for the term and upon the conditions aforefaid, unto John Wood, bayliffe of this manour.

Wm. Hinson, and Ralph Smithson, tenants, All that messuage or farm-house, with the appertenancies commonly called Clout Farm, lyeing and being in the parish of Croyland, containing forty-five foot of assize in length, and fifteen foot in breadth, with two roods of hemp land adjoyning to the said house, and a passage and barr there called the Ferry, and barr next unto the said house, with two little gitts or passages of water lyeing amongst the lotts in Gogslan, which are worth, *per annum*,

0	2	0	6	0	0
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All that fishing feild belonging to the said Clout Farm, abutting upon Stannings on the East, Williamson's field South, the river of Welland North and West, containing by estimation three hundred forty-nine acres, two roods, and is worth, *per annum*,

349	2	0	3	0	0
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Memo -

		Ac. Ro. Po.			l. s. d.		
Memorandum, the last afore-mentioned farm, barr							
fishings, and other particulars, were demised by							
us unto William Hinson and Ralph Smithson,							
for the term, and upon the conditions aforesaid.							
Wm. Stringer	All that fishing feild in Great Pur-						
and Jos. Earle,	fant aforesaid, formerly called the						
tenants.	Hall, and now Abbotts Feild, als Great						
	Steepings, abutting upon the Abbott's						
	grounds on the West part, and the						
	copyhold called Anchor Church,						
	and the fishing called Sellers Croft on						
	the North part, containing by estima-						
	tion three hundred acres, and is worth,						
	<i>per annum,</i>	300	0	0	6	13	4
Memorandum, the premisses are sett by us unto							
William Stringer, gent. and Joseph Earle, for							
the terme, and upon the conditions, aforesaid.							
Henry Thorp,	All that fishing feild in Great Pur-						
gent. tenant.	fant aforesaid, commonly called Ha-						
	verlands, abutting upon Willow Row						
	banke on the East part, and Rylands						
	on the South part, containing by esti-						
	mation three hundred and fifty acres,						
	and is worth, <i>per annum,</i>	350	0	0	10	13	4
Memorandum, the last-mentioned premisses are sett							
by us unto Henry Thorp, gent. for the term,							
and upon the conditions before certified.							
John Andrews,	All that fishing feild in Great Pur-						
tenant.	fant aforesaid, commonly called Cow						
	Croft, alias How Croft, abutting						
	upon New Dike bank on the North						
	part, and the Weale on the South						
	part, containing by estimation two						
	hundred acres, and is worth, <i>per</i>						
	<i>annum,</i>	200	0	0	8	13	4
Memorandum, the premisses are sett by us unto John							
Andrews, yeoman, for the term, and upon the							
conditions, before-mentioned.							
William Wich,	All that fishing feild in Great Pur-						
tenant.	fant aforesaid, commonly called St.						
	James Proll, abutting upon Roug-						
	croft on the South part, Sellerscroft						
	on the West part, conteyning by esti-						
	mation two hundred and ten acres,						
	and is worth, <i>per annum,</i>	210	0	0	7	17	8
Memorandum, the last premisses are sett by us unto William Wich,							
for the term, and upon the conditions, before-mentioned.							

John Wright, tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Acr. Ro.Po. 1. s. d.

Purfant aforefaid, commonly called Amner's Feild, with a fishing coate, and Coate Hill thereunto belonging, abutting upon Abbott's Feild, alias Great Steepings, on the North part, and a fishing called Ivates on the South part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth *per annum*,

300 0 0 7 3 4

Memorandum, the last-mentioned premisses are sett by us unto John Wright, for the term, and upon the conditions, before mentioned.

Memorandum, all the rents, royalties, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, are in present possession, and doe amount unto in the totall, by estimation, four thousand four hundred fifty-one acres, one rood, and are worth, *per annum*,

4451 1 0 126 18 6

The reprints are not deducted.

All that parcel of ground whereon the manour-house called the Abby did formerly stand, abutting on the Abby feild East and South, and Church Green West, containing by estimation one acre, together with certain parcels of pasture thereunto adjoyning, known by the names of the Abby Yard, the Ambrey Yard, West Minster Hill, and Pealand Hill, containing by estimation nineteen acres, *in toto* twenty acres, which are all worth, *per annum*,

20 0 0 6 0 0

All that parcel of pasture or marsh ground, commonly called the Ea, close abutting on the Abby on the North part, and Noeman's land Hurne on the South part, the river of Neeyne on the West, a fishing feild called Ivates on the East, containing by estimation three hundred and eleven acres, two roods, and twenty-five perches, which are worth, *per annum*,

311 2 25 15 0 0

Total of acres and annual value,

331 2 25 21 0 0

Memorandum, the aforementioned premisses (as we are informed) are in possession of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exon, or her assignes; but by what right hath not been produced.

All

All that pasture and morrish ground lyeing near Whaploud Drove, commonly called Little Purflant, abutting upon Willow bank North, Shippish Ea South, Aswick Toft and Grays Hurve East, and Shippish Ea Stow West, containing by estimation two hundred thirty and two acres, one rood, and thirty perches, measure of assize, and is at the improved rent, *per annum*,

232 1 30 45 0 0

Memorandum, the afore-mentioned premisses (as we are informed) are in the possession of Thomas Davies, knt. or his assigner; but what tenure or right hath not been produced.

Total of acres and yearly value; (viz) of the lands supposed in the tenure of the Countess of Exon and Sir Thomas Davis, are,

564 0 15 66 0 0

Memorandum, wee have returned the said lands in possession, in regard no writings have been produced; but distinctly, to prevent confusion in case any such writings as is pretended should be produced above hereafter.

HERE followeth the Particular of all such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, belonging to the Manour of Croyland aforesaid, as are under demised, either for Lives or Years.

		Acr.	Ro.	Po.	l.	s.	d.
Henry Thorpe, gent. immedi- ate tenant.	All that fishing feild in Great Pur- fant, commonly called the Moore, abutting upon Leacroft als Thistle lands on the South part, and St. James Proll on the West part, con- taining by estimation two hundred and fifty acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Henry Thorpe, gent. and is of the yearly value of,	250	0	0	8	6	8
Richard Wich and Henry Thorpe.	All that fishing feild in Great Pur- fant aforesaid, commonly called Thistleland, alias Lea Croft, abutt- ing upon Dovesdale feilds on the South part, and Rielands on the East part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Richard Wich and Henry Thorpe aforesaid, gent. and is of the yearly value of,	300	0	0	10	6	8

Richard

Richard Wich, tenant.	All that fishing feild in Great Acr. Ro.Po. Purfant aforefaid, commonly called Rother Croft, alias Rough Croft, abbutting upon Dovefdale feild on the South part, and Leacroft aforefaid on the Eaft part, containing by eftimation two hundred and fifty acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Richard Wich, aforefaid, gent. and is of the yearly value of,	l. s. d.
	250 0 0	9 0 0

Thomas French, gent. tenant.	All that fishing feild in Great Purfant aforefaid, formerly belonging to the office of Pretanfer, and the manour of Dowfdale, and now commonly known by the name of Dowfdale feild, abutting upon Roughcroft, alias Rothercroft, on the North part, and Dowfdale Banks on the South part, containing by eftimation three hundred and forty acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas French, gent. and is worth, upon an improved yearly value,	
	340 0 0	10 13 4

The total of acres and yearly value,	1140 0 0	38 6 8
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Reddes, l. s. d.	Memorandum, all the laft-mentioned premisses were by King James, under his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster the 19th February, in the 22d of his reign, granted unto Richard Wich, senior, of Croyland, gent. for 31 years, from Michaelmas before the date hereof, paying yearly for the same the received rent of 33l. 6s. 8d. at Lady-day and Michaelmas, by equal portions; but are worth, upon improvement, as by the particulars before certified appeareth, over and above the said rent, <i>per annum</i> ,
33 6 8	

0 0 0 5 0 0

The lessees are to keep the premisses, with all the banks thereto belonging, in good repair, and at the end of the said term so to leave them; and not to fell or cut up any reed, fallow-trees, or other trees or woods, growing upon the same, except such fallow-trees and reed which heretofore were allowed to the farmer or occupiers thereof for the reparation of the premisses, and to deliver to the commissioners of the late king's revenues a perfect extent in length and breadth of the several fishings contained therein.

E e

There

There was at Christmas last, 1649, one year to come of the said lease; and Henry Thorpe, Richard Wich, jun. and Thomas French, gent. are, by several mean assignments, and other good lawful means, now the immediate tenants.

The present rent of 33l. 6s. 8d. is thus allowed, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Henry Thorpe, his part, - - - -	7	6	8
Richard Wich and Henry Thorpe, their parts, -	9	6	8
Richard Wich, his part, - - - -	8	0	0
Thomas French, his part, - - - -	8	13	4
Per annum, 33l. 6s. 8d.			

The improvement above, thus, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Henry Thorpe, - - - -	1	0	0
Richard Wich and Henry Thorpe, - - - -	1	0	0
Richard Wich, - - - -	1	0	0
Thomas French, - - - -	2	0	0
Per annum, 5l. 0s. 0d.			

Tho. and Rich. Booth, tenants.	All that fishing feild in Great Pur- fant aforesaid, commonly known by the name of Stanzecott Weele, abut- ting upon a little feild on the North part, and Biggins-feild on the West part, containing by estimation two hundred and forty acres, at the yearly rent of six pounds; but is worth, upon improvement, <i>per annum</i> ,	Acr. Ro. Po.	l.	s.	d.
		240	0	0	7 0 0
15s. at each de- cease, No'i'e Herriott.	All that fishing feild there called Little-feild, abutting upon the New Dike bank on the North part, and upon the Weale and Haverlands upon the South part, containing by estima- tion sixty acres, at the yearly rent of four pounds; but is of the yearly value of,	60	0	0	6 0 0
Total of acres and yearly value,		300	0	0	13 0 0

Memorandum, the premisses last-mentioned were by Queen Elizabeth, under her letters patents, bearing date the 17th of January, in the 16th of her reign, granted unto Richard Boots, senior, Thomas Booth, and Richard Booth, junior, to hold

for

For and during their natural lives, under the reserved Acr. Ro.Po. l. s. d.
 yearly rent of 10l. payable half yearly at Michaelmas
 and Lady-day, and are worth, upon improvement (as
 by the particular, more than the said rent, *per annum*, 0 0 0 2 0 0
 The lessee to bear all charges of repair.

A covenant, in case the rent be not paid within forty
 days after the aforefaid time of payment, the lease to be
 void.

Thomas Booth and Richard Booth, junior, are li-
 ving at Whapload Drove in Holland, in the county of
 Lincoln, aged each of them fifty years.

Sum total of the acres and annual value of the de-
 mefnes in lease for lives and years, 1420 0 0 51 6 8

A RENTAL of all such Copyhold Rents as are due to the Lord of the Manour
 of Croyland, out of certain Pieces of Ground called the Falls.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Imprimis, John Cherrington holds by copy a piece of land and marsh, and pasture, for which he pays, <i>per annum</i> ,	0	0	6	Elizabeth Bothway, for the like,	0	0	8
William Williamson holds by copy a piece of ground in Purfant, called Ea Meadows, or Thousdalehurne, for which he pays, <i>per annum</i> ,	1	0	0	John Goodman, for the like,	0	1	8
Zachariah Blackburne, for a piece of marish ground, <i>per annum</i> ,	0	1	8	Ann Gamble, for the like,	0	3	4
				John Gamble, as guardian to Sufannah Gamble for a fall,	0	1	8
				Richard Wich, for a fall,	0	1	6
				Stephen Ashby and Robert Bumfeild for the like,	0	1	0
				Nicholas Brumfield, for the like,	0	1	8
				Mary Smartfoote, for the like,	0	0	11½

Sum total of the aforefaid rents for the falls, *per annum*, 1l. 17s. 11½d.

A RENTAL of all such Copyhold Rents as are due to the Manour of Croyland,
 out of severall Houses and Lands in the Town of Croyland aforefaid, payable at
 Michaelmas and Lady-day.

Church-street, South Side.	bridge, for which he payeth, <i>per annum</i> ,	l.	s.	d.
John Bell holds by a copy a messuagenext the Triangle	Item, for a messuage more there,	0	2	0
		0	2	0

Church-street, North Side.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
William Stringer, gent. for a messuage there,	0	1	0	Francis Boddenham, for a fuage,	0	1	0
Lancelot Mafon, for a messuage there,	0	0	4	Richard Wich, for a messuage there,	0	0	2
Idem, for a parlour in William Boswell's house there,	0	0	4	Idem, for another messuage there,	0	1	4
Robert Wich, for a messuage there,	0	2	9	William Featherstone, for a cottage there,	0	5	0
William Booth, for a messuage there,	0	2	0	John Abraham, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
Robert Grigg, farrier, for a messuage there,	0	1	6	Mary Radkin, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
Mary Smartfoote, widow, for a messuage there,	0	1	6	Robert Wich, for a cottage there,	0	5	0
William Stocks, for a cottage there,	0	1	0	Idem, for a cottage and a waste there,	0	1	4
William Thomson for a messuage there, and certain peices of marsh,	0	8	0	Idem, for a close called Breams Greene,	0	1	10
William Dodson, for a messuage there,	0	4	0	Idem, for a piece of ground there, now an orchard,	0	0	2
William Hupper, for a messuage there,	0	2	0	Margaret Bayley, widow, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
Robert Ponder, for a messuage there,	0	1	0	Francis Clark, junior, for a messuage there,	0	0	7
Robert Rickman, for a messuage there,	0	1	0	Thomas and William Dickenson, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
John Ashby, for a messuage there,	0	0	8	Swithin Kempe, for a messuage there,	0	1	0
Timothy Mann, for a messuage there,	0	0	4	Robert Allot, for a messuage there,	0	1	0
Sum of the Church-street,	1	11	5	William Figg, for a messuage there,	0	2	1
				Richard Buller, for a messuage there,	0	0	11

North street, East Side.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
The town house in the tenure of Roger Durrant, called Crabbtree Corners,	0	3	2	Roger Worril, for a messuage there,	0	1	0
William Goates, for a messuage there,	0	0	9	William Dickenson, for half a cottage there,	0	0	2
				Lucie Warril, for a messuage there,	0	0	8½
				William			

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND

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William Crane, for a messuage there,	l.	s.	d.
	0	0	4
Sir Thomas Brown's heires, for a messuage there,	0	3	4
Richard Herne, for a messuage there,	0	1	8
Joseph Earl, jun. vicarage or for a messuage there,	0	0	8
Joseph Hornell, for a messuage there,	0	0	1
Richard Levett, for a messuage there,	0	0	8½
John Baxwell's Heires, for a messuage there,	0	1	8
Josias Bond, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
Richard Raven, for a messuage there,	0	1	4
Martin Williamson, for a messuage ditto,	0	0	10
Elizabeth Smartfoot, for a ground called the Creaft, and an house lately erected there,	0	1	8

North-street, West Side.

	l.	s.	d.
Richard Wich, for his dwelling-house there,	0	1	3
Richard Cherrington, for a messuage there,	0	4	0
Thomas Swift, for a messuage there,	0	2	1½
Mary Cowper, widow, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
William Smith, jun. for a messuage there,	0	0	8
John Kempe, for a messuage there,	0	2	6½
Capt. George Rendall, for a messuage there,	0	3	8½
Edward Pryer, for a messuage there,	0	2	2

4

Robert Bugg, for a messuage there,	l.	s.	d.
	0	1	3½
Henry Elliott, for a messuage there,	0	2	0
William Milner, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
William Thacker, for a cottage there,	0	0	6
John Coward, jun. for a messuage there,	0	1	7½
Thomas Thomasin, for a messuage there,	0	2	4
Robert Palmer, for a messuage there,	0	1	2
Ann Fish, widow, for a messuage there,	0	1	4
William Hall, for a messuage there,	0	6	0
Robert Hurne, for a cottage there,	0	1	0
Hugh Wich, for a cottage there,	0	1	7
Joseph Ashby, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
Matthew Hall, for a cottage there,	0	0	4
Sum total of the North-street,	4	15	10½

West-street, North Side.

	l.	s.	d.
John Carr, for a cottage there,	0	1	0
John Langthorp, for a cottage there,	0	0	8
Idem, for a cottage more there,	0	0	1
Edward Blake, for a cottage there,	0	1	8
William Carr, for a cottage there,	0	1	8
Margaret Bayley, for a cottage there,	0	0	6½
Margaret			

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Margaret Hall, for a cottage there,	0	0	4	John Gamble, for a close there,	0	6	8
William Wright, for a messuage there,	0	1	4	John Beaver, one messuage there,	0	4	0
John Kirk, for a cottage there,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	William Clark, for his messuage there,	0	1	8
Titus Wilson, for a messuage there,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Richard Clark, for his cottage there,	0	1	8
Stephen Cherrington, for a messuage there,	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Florence Mason, for her cottage there,	0	0	7
Anthony Cooper, for a cottage there,	0	2	0	John Allen, for a cottage there,	0	0	8
William Cherrington, for a messuage there,	0	3	4	Thomas Clark, for his messuage there,	0	4	0
Stephen Ashby, for a messuage there.	0	5	0	Joseph Cleapon, for his cottage there,	0	5	0
				Richard Simpkin, for a cottage there,	0	4	0
West-street, South Side.	l.	s.	d.	John Darby, for a cottage there,	0	5	0
Mary Smarthwaite, widow, for her dwelling-house there,	0	1	7	The heires of Robert Milner, for a messuage there,	0	4	0
Thomas Samwell, for his mās there,	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	George Dickson, for a messuage there,	0	5	4
Martin Bingham, for a cottage there,	0	0	8	Francis Clark, sen. for a messuage there,	0	0	10
John Gramble, for a cottage there,	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Idem, for another cottage there,	0	0	8
The Earl of Exeter, for a hill whereon a wind-mill did stand, and two pieces of marish thereunto belonging,	0	0	6	John Gambell for a messuage there, being the town house,	0	1	0
Thomas Clark, for a messuage there,	0	8	0	Vincent Blown, for his house there,	0	0	6
William Chester, for a messuage there,	0	2	10	Richard Wich, for a close that he holdeth there,	0	0	6
Richard Barber, for a messuage there,	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
John Coward, for a messuage there,	0	2	0				
John Gamble, for his dwelling-house there,	0	3	10				
				Sum total of the West-street,	4	9	7
				South-street.	l.	s.	d.
				William Chartris, for a messuage there,	0	6	8
							Jeffery

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

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Jeffery Wallet, for a messuage there,	l.	s.	d.	Margaret Widow, for a cottage there,	l.	s.	d.
William Allott, for a cottage there,	0	1	7½	John Blunkett, for a messuage there,	0	0	5
Thomas Daniel, for a cottage there,	0	0	11½	Richard Skiggs, for a messuage there,	0	1	8
William Hall, for a cottage there,	0	0	10½	Richard Kipping, for a messuage there,	0	6	8
William Tansley, for a messuage there,	0	0	6	Richard Claxton, for a cottage there,	0	2	0
Josias Burrough, for a messuage there,	0	0	8	William Wich Chandler, for a messuage there,	0	2	0
Robert Knott, for a messuage there,	0	1	9½	John Wright, for a messuage there,	0	1	3½
Stephen Cooper, for a cottage there,	0	1	9½	Christopher Chatburne, for a messuage there,	0	1	2
Robert Kemp, for a cottage there,	0	0	4	Mary Smartfoot, for a messuage there,	0	1	3½
Robert Wright, for a messuage there,	0	0	4½	Elizabeth Smartfoot, for a messuage there,	0	0	8
The heires of Robert Bexwell, for a messuage there,	0	2	6	Ann Burn, widow, for a messuage there,	0	3	0
Phillip Hawkins, for a cottage there,	0	2	0	Ann Burn, widow, for a messuage there,	0	11	0
John Averton, for a messuage there,	0	2	0	John Wright, for a waste place, with an orchard there,	0	0	9½
Richard Averton, for a messuage there,	0	0	6	Idem, for a waste place now built on there,	0	0	4
	0	0	6	Sum total of the South-street,	2	15	4½

A RENTAL of all such Annual Payments as did belong antiently to the Abbot of Croyland, and since to the Crown, called the Kirke Fee, issuing out of the severall Estates and Profits as followeth.

Imprimis, the vicar of Ingoldsby, <i>per annum</i> ,	l.	s.	d.	The parson of Sapperton,	l.	s.	d.
The vicar of Basson, <i>per annum</i> ,	0	6	8	The vicar of Langtoft,	0	2	0
The parson of Olsby, <i>per annum</i> ,	1	0	0	The vicar of Westre Reale,	0	6	8
The vicar of Gedney,	1	6	8	The parson of Rathby,	0	4	0
The deane and chapter of Lincolne,	1	6	8	The vicar of Sutterton,	1	6	8
	2	0	0	The parson of Stramham,	1	6	8
	0	5	0	Mr. Henry Hall, for land in Boston,	0	0	4
					0	6	0

John

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

John Nutt of Whapload	l.	s.	d.	Farfar Mills near Hoffam	l.	s.	d.
Drove,	0	2	0	on the Hill,	0	3	0
Mr. Richard Wich,	0	1	6	The heirefs of Johnson of			
Simon Morley of Croyland,	0	4	0	SouthLangham near Stam-			
Mr. Lacy, for a hog yard				ford,	0	6	8
near the beaft market in				Richard Massam of Whap-			
Stamford,	0	1	8	load Drove,	0	4	0
The manour of Hallington,	6	0	0	Sum total of all the said			
				rents, <i>per annum</i> ,	15	13	6

R E P R I S E S.

There is due to John Woods, as by his patent from the Earl of Holland, dated the 18th of December, 1647, appeareth, for executing the office of bayliff and collector of the revenue of the said manour, the yearly fee of

5 0 0

Memorandum.

There is a great court baron belonging to the said manour kept at the usual place in Croyland, at the will of the lord.

A court leet also kept at the usual times.

The tenants of the said manour are to performe their suit and service to the lord at the court aforesaid.

The fines of the severall copyholders within the said manour, upon discent or alienation, are at the will of the lord, yet usually exceeds not one year's value of the respective copyholds.

Memorandum, the copyhold lands of this manour, lyeing in

Great Purfant, and containing about three hundred acres, and

the copyhold houses and homestalls in Croyland town, are worth

at a full improved value, *per annum*,

140 0 0

Memorandum, there have of late years been great decays of banks belonging to the aforesaid manour, which the bayliffe thereof repairing, it hath been allowed him out of the rents issueing out of the manour; but we have not repaired it by reason we find noe patent therefore.

Memorandum, these copyhold tenants are to repaire fifty-nine roods of bank betwixt Clout and Croyland; (viz.) Francis Clarke, senior, eight roods, John Carr, five roods, John Woods two roods, Joseph Earl two roods, Richard Wich Baker twenty-six roods, the heirefs of Richard Butler two roods, Robert Allott two roods, and Richard Wich two roods.

Memor-

Memorandum.

There are belonging to the lord and tenants of the manour of Croy- 1. s. d.
land two great marishes or islands, commonly called Goggisland, con-
taining one thousand four hundred and fifty acres, *in toto* three thou-
sand two hundred fifty and four acres, which, if improved, that the lord
and tenants may peaceably enjoy their proportions, will amount unto,
at two shillings *per* acre, one acre with another, *per annum*, 325 8 0

Number of acres, 3254.

And if the lord of the manour might improve and enjoy his propor-
tion of commonage, it may be worth to him, at a moderate *per annum*, 20 0 0

Memorandum: Whereas Andrew Palgrave certifies a lease in this manner granted
to Edmund Wyndham, Esq. &c. dated 20 Feb. 12 Car. for three lives, at the
yearly rent of 10l.; we, upon very diligent scrutiny, find it to be extorted from
the tenants of this manour, out of their commonage in Goggisland, and not one
year enjoyed, but disinclosed by the commoners, and ever since occupied by them;
for which reason we have not returned the same but as in common.

Memorandum: There are four hundred thirty acres, part of Alderlands, belonging
as aforesaid to the commonage of this manour, which are, by pretence of an order
from the Attorney General Finch, detained from the tenants by the inhabitants
of the Soke of Peterborough; but no such order, or any other reason therefore
appearing, we have returned it with the commonage of this manour, and included
it in the continent of Alderlands aforesaid.

Memorandum: Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exon, as assignee of Capt.
Lovell, deceased, doth hold severally a third part of Goggisland, being nine hun-
dred and two acres, allowed to the said Lovell by Act of Parliament, upon the
contract of his draining certain fenn lands thereabouts, which we have computed
with the commonage belonging to this manour, but yet must be accounted to make
up the full number of acres allowed, as in the plot of Goggisland.

Memorandum.

The demesnes of this manour, in general, lye in Great Purfant, 1. s. d.
which is an island containing six thousand five hundred and twenty
acres, and twenty-five perches, of which about six hundred thirty-one,
two roods, and twenty-five perches, as we are informed, are in the tenure
of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exon, and several copyholders
of the said manour, whom, if they may brought to joyn with the
purchasers thereof, may, for a reasonable charge, drayn the said
island there, being at least six foot fall at a place called Shepea Stow,
soe that within seven years it may probably be worth five shillings
per acre, which will amount unto in the whole, *per annum*, 1630 3 1½

Memorandum, the manour of Croyland is composed of three islands, known by the names of Great Purfant, situate Eastward, Goggisland and Aldersland Westward; which said islands are joined together by the triangle bridge in the town of Croyland; all which are bounded on the West by Deeping Great Fen from Kenulpsstone, at's Crofs in the Ea, to Woodloadgraves, at's Crofs in the Flags, and so to Appenholt, at's White House, and from thence to Brother House, upon the river of Welland, to Turketullus his croffe, being bounded on Cowbitt, a member of Spalding North, from thence along the great draine called Affendike, at's Gallyload, to Catchcold Corner, so to Aswick Toft, from thence to Greys Hurne, bounded on the East on Whapload Drove, and the lands adjacent, from thence along the great sewer called Sheepish Ea, including Little Purfant, to Sheepish Ea Stow, and thence along the said sewer to Tidwarker, at's Dowsdale, and so to Noe Man's land hurne, near St. Guthlake Crofs, by South Ea, to Finsett Crofs, being bounded on the South by Burrow Great Fenne, soe to the Greynes, and from thence to Follwardes Takeing, at's Fowlerstake, and so to Southlake, soe to the aforesaid Kenulpsstone, at's Crofs in the Ea.

AN ABSTRACT of the present Rents, future Improvements, and all other Profits, of the said Manour of Crowland.

	l.	s.	d.
The copyhold rent, kirke fee, and royalties, are, <i>per annum</i> , -	70	11	4½
The demesnes in possession are, <i>per annum</i> , - - - -	126	18	6
The demesnes supposed in tenure of Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Exon, and Sir Thomas Dawes, for which no writings have been produced, and therefore returned in possession, are, <i>per annum</i> ,	66	0	0
The reserved rents upon the several lease holden, - - - -	43	6	8
Sum total of the present profits, <i>per annum</i> , 306l. 16s. 6½d.			
The improvements of the several leases within the said manour are, <i>per annum</i> ,	8	0	0
The woods and underwoods upon this manour, (viz) fallow, l.		s.	d.
birch, alder, &c. are valued to be worth, in present money, 20	0	0	
Total number of acres in this manour, at 16 foot and ½ to the pole, amount unto,	10980	2	15

E. Duckett, J. Dover,
—— Bayonn, S. Richardson.

Ex. per William Webb, supervis. general.

21^o die December, 1692,
Vera Copia, ex. In^o Durman.
Ben. Major.

The original of the above Survey is in the Augmentation-Office.



CROYLAND'S

CROYLAND'S CHRONICLE; collected and compiled by Sir John Harrington, Knight, a learned Lawyer and Antiquary, Steward of Croyland, and Nephew to the reverend Father Philipp Everard, Lord Abbat there in the time of King Henry the 7th and King Henry 8th; translated into English by the right worshipfull Sir Thomas Lambert, Knight, the 28th day of July, 1607; and transcribed from his MS. by Mr. Robert Jackson, Clerk of the Sewers, the 15 November, in the same yeare.

Collated with Three other MSS. Copies, Two of them mine,
by me, M. JOHNSON.

In Hollandiâ sit notanda,
Stat Croylandia memoranda.
Ibi vinum, tale quale,
Ibi fenum gladiale;
Ibi lectum lapidale;
Ibi vade sine vale.

In Holland, hoe, harke!
Stands Croyland, d' yee marke?
There's wine, such as 't is;
There's hay like a swys;
There are beds hard as stone;
And, when you will, you may be gone.

Croyland' sacr' aqua vitæ. Fother.

Stone monuments. Three dayes entertainment without question.

And this booke was copyed out of the orriginall translation by Robert Jackson, clarke of the sewers, November 15^o die, 1607.

Mem^dm, That, 16 August, 1722, I compared this MS. relating to Croyland with one which seemed to be only an extract from such an other copy as this is; said to be then in the hands of Mr. Robert Sharpe, an attorney at Croyland; written by one W^m Thompson for Hugh Gales of Croyland, and lent me by Mr. Milles, to whom I returned the same; in which was this remarke only under-written, which is not in the following transcript:

“King Edward the Sixth, the 1st of December, and in the 4th year of his reigne, did exchange for other lands wth Edw^d Fines kn^t, lord Clinton and, Say high admirall of England, the abbyof Croyland, wth certaine lands thereunto belonging, by estima^con ab^t 300 acres; to be held in free soccage, as of the mannor of Louth, by fealty only (lately belonging to the crown), pag. 43. of the said extract.”

F f 2

To

To Mr. ROBERT WICH, Bayliffe of Croyland.

SINCE first I knew y^e towne of Croyland, where you dwell, I have often wished, that an habitation for men should bee sought for in the pannee of such a marish as it is; and have often wondred that soe greate an huge building could be there placed as Croyland abbay was. The novalty of the Tryangle bridge, which a thousand yeares age at the least was older then any man's memmory, doth make mee thinck that witt and art were in those dayes at a verry high period, and they both are now come into a pittifull wayne and a low ebb, not likely in many ages to flow soe full againe; but my purpose is not to stare at those times, nor to thinck meanly of our owne, which breeds more marvells in a day then many yeares could see before this; all I say; the seate of a towne and of such buildings in that place hath drawne mee to searck what I can of the beginning, continuance, and estate of Croyland. Among other things, there is come to my hand a little booke in Lattin; which seemeth to bee set forth in the beginning of Henry the Eighth's time, by John Harrington, esq^r, who purposed to have written a longer story of that abbay. It is noe more but his collected notes orderly digested out, and by which he meant to frame his greate worke; this was either prevented by death, or stayd by discomfort, as you shall find in the latter end of this booke, which hath leyne a greate while to little use. I liked it when I saw it, and borrowed it to copy; and, because there is somewhat therein that may concerne the inhabitants to know, I have translated all into English. Read it and use it. If it doe you good, I shall bee glad of it; if not, I can bee content to bestow more labour then. soe for you and your neighbours; and so I bid you farewell. From Pinchbeek, this xxvijth of July, 1607. Your loving neighbour and freind,

THO. LAMBARTE.

I pray you, conceive that what I find in Lattin verse, I sette downe in English ryme; what is in prose shall pass accordingly. You shall see the marginall notes very few, for I hate them; soe I omitt nothing till I bee past the whole history. The stile must bee rude; for, I am tyed to the Lattin; and, consequently, to another man's vaine. I pray you, bear with that and all other faults.

I Ethbald, next under God, of English king and ruler,
To thee, O Christ, this abbay build, my Saviour and Redeemer.
This place is called Croyland's Isle, the king's most speciall waste,
Which I to thee, O Jesu, now to offer here am plac't.
Yea, all this soyle, with all the lakes encompassing the same,
To thee, O God, I consecrate, and to thy holy name!
The first yeare then to masons such as worke for this behoofe,
I will appoint 300 pounds; my deed shall make y^e prooffe;
And yearly thence, for 10 yeares space, a hundred pounds I give
To them that stand to found the frame, or in the quarries live.
Kenulfe, profest a Evesham monke, shall first bee abbott here;
To him I give the place and charge; this burthen hee must beare:
And I confirm what gifts soever my nobles hap to yeild,
In houses, stuff, or rents, to God, or lands along the feild.

If any English greef this man this good Kenulfe the father,
 I sentance him to loofe his goods, his cattle, and my favour;
 And then hee shall bee fast shutt up, and kept in prison strong,
 Untill my chosen monkes bee pleased for every hurt and wrong.
 And this my gift before our Lord, my English nobles stand,
 To testifie, and learned clarks the busshops of the land:
 The holy anchorett Guthlack hee, and my confessor deare,
 Lyes heare, who knew my heart and foul; I speake it in his eare.
 God grant, that this annoynted preist for us may ask and pray,
 Even at whose tomb I seale this gift! see, here my vow I pay.

And, because the marsh of this Croyland, as the name itself doth show (for, it signifieth raw and mirie earth), would not beare a strong¹ weight, the forenamed king caused greate pyles² of oake and alder, of an innumerable multitude, to bee driven into the ground; and commanded hard earth to be brought nine miles by water in boates from the upp land (that is, out of the higher country) to bee mixed with the moare; and soe hee begunn a goodly church of stone, because St. Guthlake before that was contented with a priory-house of tymber; and, finishing it, builded the abbay, and enriched the house with ornaments, lands, and other wealth; and very inwardly loved the place all his life long. Neither at any time, after the first foundation which this king did set and ordeyne, did the monastry of Croyland want the habitation of religious men unto this day. There was in those times within that island divers leading hermitt's lives, who with a holy familiarity, leaning to this man of God, as sick men doe to y^e phisitian by his teaching and example did frequently seeke after their soules health; of which one was newly converted to the Catholique faith, of a noble descent, sometimes a mighty man in worldly affaires (Cissa by name), who left all, and followed Christ his Lord. This is to be redd in Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland.

A certaine monke of this house at that time did write as followeth:

Here now the king's magnificent and bounteous mind is seene,
 Whose greate endeavours builds a church, the godliest that hath beene;
 But sith soe soft and slymy earth, soe waterish and soe weake,
 Could not sustaine huge masons' worke, or stony buildings take;
 Hee doth command greate piles be set cleft from y^e mighty oake;
 And brings dry sand nine miles aloofe by boatefmens' handy stroke:
 And soe the mudd is turn'd to earth, and ground soyle fitt found out,
 To place the frame in such a soyle, greate labour brings about.

These are the words of St. Guthlake, then anchoret unto king Ethelbald, when hee was yet given to worldly delights, of a proud mind, and wickedly disposed; howbeit, in a fort hee seemed to be weary of his ill, and endeavours to amend his faults;

"Acknowledge the Lord thy God; and, above all things, study to reverence the

VARIOUS READINGS.

¹ Stony.

² Plankes.

Holy Church. Often bewaile the mischeefe of thy sinns. The purpose of a good life, if ever thou enter into it, constantly keep it; and then hope for the assured assistance of the Lord, if before him thou dost offer the merriits of thy good workes."

By exhortation of this sort, the king, hating his former and wicked life, determined to live in a Christian course, and did shew very many testimonies thereof.

Before wee say any thing of Croyland, let us remember somewhat of the monastry of Meadhamstead, now called Peterborough.

The fierce and cruell Penda, who had usurped the name of king, and slaine king Oswald, had five sonns, true worshippers of God; and two daughters, both endowed with chastity. Peada succeeded him, who determined to found the abbay of Meadhamstead; but, being taken away by death, hee left the worke to bee finished, with the kingdome, to his brother Wolferus. His brother lived 16 yeares; who, together with Saxulfus, a greate noble man, founded the monastry of Meadhamstead, in the yeare of Christ 664; Saxulfus did beare the greatest parte of the charge. Wolferus had for the successsor Ethelred his brother. Imediatly after, Ethelbald, a greate warrior, but of a proud heart, endured many dangers, and, almost brought to utter extremities, and driven out of his kingdome, repayred to Guthlake the man of God, confessed his sinns, and did pennance, and determined to forsake the world; but Guthlake comforted him, and foretold him that the kingdome would fall into his hands againe. Afterwards Guthlake dyed; and Ethelbald, yet living in corners, mourned for his death. In a night the man of God appeared unto him, and gave him signs of things to come; hee was restored to his kingdome; and what hee purposed in mind hee performed in action; and, Kenulphus an holy man being sent for to him and his successors, hee gave the whole island of Croyland, the place where hee used to goe unto St. Guthlacke, to bee an abbay; and granted it by his charter in these words following;

"Ethelbald, by divine appointment, king of the Mercians, to all true worshippers of the Catholique faith everlasting salvation! I give thancks with much cheerefullnes to the King of all kings and of every creature, who hath unto this present patiently suffered mee wrapped up in all wickednes, and mercifully brought mee and certified mee in the knowledge of his name; whereupon it is good for mee to cleave unto God, and in him to settle my hope. Butt what may I give unto the Lord for all that he hath bestowed upon mee, that I may bee acceptable before him in y^e house of the living; seeing that without him wee have nothing, wee are nothing, wee are worth nothing. Yet the Author of our salvation and the Giver of all things doth with greate desire accept the least things can be imagined at our hands that hee may have cause to restore verry greate and endles joyes. The followers of his teaching by the workes of mercy hee doth thus comfort; saying, "Whatsoever you doe to the least of mine, that you doe to mee;" Hereupon it is, thar. seeing I have beene instructed by the counsell of my dearly beloved confessor Guthlake, the devout anchorett; moved by intreaty, I have thanckfully settled my selfe in this sort to the everlasting remembrance of my safety. By this my proper hand-

hand-writing I doe give, yeild, and graunt, unto Allmighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Bartholomew, out of my owne demefnes, to the foundation of a monastery of Black monkes, serving God according to the order of St. Benedict, the whole island of Croyland for the feate of the abbey, severed and to bee severally holden, and enclosed with these fower waters; viz. with the water called Shepisea towards the East; and with the water called Southea towards the South, and with the water called Afendike towards the North, where the common sewer is, between Spalding and the island; and the water called Neane towards the West; and the said island conteyneth foure leagues in length and three in bredth, with the marishe, lying hard by towards the West over against the island on both sides of the river Welland; whereof one parte towards the North, called Goggisland, conteyneth two leagues in length from Croyland bridge, where the entry is into the island unto Aspath, and one league in breadth from y^e water of Welland; and the South parte unto Apinholt, towards the North, neare the river; and throughout the whole length it hath equality of bredth; and the other parte of the marish on the South side of the water of Welland conteyneth in length two leagues from Croyland to South-lake by the river over against Aspath, and hath in bredth two leagues, from Welland unto Finefect, neare the water of Neene, on the South part of the said marish, with the severall fishings in the rivers of Welland and Neene unto the limitts of either of the said marishes, and in all the waters compassing the said islands: whereupon I have ordained abbott there a certaine monke of Evesham, a man of good religion, Kenulfus by name, that hee should there gather to him monks unreprouable of the same order, giving unto them out of my owne treasure, to the building of the said monastery, three hundred pounds of good money; and, for ten yeares next following, every yeare a hundred pounds; and granting them lycence to build a towne there, and to inclose of the said two marishes, towards the West from them and theires, so much as the said munks shall think good. Wherefore I will, that the said munks shall have all these my graunts, with all their appendances, in pepetuall almes, free and discharged from all burden secular; with every commoditie that may happen or can bee found out within the limitts aforesaid, as well under the earth as above; with common of pasture for all kind of cattle for all seasons, to them, their servants, and tennants there abiding on both sides the river Welland; viz. on the one side, unto the feild of Meadhamstead; on the other parte, unto the buildings of Spaulding; with all liberties and free customes which the king's authority hath hereafter freely granted to any church within my kingdome: And I doe strictly command, that, if any person shall presume to worke any impediment against this testificate of my owne authority, whereby they shall less quietly possess any thing by mee given and granted, hee shall pay a hundred pounds into my exchequer, and shall fully satisfye the said monkes for all their losses and expences; and I pray all that shall come after to succeed mee in this kingdome, that this my punnishment and censure they will keepe inviolated, even as they would receive the reward of due justice, and avoyd the correction of violence and force; and, surely, hee that shall further and defend this my almes shall bee eternally rewarded in the lott of God's elect. This my wryting was made good in y^e yeare after
the

the Annunciation ³ of Christ 716; which is alsoe hére-under shewed by these probable witnesse, and the signe of the holy crosse ✠: I Ethbald, king of the Mercians, with thankfull consent, have confirmed it ✠. I Brighwaldus, archbishopp of Dover ⁴, have made all quiet ✠. I Winfridus, bishopp of the Mercians, have allowed ✠. I Ingualdus, bishopp of London, have meerey consented ✠. I Aldwinus, bishopp of Litchfeild, have wished it ✠. I Tobias, bishopp of Rochester, hath commended it ✠. I Ethelredus, abbott of Bardney, did much affect it ✠. I Egbaldus, abbott of Meadhamstead, have devoutly intreated that it may bee done ✠. Egga, earle of Lincolne, gave counsell ✠. I Lovetius ⁵, earle of Leicester, gave my consent ✠. I Saxulphus the earle have strengthened it ✠. I Ingulphus Christ's humble minister, being called, doe heare it ✠. I Ethelbald, though unworthy, yet, by the sufferance of God, doe beare the government of the kingdome of the Mercians; I doe humbly restore ⁶ with greate hope to my Author Christ, of whome it is prophetically written in the Psalmes, "His mercies are over all his works;" to whose pittie I doe wholly submitt myselfe, and commend mee unto the prayers and the spirituall benefitts of the holy mother the Church."

Certaine it is, that this king Ethelbald layed out regall summs of money, that the soyle and raw earth might bee made firme to sustaine soe greate a weight of building; and granted unto that monastery, and to other abbies within his kingdome, very many immunities and priviledges; and, after forty yeares of his reigne (whereof he led the latter parte in greate holines), being slayne by Bernardus the tyrant, hee was received into heavenly glory.

Offa the king, haveing attained unto the sceptre of the Mercians, confirmed to the abbey all the gifts that were formerly granted to them in the yeare of Christ 793; and founded a monastry of Black Monks in the city Verrolamia.

In this monestry Patricus the abbott succeeded Kenulfus, the first pastor there; the 3^d abbott of that place was Sywardus; both kinsmen to king Kenulphus then reigning, and a very holy confessor.

The fore-named Kenulphus the king confirmed all the former grants, and did marvelously increase them; hee made good the almes given by Thoroldus, sheriffe of Lincoln, in Bokenhall; and of Genulphus, son of Maltus, in Halmister; and of Exegistus, a most valliant knight, in Langtoft; and of Algarus, in Baston and Ripplingale; and of them granted perpetuall possession in the yeare of Christ 806.

In a few yeares, the warrs growing hott in every place, many kings perished. At length Withlafus, being four months kept secret by Siwardus the abbott, was afterwards made king. Hee confirmed unto us all our graunts; added greater, and by testimony of inward holynes increased our priviledges; and made the whole island, with the fens of Alderland and Goggisland, a sanctuary; imposed the los of the right foote to whomesoever should violate or molest the same. Their possessions were increased at Deeping; the grant of Normanus the sheriffe in Sutton neare

³ Incarnation.

⁵ Loucitus.

⁴ *Doroberniæ*, Canterbury.

⁶ returne.

Bosworth is allowed; soe was the mannor of Stapleton, and lands in Badby; the gift of Algarus the earle, in Holbech and Whapload, and in Spalding; and of Oswinus, in Draiton; and of Asketullus, in Glapthorne; and of Walgettus, in Peykirke; and in Langthorpe; and of Siwardus, the sberife of Kirkby; and the grant of Sigwarda the countess, in Standon; and of Wullnetus, in Addington, &c. the yeare of the Incarnation of our Lord 833.

Bartholphus the king, that famous spoyler of abbeyes, did wickedly and violently take away from us all our jewells, chaines, vessells of gold and silver, and whatsoever else the bounty of godly princes had bestowed upon us; and all the money wherewith our family should have lived; but afterwards, being rebuked by Siwardus the abbott, and often admonished, hee did both confirme and increase all our rights, and granted to us and ours common of pasture, to the building of Deeping and of Spalding; and enjoined the breaking of members and lameing of such as should contradict the same, and gave us lands in Pinchbeck, Sutterton, Alderchurch, &c. Dated at Kingbury, from the Incarnation 851.

Those so large priueledges and grants were made unto us by speciall worke of God; for, at that time, a cruell defease did raigne in England, whereof such as were touched lay desperately sicke. Our cause was then in hand before the king in a publique assembly, and many were eased; espetially those that favoured the abbott Siwardus his sute for the restoring of our jewells, precious stones, chaines, vessells, and money, formerly taken away; and hereupon it came, that the king, detesting his faults, and, repenting, did soe franckly enrich our abbey with priueledges, mannors, and parsonages. This miracle seemeth to be testified in the subscription which some of the bishopps that were present did use⁷ under the king's charter made for this purpose; and, after that, a very frequent perigrination was used of all, as well nobles as other, unto the tomb of St. Guthlake at Croyland; where, every day, such as was brought sicke of the palsey was healed.

Aboute this time Ethelwolfus, the king, returneing from Rome, did adjudge the tenth of all mens' goods and dwellings should be given unto the libertie of the church. A. D. 844.

In the reigne of Beorredus, Siwardus being dead, Theodorus the abbott succeeded.

Earle Algarus the younger, a nobleman both by chivalry and descent, did give the manor of Spalding unto our abbey for the soules of earle Algarus the elder; and king Beorredus by his charter confirmed it unto us, and all our former grants, and the gift of Merreardus the knight in Deping, with two hundred messuages and foure hundred cottages there, and two parsonages, and many other things, &c. Dated at Snotingham, the 8th of the calends of August, in the yeare, &c. eight hundred and sixty.

The Heathen Danes, after their cruel slaughter of the Christians in Kesteven and almost every where else, broke into our houses att Croyland, and, runneing into the church, they found the reverend abbott with some priests and others at service; nevertheless, that holy father, by the bloody hand of the barbourous king Osketellus,

⁷ Sew.

was offered up as a true martyr and sacrifice of Christ. The priests had all their heads stricken off. Old men and children which fled hither out of the towne perished in cruell torments. All things were pulled downe, carried away, and spoiled; the tombs of the dead were plucked upp; and other the buildings were overthrowne, defiled, and cast downe. All that remained, as beames, rafters, and timber, broken in peeces, with all partes of the houses and household stuffe, were burned. At last, being laden with the spoyle, and an excessive prey of beasts and cattell gathered out of those parts, they departed towards Medeshamstead; to which place they did more mischeefes and greater, if more may be imagined; and thus, after a most miserable ruine and distruction, whilst all things were hidden in the rubbish, the monastery continued a certaine time without a pastor; but some monks, which, to avoyd the fury of the Pagans, continued close in the fens for a while, returned; and all they could they digged up againe; and, by common consent, they chose father Gooderick into the place of Theodore the holy marter.

The holy king Edmund, being by these Pagans tyed to a stake, and shott through with arrowes, did well deserve the dignitie of martyrdome. A. D. 870.

King Beorredus seeing our buildings burned and throwne downe, and the same done alsoe unto the monastery of Medeshamstead, hee tooke all their landes into his owne hands; namely, whatsoever was betweene Stamford, Huntingdon, and Deping; hee did the like with the lands of St. Pega, and with some of the lands of St. Guthlake of Croyland; whereof hee devided some of the lands amongst his nobles; neither could Gooderick obtaine them againe. There were then taken from us that was never restored, the mannor of Spalding, then given to earle Adelwulphus; and the mannor of Deping to Lanferus the knight; the mannor of Croxton, given to Fornedus the king's standard-bearer; the mannor of Kirton and Kingsby in Lindsey, given to earle Turgotus: all our other mannors and lands were afterwards restored by meanes of Turketullus, and by the donation of Edredus our restaurator.

By the help of the heathenish Danes, Ceolwulphus, sometimes servant unto king Beorredus, obteyned the kingdome. Hee was an English man by birth, but a barbarian by cruelty. He became tributary to the Danes; hee pulled the skinner from the cuntrymens' backs; hee spoiled the merchants; hee oppressed widdowes and orphans; and miserably and in vaine did hee afflict the religious for their treasure; and out of the monastery of Croyland hee did yearely exact a thousand pounds, and almost destroyed the house; for, the wretched and poore abbott was forced to change the challices, jewells, chaynes, and plate of gold and silver, into money; but could not satisfye the insatiable gullett of Ceolwulfus, the under-king; who afterwards, as hee was advanced by the Danes without merritt, soe, being throwne downe without injury, hee perished miserably.

King Alfredus subdued the Danes A. D. 872; and prescribed unto himselfe a regular life, being studious of religion and of the glory of God, and wholly applying himself to learning and devocion; was the first that divided the kingdome into shyres or counties; then into hundreds; those alsoe into tything townes, or hamletts; and ordeined the manner, which now wee use, of sending justiciars or judges into circuits. Hee purposed to have restored this monastery, having compassion upon Gooderick the abbot,

bott, being almost worne with old age; howbeit, being prevented by death, hee did not performe it; foe as the house continued long after in very wofull plight. He departed this life the 5th of November, A. D. 901, and lies buried at Winchester. He reigned 29 yeares.

Nevertheles, Edredus the king, third sonne of Edward the elder⁸, for the dispatch of some busines in the province of Yorke, sent a nobleman of kindred unto him, called Turketullus, lord of threescore mannors; who, makeing his journey Croyland, where hee understood of the desolation of the place; and, being moved by godlines, hee had pittie of it. This noble man was chancellor to the king. From thenceforth hee laboured to set forward⁹ the restoreing of this abby; and, at that time, with many teares, hee tooke his leave of those that remained there without a governour, haveing first bestowed twenty pounds upon the servants of the house. Hee did in all places much commend the courtesie and kindnes which hee found in that distressed monastery. Of him it came that Croyland gott the surname of Courteous. Turketellus the king's chancellor, beinge returned to his soveraigne, did earnestly sollicit for the restoreing of this monestry, which at the length hee obteyned; and with most humble prayer this greate chancellor of estate did importune and sue that he might become a monke, and take upon him and undergo the government of this decayed abby. The king did altogether deny it, and tooke it offensively that hee should bee foe entreated; howb it, dayly perceiveing the mind of this godly man, and feareing to resist the Holy Ghost, hee did beseech his owne servant, with teares, without offence to cease his request; the which when hee could not effect, hee yeilded to Turketullus, and appointed a day to goe to Croyland with the new abbott his chancellor. Turketullus of his threescore mannors gave all to the king but the tenth, which hee alwayes reserved for the Lord; whereupon hee gave the six worst unto the abby; namely, Wedlingborough, Emfington, Worthorpton, Cottenham, Heckington, and Beeby. Immediately after, the king came to Croyland; where the reverent father Turketullus layd away his temporall habit, and putt on a monk's weed, and had his pastorall staffe given him by the king; and was blessed and consecrated by Godwolfus the bishopp, who was present at the same instant, and here king Edredus hired workemen and tooke all into his owne hands, that of new and at his owne cost hee might restore the house, which hee did presently; and confirmed all things with a long holy discourse, and made them more sure then ever they were before, excepting the mannors mentioned before. This was done in the yeare of Christ's Incarnation nine hundred forty-eight.

The exceeding holy abbott, besides those the king granted unto the monastery, himselfe at his owne charge did purchase many mannors and lands of those men to whome the former kings had given them.

Turketullus did live unto the time of Edgar the king; of whome hee obtayned a verry large confirmation of king Edredus his restitution in the yeare of Christ nine hundred sixty-six.

⁸ Protectour of the two sonnes of Edward the elder.

⁹ forth.

And, as hee obtayned this grant of the king against worldly power, soe hee procured a curse from the archbishopp and bishoppes against such as should endeavour any thing contrary to donations confirmed by the kings afore-named.

In the time of king Edgar, the monastery of Medeshamstead, lately wasted by the Danes, was restored by Athelwoldus bishopp of Winchester, and consecrated unto St. Peter; whereupon, the towne was named Peterborough in the yeare of our Redemption 970; for which purpose the bishopp obtayned alsoe the king's charter.

Turketullus, much devoted to godlinesse and good workes, growne very old, before his death gave unto the monastery a chalice of gold, and two standing potts of silver gilt, graven in fashon of angells; and two basons of silver of exquisitt workmanship and of wonderfull greatnes, graven with armed souldiers, the which Henry the emperour had given unto him whilst hee was counsellor and chancellor to the king. This reverend father died the fifth of July, in the yeare of our Lord's Incarnation nine hundred seventy-five.

Egelricus, a religious man, succeeded Turkatullus. Then hapned a wonderfull drought, which was called *Siccitas Eliæ*; at which time, by the meanes of the abbotts, tillage was used at Croyland in foure places; especially at Tedwater, where it was verry fertile; and such abundance of corne did grow as releevd all the country about. This abbott had for his successor another of the same name, called Egelricus the Younger, in the yeare of Christ nine hundred eighty-foure, or thereabouts. Egelricus the younger died in the yeare nine hundred ninety-two.

Osketullus succeeded him; a plaine man and upright, and above all others godly and charitable; the surname of him being The Poor Man's Father continued long after him. In his time a grievous disease did rage in every place all over England, sometimes the flux, sometimes the pestilence, soe violently, that many thousand persons dyed; thereupon the piratts of Denmark did againe worke many mischeefes upon our coastes. Then alsoe, for payment of the tribute of the Danes, all monasteries began to bee wofully afflicted with greivous exactions by Etheldred the king and his captaines.

Guthricus the abbott succeeded Osketullus, who, becomming a very old father, was dealt withall like the former Guthricus, *aliàs* Godricus, in the dayes of tribulation and vexation.

The Danes beforetime did vex all England with many injuries; and now, getting the dominion almost of the whole region, they oppresse and prey upon all holy places; and upon all and singular monasteries intollerable exactions are imposed by the Pagans, who wasted all with fyer and sword; and Turketullus the earle, a Dane, did committ many outrages; but Swanus the king with a feirce army wasted all before him; hee burned the towne, plucked out the countrymen's gutts, and murdered the religious with extreame torments; and consumed Baston and Langtoft with fyer in the yeare of our Lord 1008.

And at the same time the abbey of St. Pega, Ginton, Northam, Burtham, Maxey, Etton, Baddington, and Barnack, were all burnt; soe was alsoe the monastery of St. Peter, Egthorpe, Waltham, Witherington, Paston, Doddishorpe, and

and Cayster: and Swanus the tyrant sett a punishment of a thousand markes upon the abbey of Croyland, to be payd at Lyncolne upon a certaine day prefixed; and within three months his most wicked exactions forced the like summs from us, upon paine of burning our houses. All men bewailed these cruell dayes! and the abbott was forced of necessity to purchase the protection of duke Edricus with money, and to give him the mannor of Badby for a hundred yeares for his defence, which by wicked times, after the death of Edricus, was utterly lost. Nevertheles, Edmond Ironside being perfidiously slaine, and Canutus possessed of the kingdome, peace began againe to shine into England in the yeare of our Lord 1023; but, before that, Guthricus the abbott dyed; and, by generall consent, father Brightmerus was placed in his roome; who did soe behave himselfe to the Danes and king Canutus, that, together with a challice of gold of the king's guift, hee obtayned a confirmation of all their former lands, and priviledges, and rights, in the yeare of our Lord 1032. He reigned 20 yeares, leaving behind him his two sonnes Harold and Hardicanutus.

Abbott Brightmerus dyed the seaventh of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord 1044; and Wolgatus, sometimes abbott of Pegaland, was sett in his place; to whome king Edward granted the confirmation of all things belonging to the abbey in the yeare aforesaid.

Egalricus, sometimes the monke of Peterborough, haveing obtayned the bishopprick of Durham, made a firme cawsey through the middle of the deepe fens of Deeping and Spalding; the which tooke the name of him that made it, and was called Elrick roade, in the yeare of Christ 1051.

King Edward did procure the tribute called Daneguilt to bee released; and soone after another Thorold, being alsoe vize herle or sherreife of Lincoln, did relieve this monastery, and did give them to the mannor of Spalding; and, easing the other place of charge, sent six monkes thether.

The lord Wulketullus succeeded Wolgatus, who dyed in the nones of June, in the yeare of Christ 1052.

Earle Walden restored unto us the towne of Barnack, being wounded in conscience that hee had kept it soe long in his hands.

At this time was borne Hewardus, the sonne of Leofricus an earle, a warlike man, the very Hector of his time. This Hewardus was lord of Burne. Hee begatt of Turfrida, a Flemming, his wife, one daughter; who was married to Hewgo Evermeu, lord of Deeping; and soe came those titles to bee united. But now come in new lords.

The thousand threescore yeare of Christ, and six put in the number,
The English coastes a blazeing starr did plainely see, and wonder.

WILLIAM, DUKE of NORMANDY,

the wicked and forsworne Harroldus being slaine, and almost all the whole nation overcome in the feild, obtayned the kingdome, and by little and little all men either yeilded themselves unto him, or miserably endured their punishment of their contumacy.

tumacy. At length hee obtayned all, and was triumphantly crowned king; under whome lived Ivo Tailbois, his nephew by the sister. Hee was a deadly enemy to this abbey, and wrought us all the mischief hee was able. Hee tooke to wife the lady Luce, the sister of Edwinus and Morcarus; in whose right, hee got greates possessions in Holland; and with force entered upon a cell that wee had placed there, and sent to Anjou for monkes for a new abby there to bee builded; which alsoe hee brought to pass. And Wulkatulus, complayning hereof to the king, was contumeliously rejeſted, and handled with slanderous speeches; hee was not onely sent away empty, but laden with reproaches, and injured with ill words; and quietly returned home again. The mannor of Barnak alsoe with violence was wrung out of our hands. Afterwards the holy abbot Walketulus was by the Normans accused unto the new king for divers misdemeanors, and condemned without deserving, and confined to the monastery of Glaſtenbury, and, being there kept ſtrictly by the abbot, who was ſoe commanded, the milde-naturd man endured many injuries; all the wealth of the house was ſtollen away, and converted to the king's use. Shortly after, Wulketulus being thus deprived, Ingulphus was ſett in his place, a man verry well learnd, of the king's privy counsell, and very inward with him; who, although hee was an Engliſhman borne at London, yet hee did long before ſerve king William, then earle of Normandy, and was become his ſecretary, and exceedingly well beloved; and by him, when hee gott the kingdome, brought into his owne country. Hee was of greates power with this king; of whome hee being inveſted with the paſtorall ſtaffe of the monastery of Croyland, was by reverend Lanfrancus installed therein, and conſecrated in the day of the Conſervation of St. Paul, in y^e yeare of our Lord 1076.

At this time flouriſhed Hewardus, the lord of Burne, de Wac, or Wake, and Deping; who, being returned out of Flaunders, and diſdayneing that ſoe many wrongs were by the Normans offered to his friends and kinsfolke, attempted much againſt the new king. Hee deſtroyed and ſlew many of the Normans, and by ſword recovered from the ſtrangers what they had of his, and in open warr followed and purſued Ivo Talboys, the king's ſiſter's ſonne, to whome the conquerer his unkle had given large poſſeſſions in Holland, and the places thereunto adjoyneing. Hee tooke him in battell, and would not by any meanes deliver him, untill that the king, for his nephew ſafe and unhurt, did by oath promiſe unto Hewardus reconciliation, pardon, and his former dignity, with full reſtitution of all that had beene his.

Richard de Rulos, a greates nobleman of the king's counsell, and a cheefe officer of the houſehold, to whome the inherriſance of Hewardus was deſcended, becauſe hee tooke to wife the daughter and heir of Hugh de Evermew, in whose right hee obtayned the lordſhipp of Burne and Deeping, and ſought to enlarge his towne of Deeping, and to add a new towne thereunto, re-edified all againe, and changed the chappell of St. Guthlake, once builded at the charge of our houſe, into a pariſh-church, where now is Markett Deeping. Hee made a village conſecrated to St. James in that very panne of the pudling fenn; hee brought it by labour and charge into ſeverall feilds, and made arrable lands, paſtures, and meadowes, and incloſed halfe the fenns belonging to his lordſhippe of Deeping, and converted it

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to his owne severall, haveing first by agreement made recompence therefore to his tennants and neighbours; lastly, by placing divers new houses there, hee made a greate increase of revenuues; the which thing hee did afterwards much lament, and did penance for it; but that which was taken away is not restored, because it hath allwayes hapned into the hands of evill men.

There was not in all England the hide of land whereof William the king did not both know the vallue and the owner. There was noe place or lake which in his rolls was not described, and the rent and proffit thereof manifested unto him. The record thereupon made is called Doomesday Booke. In the same is sett forth all the counties of the kingdom, the hundreds, bayliwicks, woods, chafes, forrests, warrens, townes, hamletts, graunges, mannors, and all manner of tenants; foe reporteth Ingulphus, sometimes a very reverend abbott of Croyland, who, not without labour, cost, and travell, searched those records; and whatsoever of ours was found therein, hee reduced into writing, and for the use of his successors brought into a fitt volume.

If that in Ingulphus his worke you find mencion of a league, you must understand thereby onely the space or measure of a mile; for foe himselve hath expounded it. The afore-named abbott Ingulphus with manye prayers did sue and obteyne of king William, that hee would confirme all our estate to him and his successors; which hee royally performed, and enlarged the same; and all our grants, which were very ample, hee did freely make good, and increased them in favour of the lord Ingulphus. Hee did alsoe make a new grante of all our bondmen by name, with their sequells and offsprings, least any doubt should bee hereafter, by his charter beareing date in the yeare of our Lord ; and therein hee ratified the donacion of Thoroldus made unto us for Bokenhall in the yeare of our Lord 1051.

William the Conquerer reigned twenty-two yeares: and abbott Ingulphus had the pastorall charge in the house eleven of the latter yeares in greate grace with the king and nobles, but much more in favour with God and all good men.

William, the younger sonne of the former, surnamed Redhead, reigned thirteene yeares, Ingulphus still living and governing this monastery. The life of this king was not commendable; hee was in nothing more conversant then in pilling his subjects, in chafeing of deere and wild beasts, in spoyling the church, and forcing in of money, untill that God revenged the wrongs every where offered by his suddaine death; who, while hee was delighting himself in his large forrests, extorted out of other mens' lands, hee miserably perished with the stroake of an arrow aymed at a deere, and glancing upon the king; and this end hee had who neither cared for God or man. About this time the abby of Croyland was burned and brought to ashes by the heedlesnes and negligence of a carelesse and cursed plumer, who by reason of his sloath sought to have his fyer redde for use against the next morning, and covered it in embers over night in the topp of the steeple. The same night, the sparkes by a suddaine storme were throwne abroad, and cast amongst wooden faggotts lyeing not far of, and with the winde they were sett on fyer, which straightway burst into flames; the building was taken hold of. By-and-by there appeared a wofull spectacle; all the roofes were on a flame at once, and were consumed sooner then a man could think it. The help and labour of townesmen and others that came running apace could doe
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noe good. Before noone the next day, nothing remayned of the whole building, nor any thing of our household stufte. The burning was soe sudden, soe feirce, and soe violent, that our thresory and library was utterly consumed; onely a few things, and with greate danger, were saved. Nevertheless this misery was more grievous then any man without sorrow and teares is able to remember! yet it is scarce to be believed, with what diligence of the abbott, with what elemony¹⁰ of the nobles and other greate men, with what devotion of the people, and with what speede of the workemen, a new church, new houses, and a new pallace, was builded. All men almost thereabouts did bring in both wealth and worke; and wher afore all was timber covered with lead, now arose a frame¹¹ of stone goodly and beautifull, to the comfort of all religious and godly men. There was noe towne, noe city, noe village, noe hamlett, which did not supply them with many workemen and divers others helps, soe as very shortly after there wanted not any parte of the building whereof they stood need. Soe it appeareth by Petrus Blesensis.

Unto Ingulphus, being dead, succeded abbott Jeffridus; one that was very studious in all good learning. He was a man who was a speciall favourer of all arts, and a famous advancer thereof.

Henry, another son of the Conquerer, reigned 36 yeares; under whome Jeffridus lived the whole time in the goverment of this monastery. The king was very well learned, and obteyned the firname of Bewclarke; but hee was more given to hunting then to any regard of the commonwealth. This king and his brother king William lately deceased did many harms unto the commonwealth, in enlarging of forrests, and in makeing of chases, coverts, deare-leyes, parkes, and other warrens. The very fens betweene Kesteven and Holland were made forrest from the bridge of East Deeping neare the chappell of St. Guthlake, now Markett Deeping, to the church of Swayton, on one side; and, from the bridge in Spalding to the bridge of Bicker and Wragmerefteake, on the other side, which fixed markes divided the North partes and the water of Welland the South. Howbeit, yee are to note, the fenne of Goggesland was not within the forrest, but specially excepted, because the king understood by Jeffridus the abbott, that it was parte of a sanctuary and of the holy churches indoument; therefore in limiting this forrest, the king granted to Jeffridus the abbott and his successors many priviledges and immunities in the forrest, and that Goggesland should be accounted noe parte thereof. Hee alsoe granted him lycence to take bucks and other deere whatsoever were found in the fen of Goggesland, or in any other parte of Croyland; and also lycence to sever and inclose the said fen of Goggesland to the proper use of himself and his tennants. Therefore by the king's officers and the abbott's the boundes and limitts were veiwed and sett forth; and Goggesland was then found and set forth to be almost foure-square, if with a line drawne you begin to measure from the triangle bridge, and soe may you set forth the square sides thereof; for, that part towards the North, from the try-angle bridge to the White-house, is the least, and contayneth onely two miles and three or four pearches*, or thereaboutes; and, from the said bridge Westward to St. Ke-

¹⁰ Stimony.

¹¹ Now a roofe of stone.

* A perch is five yards and a foote and a halfe.
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nulph's crosse, that parte is a litle greater, for, it containeth two miles and aboute 60 pearches; the other two sides are greater then these, and allmost equall to themselves; for, from Woodloadmouth, *alias* Whitemouth, over the river Westward to Oggott *alias* Woodloadgraynes, there be two miles and about three quarters of a mile; and, from the stone or St. Kenulphes crosse Northward, yet a litle bending unto the West, unto the said Oggott *alias* Woodloadgraines aforesaid, there be alsoe two miles and three quarters of a mile; and soe Goggesland was compassed and excepted out of the forrest. And abbott Jeffridus caused greate ditches to bee made for the avoyding of strife and discord between the king's forresters and his owne officers.

LIMITES inter Kesteven & Holland, anno regni Henrici VII.
xvi°, Margarete comitissæ de Richmond & Derby industriâ
redintegrati, annoque Domini 1502.

Innotescat omnibus presentibus & futuris, quòd piissima & nobilissima principissa Margareta, comitissa Richmond & Darby, mater charissima domini nostri domini regis Henrici viijⁱ domini magni, pontem infra villam Sancti Bothulphi restaurare instituit, & sub eodem cattaraetam sive flusam redintegrare, sive edificare & construere, in utilitatem omnium paludum & mariscorum inter aquas de Welland & Witham, & totius patrie circumjacentis de Kesteven & Holland; & eandem perpetuò manuteneri voluit, & imposterum conservari, sumptibus & expensis hominum de Holland, quia illi maxime utilitatem exinde caperent, & precipue villata de Sancto Bothulpho predicta ratione profundioris portus per eandem futuri (ut speratur): Et, quia propter discordias ex malitiâ motas non liquide constat omnibus ubi limites, mete, bunde, & divisiones intra partes predictas jaceant vel posite sint intra partes predictas; quia homines, ex deditâ operâ ut metas predictas delerent & confunderent cruces fatas dividentes partes predictas, nuper subruebant & auferebant; ex quâ re satis intellectâ & cognitâ, prefata nobilissima principissa, odio habens hujusmodi discordias & contentiones & injurias, & cupiens enixe veritatem revocari & redintegrari, per literas suas impetravit à domino rege commissionem suam sub sigillo, directam Roberto dño Willoughby, Thome dño Rosse, Thome dño Fitzwater, Georgio dño Hastings, Johanni Fitzwarren, Robto Dimock militi, Georgio Talbois militi, Edwardo Stanly militi,

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militi, Reginaldo Bray militi, & Christofero Willoughby militi, ut illi decem, novem, octo, septem, vel sex eorum, causam, queremoniam, & lites exindè ortas cognoscerent, audirent, & imposterùm determinarent, quibuscunque viis, mediis, & modis, possent & valerent; unde predicti commissionarii mandatum suum mittunt virtute commissionis predictæ vicecomiti Lincoln', ut ad certum diem & locum coram ipsis venire faceret xxiiij probos & legales homines de baliviâ suâ, per quos rei veritas meliùs cognosci poterit, ad inquirendum de controversiâ predictâ. Ad quem diem, scilicet, quarto die Septembris, anno xvj^{to} regni dñi Henrici vij^{timi}, predictus vicecomes Lincoln' retornavit breve predictum de commissione predictâ; humiliter obtemperantes dictæ nobilissime comitisse, que apud Collyweston illos convocavit, & in mandatum dedit & oravit, ut causam hanc diligentèr, cautè, & accuratè agerent & tractarent secundùm novitatem; &, post crebras & longas perambulationes, unanimèr habitas, & postquam bis cum jur' limites & bondas pertin' predictarum lustrâssent; nunc equites, nunc pedites, nunc cimbis vesti, primo ab aquâ de Welland ad Witham, & deindè è contra procedendo; intereà multis evidentiis, & rotulis, & recordis coram commissionariis & juratoribus hinc & illinc ostensis apud sessiones suas inceptas apud Rime in domo mantionali predicti Georgii Talbois militis dñi, iiij^{to} die Septembris, anno xvj^{to} dicti dñi regis Henrici vij^{timi}, ut prefetur; & finitas apud Maxey castle in presentiâ prefate nobilissime comitisse quarto die post, videlicet, octavo die Septembris predict', receperunt veredictum juratorum in hec verba:

Inquisitio indentata, capta apud Maxey castle, in com' Northton', octavo die Septembris, anno regni regis Henrici vij^{timi} vj^{to}, in presentiâ nobilissime comitisse Margarete, com' Richmond & Darby, coram Robto dño Willoughby, Thomâ dño Rosse, Thomâ dño Fitzwater, Georgio dño Hastings, Johanne dño Fitzwarren, Robto Dymock milite, Georgio Talboyes milite, Edwardo Stanley milite, & Christophero Willoughby milite, per sacramenta Robti Hufsey militis & sociorum suorum, qui in mandatis precipuè habent, ut omni quâ possent dilligentiâ querant ubi antique, rate, & vere bunde, mete, divisiones, & limites intra Kesteven & Holland sint vel esse debent intra aquas de Witham & Welland, & additâ exindè quacunq; curâ, labore, & inquisitione juratum dicunt predicti super sacramentum suum, quòd antique, rate, & vere bunde, mete, & limites, dividentes partes predictas sunt que sequuntur:

Eundo ab aquâ de Witham, & tendendo ab aquâ de Welland, dictæ mete, bunde, & limites incipiunt in loco ubi aqua de Witham & Kyme-water summè cadunt, & conjungantur ab eodem loco ascendendo occidentalitèr; sicut cursus aque predictæ vocat Kyme water currit & tendit usque ad locum ubi le Old Ea cadit in aquam de Kyme, & ab eodem loco vertendo australitèr, & ascendendo per cursum dicto Old Ea usque ad Oriens cornerum clause de Torreboth: Et jur' predicti dicunt, quòd ab eodem cornero eundem est versùs austrum per medium dictæ fovee, sive fosse, sive drane, vocat' adhuc Old Ea, aliàs Holland Dyke, aliàs Kyme Dyke, quia dividet partes predictas usque ad Willoboth, & tunc ascendendo directè per fossam predictam vocat' le Old Ea usque ad South Ea; & deindè sicut le South Ea venit à quâdam sikâ vocat'

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le Shedding-fleet, & ab eodem loco directè rectâ ferè lineâ ad Wragmerstake, aliàs Blackstake, habitâ levi & parvâ declinatione ad sinistram, videlicet orient': Et jur' predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd tunc procedendum sit versùs austrum per Gobionsbothe, aliàs Malbothe, usque ad Grifstherne, aliàs Grift, declinando paululum inter Gobionsbothe & Grift versùs occident', & tunc ascendendo versùs australem per quendam sikam que ducit directè inter Little Follingworth-hill & Greate Follingworth-hill, quorum prius dictum est in Holland, & posterius dictum in Kesteven; & tunc ascendendo versùs austrum per dictam sikam directè ad Crucem Lapidèam super Bridgedike, que posita fuit in honorem Dei & beate Marie Virginis, & semper sit meta & bunda intra partes predictas: Et jurat' predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd tendendum est ab illâ cruce, non tamen omninò australitèr, usque ad Le-harthstfed in Nestleholme Hearthstfed, sunt quedam declinationes hinc & illinc, satis cognite illis quorum interest, & incolis & vicinis in partibus predictis, & notate per cursum aque, & quasdam sikas ibidem bene videndas; & deindè ab illo loco vocat' le Harthsthead predict' versùs austrum eundum prostat poles, & quendam crucem, vocat' Dowlsby-crosse, que posita fuit in honorem Sancte Elene imperatricis, ut semper sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas usque ad Earthload, olim Cherlbeche, & transeundo le Earthload abindè australitèr ad Priour Dyke, aliàs Midfenndike, & directâ viâ per medium diste Priourdyke, tendendo novâ sykâ predictâ nova drana ad New Dyke-end, similiter vocat' Priourdyke, aliàs Fendyke, aliàs Northfleete, aliàs Blackfleete, omnibus quorum interest satis cognit' his nominibus; & eundum adhuc per le Black Fleet usque ad fossatum alvei sive fluvii de Gleane eo loco ubi predictum fossatum inter promontory extenditur occidentem versùs; & tunc paululum eundum est orientalitèr per idem fossatum ad fundamen crucis lapidee juxta fossatum fluvii predicti posit' contiguè ad Gotheramscoat; que quidem crux erecta fuit in honorem Sancte Trinitatis, ut sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas; & ab eodem crucis fundamine per flumen aque directè versùs orientem transeundum est ad ulteriorem ripam sive partem aque predictæ, que dicitur Geane, aliàs Burne, aliàs Ea, aliàs Cate Bridge-water; & satis liquet, quòd ab hoc loco, id est, à Gotheramscoat trans omne versùs eum usque ad Gotheramsend apud fossatum in eâ parte fluvii consecratum & erectum est vera meta, bunda, & divisio dividens partes predictas; nam jur' predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd cum eò ventum est, scilicet transeund' in partem sike ubi est Pinchbecke & Spalding South-fenn, mete & bunde predictæ vertuntur austrum versùs, non tamen directè, sed fossatum predict' eò tenditur, & ducit usque ad quendam angulum vocat' Merehurne-corner; & à Merehurne-corner tunc & mete & bunde iterum vertuntur versùs occidentem, eoque tendunt, non tamen directè, sed ut fossatum predictum ducit usque ad quendam repagula, sive barras, & crucem lapideam in quodam loco vocat' Gotheramstead directè ex transverso, sive ex opposito le Hastcoat versùs austrum; que quidem crux apud Gotheramsend predict' posita fuit in honorem Sçi Nicholai, ut sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas: Et ulteriùs predicti juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd mete & bunde dividentes partes predictas de Kesteven & Holland se extendunt à predictâ cruce lapideâ positâ in Gotheramsfed ex opposito le Hastcoat predict' (ut predicatur) à directo ad partem quandam sive foramen effossum apud Woodload-

grains, aliàs Crosse, in the Fleggs, olim vocat' Oggatt, rectà propemodùm lineâ, sed pertenui habitâ declinatione per paululum arcuata est ad sinistram, videlicet ad orientem sicut Crosse-lake, aliàs Everard's Lake, se extendit à predictâ cruce apud Gotheramsend usque ad dictam partem sive foramentum apud Woodload-grains, aliàs Crosse in le Fleggs, interfecando sive transeundo quasdam severas intilia in marisco predict': Et jur' predicti dicunt, quòd predict' Crosse-lake, aliàs Everard's Lake, cujus extrema attingere solent; & Gotheramsend predict' & Crosse in le Fleggs obstruitur in profundo marisci, & ferè limo, bitumine, & sabulo implentur, antequàm ventum sit ad puteum predictum: Et igitur cupiunt renovari sui ruinas, levem putant fore errorem, si limites, mete, & bunde predictæ extendantur à cruce predict' apud Gotheramsend directâ lineâ ad puteum predict' apud Crosse in le Fleggs predict', sicut ante actis temporibus fiebat: Et juratores predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd tibia cujusdam crucis lapidee apud Woodload-grains, aliàs Crosse in le Fleggs, directâ adhuc manet, que posita fuit in honorem Sancti Guthlaci in ipso loco ubi puteus predictus effossus & factus est, ut semper esset meta & bunda dividens partes predictas; sed defecta fuit diabolico conatu quorundam Depingensium, qui nec Deum nec Christum ejus nec sanctam Dei Matrem reverentur, aut volunt horum etiam aliquot predicta nobilissima comitissa merito supplicio, tam ecclesiastico quàm seculari, puniri fecit & quibusdam furibus Deping, cujusslibet in eternum interdixit: Et ulterius juratores predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd mete & bunde predictæ dividentes partes predictas se extenderunt à predicto puteo apud Woodload-graines, aliàs Crosse in le Fleggs directâ lineâ trans fossatum vocat' Aspath, aliàs Deeping-bank, usque ad crucem lapideam vocat' Crosse in the Ea prope aquam de Welland positam, eòque eundo ad dextram habetur mariscus de Deeping, ad sinistram mariscus vocat' Gogsland, qui est pars asili, refugii, sive sanctuarii de Croyland; que quidem crux constructa fuit in honorem Sancti Kenulphi primi abbatis de Croyland, ut sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas: Et ulterius jur' predicti dicunt, quòd ista superius veritate mete & bunde, limites & divisiones loci & placee predict' sunt reverà mete & bunde & divisiones & limites dividentes partes predictas, vel loca & placea ubi esse solent & debent; & sic semper habentur & noscuntur, & ex quo non extat memoria in contrarium, nec aliquid quo possunt moveri aliud sentire.

In cujus rei testimonium, juratores predicti his partibus sigilla sua apposuerunt die & anno supradicto. Super que commissarii predicti, omnia prefata loca ipsi videntes, & totum tractum preter bis jam peragrantes, & à loco in locum ambulantes, & scriptos rotulos, & recorda, & allegata, & rationes, & quicquid dici potuit, ex quâvis parte diligentèr audientes, & limites & metas ipsas observantes & considerantes, & de omnibus & rebus & circumstantiis cum juratoribus & omnibus quorum interfuit consulentes, post perambulationem peractam, tandem ex assensu nobilissime comitisse, cujus peculiaritèr & privatè maximè interfuit, & ex consensu consiliariorum suorum, & ponderantes quòd limites & divisiones partium predictarum non alitèr quàm secundum veredictum sint, nec possint esse, nec debent, nec possunt ex legibus hujus regni poni alibi sive locari quàm ubi ex antiquo jure fuissent & nunc esse constat; decreverunt, statuerunt, ordinaverunt, & autoritate commissionis predicti adjudicaverunt, quòd omnes ille mete, bunde, divisiones, & limites, superius recitate, inter partes predictas

à predictâ aquâ de Witham ad Welland, vel e contra, ut in verdicto predicto continetur, recitantur, & nominantur, in posterum semper pro ipsis veris, justis, antiquis, & certis metis, boundis, divisionibus, & limitibus partium predictarum, habentur, noscantur, & sine dubitatione recipiantur imperpetuum per presentes, prout decet & debet.

Que omnia & singula in cancellarium dicti dñi-regis ad reverendissimum patrem, miseratione divinâ, Cantuariensis archiepiscopum, totius Anglie primatum & metropolitanum, dñum cancellarium Anglie, mittimus & significamus humiliter per presentes.

In cujus rei testimonium, & in majorem ejusdem confirmationem, prefata nobilissima comitissa sigillum suum his pretenibus apponi curavit, unâ cum sigillis comissionariorum seorsum appensis, ut in cancellariam deferantur, ut predictur.

Reports of divers Controversies and Law-suits between several of the venerable Fathers the Lords Abbots of Croyland, and their Convent, and several other Abbots, Pryours, and Convents, temporal neighbouring Lords of Mannors, and their Men, Tenants, and Vassals, for Rights of Common and for Common Rights.

Certaine Collections out of an Old Record at Croyland.

In the eighteenth yeare of the raigne of Henry the Third, Henry de Longo Campo, abbott of Croyland did make a complaint against Hugh Wake, lord of Deeping, for impounding beasts of Gogsland, which is within the limitts of Croyland; whereupon there was an end made betweene them in the king's court at Lincoln before certaine justices, as may appeare more plainly in the same records; where alsoe it may appeare, that Hugh Wake did remise and quitt claime from him and his heires for ever all right and clayme that hee had in the aforesaid marsh to the said abbott and his succeffors for ever, with certaine reservations which plainly shew that the soyle of the said marsh did onely belong to the abbott and his succeffors.

In

In the xiiijth yeare of king Richarde the Second, in the dayes of abbott John Astrey, inquestion was taken by an ambulation for the setting out the markes of the divisions betweene Holland and Kesteven; as alsoe the limitts betweene Croyland and Deeping; wherein likewise it appeareth, that the aforesaid Goggsland is noe part of the lordship of Deeping.

In the xvijth yeare of the said king, and the second yeare of abbott Overton, the inhabitants of Deeping came in a riotous manner, and overthrew Kenulphstone, which was sett downe as the first division betweene Croyland and Deeping, and broke the same in peeces; whereupon, the abbott then complayning to the king, hee did graunt an affize to bee holden concerning the same matter, where it was adjudged, that some of the best sort of Deping should bee committed to the castle of Lincoln, untill a new crosse was sett up againe; which was done by Deeping men without all delay, as may appeare farther in the said record.

In the third yeare of Henry the Fifth, the aforesaid abbott Thomas and the inhabitants of Spalding did make an entrance upon the aforesaid Goggsland, where doth appeare in the same record, that it is *solum separatum abbatibz Croylandæ*; whereupon there grew a greate suite betweene the said abbott and the said inhabitants of Spalding, which at the last came to be arbitrated in the dutchy chamber before certaine men appointed for the purpose. In the whole processe whereof the said Goggsland is called and adjudged to be *solum* and *dominium Croylandæ*; wherein alsoe are sett downe the bounds and markes of Goggsland, shewing manifestly that it is within the lordshipp of Croyland, devided from Deeping and their owne proper soyle according to the said markes and bounds, as alsoe within the said towne of Croyland; as in reading through the said arbitrament doth abundantly appeare.

The end of the suite was in the dayes of abbott Richard Upton, about the 11th yeare of Henry the vjth. In the third yeare of abbott John Linlington the inhabitants of Spalding did make an insurrection against Croyland in Goggsland, where in the said record it appeareth, that a judgement in affize did pass against Spalding men; and they were condemned in $\frac{xx}{iii}$ & x^l. for their trespas, and x^l. for their costs in suit, which they paid to the abbott of Croyland, as may farther appeare in the same record.

In the 3^d yeare of Richard y^e 3^d and of abbott Richard of Croyland, the inhabitants of Deeping to the number of 300 did enter into Goggsland, and there violently carried away reed gathered by Croyland men, and committed many outrages; in which place of the record the said Goggsland is said *de dominio proprio monasterii Croylandiæ indubitanter existere*.

To note all the places in the records of Croyland, which doe prove and confirme Goggsland to bee the proper soyle and lordshipp of Croyland, it were an infinite worke; for, first it was granted by Ethelbaldus in the 716th yeare of Christ, and soe continued, and confirmed by all the kings successively, as in their charters may appear particularly. Therefore wee leave to write any more of them; onely noting one place in the charter of king Edred, wherein you shall find that hee confirmed to the monastery of Croyland of the gift of St. Markard his knight all his lands of Deeping, with 20 houses, and 400 cottages, and two churches, that is to say,
whatsoever

whatsoever hee had in the said towne and feilds from the water of Welland towards the South to the feilds of Langtoft towards the North, and betweene the feilds of Tallington towards the West, unto Aspath in the marsh towards the East; which Aspath is the bounde betweene Croyland and Deeping.

These are inrolled in divers places; besides they are to be found in sir Robert Wingfeild's booke, which belonged to the monastery there.

Certaine Collections out of the Records of Croyland concerning the Common of Goggisland.

First, it appeareth in the charter of king Ethelbald, a° Dñi 716, that Goggisland was devided from Deeping tenn by certaine markes and bounds; which markes did likewise serve for the division betweene Holland and Kesteven. The said king did alsoe give leave to abbott Kenulphus and his successors to build their towne in Goggisland, and to enclose as much of the same as they woul; and, as the words of the record, *cum omni commodo evenire vel extorqueri poterit tam subter terram quam supra*, &c.

It doth alsoe appeare, that the said Goggisland is *infra villam Croylandiæ*.

The same was confirmed by the kings succeeding, viz. Offa, A° Dñi 793, to abbott Patricius; by Kenulphus to abbott Sywaldus, A° Dñi 819; by Withlafius to the said abbott, A° Dñi 833; which king did grant to Croyland the first immunity, and that the bounds of their sanctuary should extend from Kenulph's stone (which is the bound betweene Croyland and Deeping) to Oggott; and soe forth according to their ancient bounds of Goggeiland, that what offenders soever did flee thither should bee as safe under the protection of the abbott within the said bounds, as in the king's closett or privy chamber.

The same was confirmed by Birholphus to the afore-named abbott, A° Dñi 851. In whose charter, amongst other grants, are these words: "Comuna etiam pasturæ omnium animalium vestrorum pertendit ultra dictos terminos mariscorum vestrorum versus occidentem usque ad edificia de Great Deeping, prout à fundatione monasterii vestri hætenus possedistis."

In all this it is not found that Deeping did challenge any common in Goggisland; butt it is manifest, that in the next charter, granted to abbott Theodore of Croyland by king Beoredus, A° Dñi 868, and those words containned: "Similiter confirmo
predicto

predicto monasterio de dono Morcardi, militis mei, totam terram suam de Deeping cum 200 mansionibus, & cotagiis 400, & duobus ecclesiis; videlicet, quicquid habuit in eadem villâ, & in campis ejus ab aquâ de Welland ad austrum usque ad campos de Langtoft ad ejus aquam Lenn, it' inter campos de Tallington ad ejus occidentem usque ad Aspath in marisco ad ejus orientem," &c. Which Aspath is the first bound of Goggsland; whereby it may bee gathered, that all, being now belonging to the abbott (viz. both Croyland and Deeping), and haveing common more then they could devour, they might common together without troubling the one or th'other.

From the time of king Beorredus till the time of king Edredus, wee doe not find any thing of the matter afore-named; for it is plaine, that the said Edredus in his charter granted to abbott Turkatullus, A° Dñi 948, all his predeceffors the kings before him had given and granted notwithstanding many lands, were dispersed away from the said abbey, and the monastery destroyed betweene the said kings' times; but the bounds of Goggsland were againe renewed, and new markes of divisions set downe by abbott Turkatullus in a verrie dry yeare. After this time, king Edgar granted his charter to abbott Turkatullus, A° 966; wherein, amongst other things, hee confirmed unto him Goggsland by the same markes and boundes which within the former graunts are named, and allsoe the said freedomes and immunities, which in former time the abbotts had enjoyed, in A° Dñi , king Canutus did confirme to Brithmerus abbott of Croyland, amongst other things, Goggsland, with the same markes, bounds, and liberties, as before in king Edredus his time. In like manner king Edward the First confirmed Goggsland to Awlgate, 1040.

In the dayes of William the Conqueror, Richard of Ruloes, being married to the daughter and heir of Hugh de Ever *, lord of Burne and Deeping, attempted to inclose parte of the common fenn, to enlarge his towne of Deeping; which hee did not performe, untill hee had given to Ingulphus abbott of Croyland xx markes, to obtayne his good will and lycence for the same. The said king William did confirme to Croyland the charter of king Edredus, A° Dñi 1114. King Henry the 1st did confirme to abbott Galfridus the charter of king Edredus, and did grant unto him and his successors a larger priviledge then any before him; the same was after confirmed by king Stephen, Henry the Second, and king John; as alsoe by Henry the Third in the eleventh yeare of his raigne.

In the 15th yeare of the raigne of Henry the Second, it doth appear by the record, that there was a suite betweene the abbott of Croyland and Baldwin Wake, concerning the common of Goggsland; which at last was recorded in this manner: that is to say, "That the said Baldwin Wake at Lincoln before Jeffery bishopp of Ely and others did remise and quit-clayme from him and his heirs for ever all right and title which hee claymed in the marish aforesaid to the abbott and his successors for ever, with certaine reservations mentioned in the like case of Hugh Wake; viz. in the eighteenth yeare of the reigne of Henry the Third, the abbott of Croyland Henry Longcamp, and Hugh Wake the lord of Deeping, men at controversie for

* Evermue.

the said Goggisland, where, in the record it is extant, did come in suite against Hugh Wake, to know by what right or title hee claymed the impounding of cattle in Goggisland; as alsoe, that hee did not observe the conditions of agreement made betweene Baldwin Wake, grandfather to the said Hugh, and the said abbott; and, after manie treaties concerning the same matter betweene the said parties, it was agreed betweene them at Lincoln before the abbott of Bardney and others in this manner (viz. according to the words of this record): “*Quòd predictus Hugo remisit, & quietum clamavit de se & heredibus suis, eidem abbati & successoribus suis, & ecclesie sue de Croyland, totum juris & clamei quod habuit in predicto marisco, cum pertinentiis, in perpetuum; salvâ tamen eidem Hugoni & heredibus suis, & hominibus ipsorum, communâ pasture in eodem marisco ad omnimoda animalia suachafimia & rechafianda, sine impedimento ipsius abbatis & successorum suorum recipiend’.*”

In the reigne of Richard the Second, at the parliament holden in the 13th yeare of his raigne, 1390, a perambulation was granted for the finding out of the bounds betweene Holland and Kesteven, and the inquisition taken before Robert de Willoughby and others at the Stone Crosse super le Bridgdyke. In which perambulation the bounds of Goggisland are set out by the jury in the behalfe of the abbey of Croyland. It may bee objected, that, in the dayes of the said king, Thomas Holland earle of Kent being lord of Deeping, they did impound the abbott’s cattle at West Deeping; and did amerce him in their courts, that they did fish in divers waters belonging to the abbott; and many other such like matters may bee alledged, too long to write, which in the record may appeare; but they are recorded for notable injuries committed against the abbott; inasmuch that the inhabitants of Deeping were threatened by the earle of Darby, then lyeing at Peterborough, to have their houses burned, and themselves slaine with the sword as enemies to the peace of the king, had they not humbled themselves to the said earle, and procured pardons. All which in the record is set out at large; as alsoe many extraordinary facts committed, insoemuch that they are recorded for their outrages to be “*populi innati furoris;*” and that they are “*diabolico instinctu seduâi,*” &c.

The like objections may be made in the behalfe of John earle of Somersett, lord of Deeping, against abbott John Littleington abbott of Croyland in the dayes of Henry the Sixth, all which are likewise recorded for injuries; and the earle himselfe, being made duke, did write a letter by his steward of Deeping, that noe occasion of injuries should be offered to the abbott and his ministers, as in the record more plainly appeareth.

In the yeare of our Lord one thousand three hundred and eight, there was a suite depending betweene the abbott of Croyland and the prior of Spalding for the tithes of sheepe in Goggisland; and, amongst other propositions produced in that case, one Roger Garder of Sutton, 60 yeares old, being demanded how Goggisland was divided from other places adjoyneing, and by what boundes and markes, answered, that upon the North of Goggisland is a certaine place called le Woodload, which doth devide the same from a marish called Cressland, and on the South parte of Goggisland in the water of Welland, which devideth it from a marish called Borne-ferry, and on

the West parte of Goggisland is a certaine place called Kenulphstone, which devideth him from a marish called Deeping Fenn; and on the East of Goggisland is a certaine water Spaldinghe, which devideth the same from the marish of Croyland Fenn, &c.

It doth appeare by the record, that, notwithstanding many injuries offered unto the house of Croyland, yett untill the dayes of Henry the 7th and of abbott Edmund Thorpe, they did enjoy Goggisland in such manner as before they had done, and without loseng any of the right due unto them.

It is not to bee found in the record, that Deeping did ever make any just challenge of common in Goggisland, or did ever shew good evidence to keepe the same (as the saying is) staffe-holding; but onely that they have taken common with the abbott, as hee hath done in Deeping fenn, which in continuance of time hath growne to a custome; notwithstanding the said abbott for his owne common in the said Deeping fenn had many grants to shew, as before is rehearsed; but Deeping none at all for common in Goggisland, &c.

An original letter of John abbot of Croyland, probably John Lytlington, in Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. iv. fol. 57. b. not having come to hand sooner is here subjoined.

WITH dew reſſence I comẽd me unto yowr honorable lordſhippe, aſſerteynyng the ſame, that I ſende yowr lordſhippe by this berar parte of owr fenne fyſhe; ryght mekely beſechyng yowr lordſhip favorablye to accepte the ſame fyſhe, and to be gud an favorable lorde unto me and my pore houſe in ſuche cauſe as I hereafter ſhal have cauſe to ſewe unto your gud lordſhip; and I, with my brethern, ſhall daily pray to owre Lord God for the long contynnaunce of your good lordſhip in helth.

At Croyland, the xxvth day of Marche, by yowr dayly oratour.

John Abbot.

The

The Valluacion or State of all and singuler the Lordshipps, Mannors, Lands, and Tenements, and other Possessions, as well spirituall as temporall; with whatsoever belonging to the Monastery therein, in the yeare of the reigne of King Henry the 8th the xxvjth, and in the xxiiijd yeare of John Wells lord Abbott of the said Monastery, A. D. 1517.

The rent of office there by yeare	—	—	—	lxxiijs. v ^d .
The rent of the lords tennants	—	—	—	lx.
The rents of the tennants at will	—	—	—	lviijs. iiij ^d .
The profit of the faire and market ordinary	—	—	—	iiij ^s .
The rent of the victualling-house at Clout <i>per annum</i>	—	—	—	liijs. iiij ^d .
The rent of our fishing at Croyland, called Pursant	—	—	—	cxxvijs. ciijs. 4 ^d .
The rent of a pasture, called Little Pursante for the great parte of the yeare surrounded with water				} liiij.
The profits of the court there, with the common fines one year with another				} iiij ^l . 13s. 4 ^d .
The fee of Richard Peacocke, bayliffe, <i>per annum</i> ,	—	—	—	xxxiijs. iiij ^d .
The fee of the said Richard, bayliffe of the libertie	—	—	—	xiijs. 4 ^d .
The rent of divers tenements in Croyland	—	—	—	iiij ^l . xiijs. 4 ^d .
The rent of a horse-mill by the yeare	—	—	—	£xl.
The rent and farme of the edifices, mansion-house, of Dowesdale, the severall fishings in the Ea and the Pingle, demysed to Richard Tebb				} xlvjs. viij ^d .
The temporall fishing in Pursant demysed to Robert Reeling				vij ^l . xiijs. iiij ^d .

The Rectory of Croyland.

For the tythe of milke, and private tythes of the parishioners, one yeare with another				} iiij ^l . ix ^d .
The box of St. Mary in the Gates there	—	—	—	xxs.
The box of St. Alban	—	—	—	xxs.
The box of St. Guthlake	—	—	—	xs.
The box of St. Bartholomew	—	—	—	xs.
Funeralls and devyes of the parishioners celebrated in the church one yeare with another				} viijs.
Oblations of the parishioners in the feasts of the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification of St. Mary, and Mary Magdalen, one yeare with another				} viijs.
The profits of the spirituall court one yeare with another	—	—	—	iijs. iiij ^d .

COM' LINCOLN'. In Compertorio monasteriorum de terris & possessionibus nuper abbatis de Croyland, in com' predict', spectant' sive pertin', de a.^o dñi nuper regis Henrici viij^{vi} xxxij^{do}, inter alia continetur ut sequitur; a.^o 1523.

Ballivia de Pursant cum fs. & portionibus in tempore Riçi Peacock de Croyland ballivi ibidem, à festo S^ci Michis Archi, anno regni regis Henrici viij xxxj^{mo}, usque festum S^ci Michis Archi extunc prox' sequent', anno regni ejusdem regis, scil' per unum annum integrum, prout patet inferius: Ac in titulo *firma piscarie P.* sc' de ciiiij^t. xvij^s. iiij^d. de le Pursant de firm' diversis piscatorum in le Pursant diversis personis de anno in annum dimissis; videlicet, vij^t. vj^s. viij^d. de firm' un' piscacionis ibm vocat' St. James Prell in tenurâ predicti Riçi Peacock; vj^t. xiiij^s. iiij^d. de firmâ piscacionis in campo vocat' Greate Sleeping Stannyng in occupatione Robti Peotree; vij^t. vj^s. viij^d. pro piscario vocat' Ivell in tenurâ Willi Seman; vj^t. pro piscariâ in campo vocat' Ryland in tenurâ Willi Munby; xl. xiiij^s. iiij^d. de Johe Bayle & Wilto Pindar pro piscariâ in campo vocat' Haverland; iiij^t. de Edro Daynes pro piscariâ in Little Feild; vj^t. de Johe Frisland pro piscacione in campo vocat' le Wells; vij^t. vj^s. viij^d. de Thom' Wilks pro piscacione in alio campo vocat' le Wells; viij^t. de Robto Washingborow pro piscacione in campo vocat' Bulfat; vj^d. de Johe Andrew pro piscacione in campo vocat' Rede Croft; cvj^s. viij^d. de Robto Clarke pro piscacione in campo vocat' Lowe Croft; & vj^t. de Johanne Smith pro piscacione in campo vocat' Sellerer Croft; necnon xxiiij^s. de Riço Hurt, vj^s. de Thomâ Bonnett, iiij^s. de Thomâ Carr, iiij^s. de Riço Davison, iiij^s. de Johanne Pestle, & v^s. de Agnete Bell; & hos omnes in officio Cellararii solvend' ad festos Annunciationis beate Marie & S^ci Michis Archi, equis porcionibus, per annum, prout in Rentali prenominat' remanet; & ij^o mensis Julii, anno xxxj^{mo} regis predicti, coram predictis commissionariis, & per sacrum abbis & ballivi sup^rhabitu examinatione; & de xlvj^t. vj^s. viij^d. de firm' divers' piscacionum in le Pursant dimiss' personis subscriptis per spec' indent', adhuc coram auditore non demum stat demiss', prout sequitur; videlicet, viiij^t. de Willo Harpoll pro piscario in campo vocat' Rowlcroft; viij^t. de Robto Pinder in campo vocat' Thick Lands; vij^s. viij^d. de Johe Hinder pro piscario in campo vocat' Morehurn; viij^t. xiiij^s. iiij^d. de Johe Diggle pro piscacione in alio campo voc' Byssings; & xiiij^t. vj^s. viij^d. de Thomâ Boffe pro alio piscario in campo vocat' Stampings; solvend' ad festos ibm maximè usuales equalibus portionibus, & in officio predicti Cellararii, prout in Rentali prenominand'.

Summa, cxxviij^t. iiij^s. cum xxiiij^s. pro cotag'.

A True Coppy of his Majesties Letters; viz.

To our trusty and well beloved Sir Robert Wingfeild,
Sir Richard Ogle, and Sir Thomas Lambert, Knts.

Trusty and well-beloved, wee greete you well. Whereas there is a suit depending betweene the tennants of our mannour of Croyland in our county of Lincoln and the inhabitants of Kesteven touching the rights of common; and the same is now to be tryed at the next assize. Forasmuch as wee are informed that you have in your hands some records and evidences which may give light to our tennants concerning their rights; wee are to praye you, that, in furtherance of them for their benefitt and of us, to our right, you will shew unto their counsell whatsoever you have in your hands that may give any light or evidence in our or their behalfe; and wee shall take it in good part at your hands. Given at Royston the 21st day of February, in the first yeare of our raigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland xjth.

To the Honourable his Majesties Justices of assize for the county of Lincoln.

After my verrey hartly commendations, I send you inclosed a petition preferred to the king's majestie by his tennants the inhabitants of Croyland, complaining, that, haveing a common marsh ground peculiarly belonging to themselves, and is their cheefest manteynance, the inhabitants of townes adjoyneing have of late charged and put in a multitude of cattle upon their said common, soe belonging to them onely to ther greate damage, as by the same petition subscribed by mee you may better perceive. The king's majestie hath beene much importuned with complaints in this behalfe, and hath commanded mee to signifie unto you his gracious pleasure is, that you att the next assize there call before you parties on both sides, and be informed of the truth of this complaint, and give such order present, that his said tenants of Croyland may enjoy the said common quietly without molestation or disturbance of any the townes adjoyneing, as heretofore they have beene accustomed, untill it be tryed and ordered by due course of law, whereby their petition may be justly releevd in this there extremitie; howbeit, if there shall appeare unto you apparent and manifest right to the contrary, that his majesties pleasure is, you proceed thereon for the quieting of these disturbances according to your wisedomes; and, if there be cause to, certifie his majestie your opinions in the cause; and soe I committ you to God. From the court at Greenwich, the 7th of July, 1606.

Yours to be commanded, Roger Wilbraham.

Th

The Award of Leonard Bawtree, esq. made the xvijth day of February, 1609, *annoque Regis Jacobi Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ septimo, Scotiæque 30^o*, between Thomas Lovell, esq. and Henry Wallet, his man, on one part; and William Wiche, of Croyland, on the other partie; for and touching the fishing of a place called Woodloads, *alias* Whitehouse-lake; as followeth :

It is ordered, that the said Thomas Lovell, his executors, and administrators, should pay unto the said William Wiche, his executors, or administrators, in respect as well of all charges and costs of suit commenced by him against the said Henry Wallett for the said fishing, as also of all damages sustained by the said William in the forbearing of the said fishing, upon the shewing of his award, the summe of three pounds ten shillings. And so the said Thomas Lovell, nor any of his servants, nor to be impeached or sewed hereafter for any trespasses formerly comitted touching the said fishing. In witness whereof the said Leonard Bawtree hath hereunto set and subscribed his name the day and year first above written.

LEONARD BAWTREE.

Rental of CROYLAND ABBEY, I EDWARD I.

Abstracted from the original in the library of the late MAURICE JOHNSON, esq. now of the rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of Spalding.

Editum est hoc Rentale An^o 1^o r. Edwardi Prim',
& An^o Radulphi Abbatis Croylandiæ XIII .

Rentalia de
Gedney cum ptin'
Langtofte
Baston
Beaumontfe
Burthorp
Colwodyk
Sotterton
Algerskirk
Fossedyk
Kyrton
Holbech

16 acres in Gedney, late Sir Robert Roos, kt.

8 in Eastdrove in Gedney.

12 there.

5 in Brodegate at Braddrove.

10 in Meldyke.

Other places named are, Crossmedowe, holmecrosse, lytyllane, hodecrosse, petstond, Calphm, lowyate, chylberde, Gedney, Wyke, Challgate, blassegate, flaxmanhyrd, Luttonhyrd, Gedyke, Bykgate, Hennoridrove, Gigelhyrnt, Kyrkgate,

In the merse, a messuage called le Salt Cote inter coem viam de Berde brygge.

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

Free lands in Gedney.

Rent 22s. 7½d.

Margery Wittylbury in Claypole near Clapolegate.

Also in Gedneye fenne.

W^m Thymylby in Smaldrove.W^m Snard in Westdrove.Rob^t Coker.The tenants of the land of the gyld of S^t Tho' the Martyr in Sutton church.

John Tayloe.

Tho' Clerke.

Campenons Roberdeffow.

John Glepps.

John Albater, vicar of Gedney.

John Toupp.

The abbot of Thorney.

John Gobyn.

John, son of Rob^t Richardson, a cottage in Chapelgate.

Moleton.

Rent 5s. 8d.

John Nalden.

Beatrice, wife of John Symfon.

W^m Greynesfon.

Tonyfwerk.

Xtina Storyfsh in le Tonyfwerke.

W^m Robertfon.

Rich' Storyfsh.

Cayefwerke.

Tho' Dernelowe.

John Laurenons.

Grayefwerke.

John Geme.

John,	}	son of Rob ^t Dernelowe.
W ^m ,		

Cøddynggyfwerke.

Coddynggyfwerke.

Tho', son of John Dernelow.
Rob' Wykyngs.
Tho' Hooode.
John Huntte.

Rafhyfwerke.

John Thomas.

Cokefwerke.

John Grey.
W^m Hode.
Tho' Callfe.
W^m Thurkell.

Baxsteryfwerke.

Giles Rethode.
Rob^t Fresdyke.

Someryfwerke.

W^m Hode.

Benettyfwerke.

Tho' Toby.
Tho' Burmond.
John Baldeware.
Roger Dernelowe.

Stevenyfwerke.

Tho' Knapton.
Tho' Calfe.
John Beele.

Freshdykefwerke.

W^m Hogesson.
John Knapton.
John Beele.

Sum' 76s. 7½d.

Pokotteswerke.

John Knapton in Stevensgate.
The abbot of Croyland.

K k

Gow-

Gowgifewerke.

Rob' Bathe of Lutton.
 Sachns Rageman.
 John Perkeyn.
 W^m Colfon.

Mannynгыfwerke.

John Browne.

Legetyfwerke.

John Browne, or Crowne.

Pyperyfwerke.

Ric' Knapton.
 The heirs of 'Tho' Knapton.
 The tenants of Margaret Male.

Elgeryfwerke.

W^m Coynys.
 Heirs of 'Tho' Knapton.
 Rob^t Wylfon

Goffelyngyfwerke.

Heirs of W^m Beamond.

Gracsfwerke.

Rob' Cawe.

Gastyfwerke.

John Knapton.

Coddynгыfwerke.

Rob' Makepeace.
 Rob' Baldewar.

Hunterpfwerke.

Rog' Dernelove.

Deeneland.

Deeneland.

John Towir.
 Stephen Melton.
 Tho' Toby of Bryggysgate.
 Tho' Dernelowe.
 John Croke.
 Tho' Calfe.

9s. 5½¼d.

Terr' Redd' redd' & Aux' tñ.

In Rodlemsdm, at Podhyll, in Huntysholme, in Gracefdrove, in Hodyscroffe,
 in Cobbetoft, in Rabene, in Brymbledyke, at Lambardys, and Lambardysgate,
 Joffysgate, Colynsongate, Teyntongate, Heycroft, Pykyfgate, Scewlyke.

Sum' 19s. 10½d.

Sevenfcoreacreland.

Renttland. Sum' 4li. 1dq.

Rymyngland. Sum' 32s. 5½¼d.

Cotages. Sum' 42s. 6d.

Rob' Loveden.
 Tho' Tasker.
 John Ireby.
 Beatrix, wife of John Symfon.
 John Peerndan.
 W^m Thrykell.
 Clement Pynder.
 Rob' and Ric' Slegh.
 John Beele.
 W^m Thakker.
 W^m Cooke.
 Cath' Alen.
 Rob' Smyth.
 John Greynfon.
 Tho' Toby.
 Rob' Goffelyn.
 Rob' Cloyer.

Salltrentland.

John Dobyn	—	iiiiibz sal'.
John Dobyn	—	ibz sal'.
	K k 2	

Heirs

Heirs of Tho' Male	—	—	111b̄z fal'.
Rob' Loveden	—	—	1111b̄z fal'.
Tho' Dobyn	—	—	111b̄z fal'.
Tho' Dobyn	—	—	1111b̄z dim' fal'.
Rob' Goffelyn	—	—	1111b̄z dim' fal'.
Rob' Smyth	—	—	v̄b̄z fal'.

Summa totalis p̄di tny spart.

Videtet xxxii mod'.

In the margin 1111 qr^t & ii mod'.

xxxii strykt'm'.

Werkeland.

In 1^{mo} qrt^o, and so on to the 3^d quarter.

Nota q^d quelit acra terr' de Wark (Werkeland) soluit dno per annū xiḏ.

S'ma acr' terr' p̄di xvi score & x acr'

S'ma dēn' pven' de redd' 15li. 2s. 6ḏ.

Burghlyon fee, terre libere.

W^m Thymelby, esq. at Southee, Rob' Coker of Flet, Rob' Bokkyng, John Paternoster, John Wyttelbury, Tho' Drymond, Rob' Friday, Hen' Grene, John Slepe, Agnes Crowne, John Alger, Rob' Toby, W^m Randys, John vicar of Gedney. Drava vocat' Cowdrove—via de Brymbyldyke—Wyottygate—Stewland and Stewlanddrove—Brodtoftdrove—via regia de Gedney voc' Ravensbrygge—Jokerfdrove—Kytlyngdrove—ubi una falina de novo construct' iacet—via vocat' le grafte—le delfe.

Terra arpentat' id' Ventland.

Rob' Wylleffen, Alice Walsh, John Perkyn, Rob' Sherman, Marg' Darbois.

Burghlyonfee continued, and cotages 9 in number, held by Rob' Smith, Rob' Cloyer, Tho' Ely, Isabel Jordan, Tho' late John Cott, Tho' Arte Brygge, John Sawnderfon, Tho', son of Tho' Toby, Marg' Drawne; 7 at the yearly rent of 2ḏ. one at 6ḏ. and one of 12ḏ.

Terra vocat' Saltrentland, held by each tenant furnishing a bushel of 'falt.

Firme.

Est ibidem una piscar' voc' Caffshim reddit p ann' talliū p an' xiiḏ.

Et est una pars mont' molendini ventritici jacent' ibm & dimittit Robto Richardfon p an' iiḏ.

Socage.

Socage.

Rob^t Cakerow held a messuage and 6 acres "de foca voc' Burglyon sook iac' infra villa' de Holbeche int' terr' elemof' con' Croyland' & terr' Rob^{ti} Stakewelle abut- tant' sup' quand' stratum voc' Cakerowgate.

A piece at Gathilpytt paid but a halfpenny annual rent.

Liberton in Pynchebeck.

Sum' 1xš. 0½đ.

Præsture terr' de Pynchebeck.

Willmo prest' p 11 ac' et 1 p'd' &c.

Riço prest' &c.

Johnne prest' &c.

Sum' xvš. vđ. ob.

Warkefylvd at Bonefylvn in Pynchebek.

Sum' xviiiđ.

Liße ten' in Surflet.

Sum' iiiiđ.

Liße tenentes in Spaldyng.

Sum' xi. vš. iiiiđ.

Presturæ tenent' in Spaldyng.

Sum' xiii. viš. viđ. ob.

Warkefilnes in Spaldyng.

Sum' 2l. 2š. ½đ.

Liße tenent' in Cowbyte.

(No sum.)

Liße tenent' in Pykale.

Sum' 4l. 3š. 2đ.

Liße tenent' Langtoft.

Sum' 2š. 6đ. alloc. 26š. iiiiđ. ultra 4š. reddi quādm Willi Waryn q̄ in man' dñi & dimittitur ad fyrmam.

S'm' acr' 4 ac. 17

Langtoft. Bondagia.

De Johnne Slep p 1 bondag' nup Johis Baldewyn xxš. Et p aux' 2½đ.

De Athelina Lokk p 1 bondag' nup Johis Chylderhows xxš.

De

De Johna Andrews p 3 qrt uni' bondag' nup Robti Salman & 1 qrt eiusdm bondag' nup Robti Morauntt xx̄s.

De Johne Clerk p mēso cū di qrt^o uni' bondag' cont' 111 acr' nup Stephi Waller. Johe Thomson p di qrt^o cont' 111 acr' nup Willi Crink r, Robto Bryde p 1 qrt eiusdm nup Willi Mayes, & Robto Andrew p mediet^e eiusdem nup Thome Gonyld, &c. &c.

Sum' to' hui' redd' xxiiii li.

Sum' Aux' vicecom' x̄s.

Et no^d q^d quodlt bondag' de p̄dict' viginta quatuor bondag' solvit dno p aux' xxiiii d̄. In toto xliiiii d̄. aux' xliiiii d̄.

Et quodlī bondag' de p̄dict' viginti quatuor bondag' solvit dno per manus receptor' Croyland ad Natal' D'ni 1 galliam xxiiii gallas. Sum' acr' . . . per a cccc liii^{te} xli^{no}.

Langtoft.	Swettmanstede cont' 28 acr'.	
	Julyanstede cont' 28 acr'.	Aux' 2s. 2½ d.
	Godesowstede cont'	— 14 acr'.
	Synglestede	— 14 ac'.
	Peynterstede	— 24 ac'.
	Ayldmerstede	— 14 ac'.
	Ruffmustede	— 24 ac'.
	Rodesonstede	— 18 ac'.
	Prestede	— 9 ac'.
	Togostede	— 14 ac'.
	Oswaldstede	— 16 ac'.
	Cokrestede	— 14 ac'.
	Warynstede	— 24 ac'.
	Smythestede	— 28 ac'.
	Herwardstede	— 24 ac'.
	Rogersonstede	— 14 ac'.
	Holbeckstede	— 18 ac'.
	Herverdstede	— 14 ac'.
	Gregsonstede at Lanstode	20 ac'.
	Josephstede *	— 14 ac'.
	Di Burthorpstede	— 18 ac'.
	Di Pepystede	— 12 ac'.
	Di Pepystede & Di Burthorpstede	30 ac'.

S'ma acr' supradī cccclxxix.

The *Auxilium* or aid is added to each *foke*, and each tenant is charged with his number of acres and *womanfwerke* in money, thus :

“De quibus Johnes Burthorp ter' viii acr' 1 rod' p xiiii s̄. q̄. di. Et Womanfwerke 11 d̄. ob. q.”

S'ma hui' redd' 4 s̄. 6 d̄.

Inde acr' ad 1 d̄. ob. q̄. di. q'.

* Alias *Efistede*, or *Elifistede*.

S'm^a hui' redd' 7š.

Inde acr' ad 2đ. ob. q^{to} plus in to. 1đ. ob.

S'm^a redd' 22 fok' & di 4l. 3š. 5đ. di q^t.

S'm^a redd' vocat' Womanswerk 7l. 17š. 7đ. q.

S'm^a aux' de eiifđm fok 36š. 3đ.

S'm^a redd' vocat' Werkfylne de $\frac{xx}{xx}$ 1 xiii ac' xxxvš. De quat' min⁹ in q^{di} quodit dictor' fokamor' solvit đno p manus Receptoris Croyl' ad Natale đni tres gallinas. In toto LXVII.

Et quodit eor' dat' ad paschā xx ova. In toto $\frac{xx}{xx}$ 11 x ova.

Et q̄mtur brasiant nup aliquo de p̄dict' fok xxii đ. Dei dat' đno Tolcestr'.

M^a q̄ quodlibet bondag' solv^t ad auxilium đni 5đ. ob. 1 q^t dimid'.

Then follow *cotagia* and *firme* in Langtoft.

“ Terra đnical in manib' tenen' iđm vocat' Wongland & Stonywong.”

Swyneryggys.

Dekewong.

Southbaltoft.

Stonkyrkwong.

Streteuwong vel Berycoh Wong.

Ravenfwong.

S'ma acr' de Wongelanda $\frac{xx}{iii}$ v acr' ad viđ.

S'ma de monny XLIIš. viđ.

Liđe tenen' Barton.

Cotages, Coffetilla, Socage, Bondag', Firme.

Decem bondag' solvent auxilium xi.

Quatuor non solvent auxilium iiiđ. xiiš.

Unde aux' xxxš.

Liber' tenen' Drawmountsfe in Baston.

Gratis tenen'.

Burthorp & Manthorp.

These last paid an aid ; and some of them 1 cock and 5 hens, or only 2 hens.

S'm' ult' p̄vent' cur' iđm & ult' vš. viiđ. alloc' de diŵf' ten' ut supra.

Et ptea ult' ii gallu & 1 gall' alloc' 11 gall' & x gallin' & ii quart'ia avenar'.

Est iđm maner' dimiss' p LXVIš. viiiđ. & ii q^t avenar'.

Et est iđm un' boscus vocat' Dudemanholme cont' acr'.

Et sunt iđm diŵfa allnera quæ vocant' iđm Carres.

Thurleby.

Est iđm unus boscus vocat' Northawe cont'

Opera pro cōia in marisco de Thurleby.

Memorandum qđ omēs tenentēs terr' in Burgithorp, Drynthorp, cum habent aratrum arabūt unum diem, videlīt robinando per unū diem circa festum Scti Joh̄nis Baptiste & habebunt cibum.

Iām debent arrare ad semē hiemale quilibet per unū diē et quilibet percipiet per diem ii denarios.

Iām quilibet p̄dictor' tenentiū metet per unum diem in autumpno & quilibet cor' dabit ad natāle dñi unam gallinam.

Et pro istis rebus factis p̄dcti tenentes habnt communem in marisco de Thurleby.

Dovedyke firme iām.

Liße tenent' in Sutterton. S'm' xxš.

Libert' ten' in Algerkyrk cū firma i acr' terre iām. S'm' viš. iiđ.

Liße tenen' in Fossedyke. S'm' xxiiiiš. iiđ.

Libere tenen' in Kyrkton. S'm' vš.

Ratme * tehen' in Sutterton, Algerkyrke, & Fossedyke.

De Ofriho Welby p ii acr' terr' ar' cū incre' iiiđ. p officio balliv' iac' in campo voc' Wyldeholme xš. iđ. ob.

S'm' cū incremento p ballio inveniēdo xxixš. iđ.

Tenen' in Sutterton, Algerkyrke, & Fossedyke, sol' aux' acr' ad xš.

S'ma acrar' LIX. III rod'.

Sol' xiiiiđ. ob.

In Wyfbeck.

Rentale dñi abbis Croylandie renovat' in festo Scti Michis aº regis E. iiiii^{ti} xvi p Joh̄em Tygo tunc ballivū & Ricardo Croyland tunc senescallo.

Among the "libere tenentes" in Holbeche "the prioress of Grenefeld." The sum is 4l. 14š. 8đ.

Reddituale de native tenentibus in Holbech ut de mañio dñi abbis Croylandie dicte ville de Holbech renovat' p Joh̄em Tygo tunc balliū aº r. Edwardi quarti post Conquestum xixº.

S'ma acr' de Townlands ^{xx}viii acr' & i rod' acr' ad xixđ. S'ma xiiiił. viš. iiiiiđ. ob. q.

S'ma acr' de Fenlond Lxviii acr' & di. acr' ad xvđ.

M^d q̄ quilibet acr' acr' de Townland solvit ad auxiliū dñi ixđ. Et quilibet acr' de Fenlond solvit ad auxiliū dñi ixđ.

S'ma to' auxilii tam de Townland qm de Fenland videlīt pro qualt acr' ixđ. viiił. xviš. ixđ. ob.

S'ma redd' de Townlande ut sup videlīt p qualt acr' viđ. xxxiiiiš. ixđ.

S'ma redd' de Fenland videlīt pro qualt ar' viđ. xxxiiiiš ixđ.

S'ma to' reddi & auxilii xviiił. xš. ixđ. q.

* Q. Ratione?

Henricus,

Henricus, Dei grā, Rex Anglie & Francie, dñs Hibñie. Omībus ad quos p̄ates lit-
t̄e p̄veñiūt salutem. Inspeximus tenorem recordi & processu loquele que fuit
nup̄ coram thesaur' & baronibus dñi Edwardi Primi quondā regis Anglie proge-
nitoris n̄ri, anno regni sui tricesimo, inter hom' nup̄ regem & Rogū de Kerdeston
consanguineum & unū heredum Gilberti de Gaunte & Juliane de Gaunte soror-
rem & altam heredem eiusdem Gilberti, de eo qđ ip̄i responderunt de relevio suo de
p̄tibus n̄ris contingentib', de terris & tenementis que p̄dictus Gilbertus tenuit de pre-
tato nuper rege in capite die quo obiit, ac tenorem, irrotulamenti feodor' miliū
que fuerunt p̄dicti Gilberti de Gaunte, in com' Lincoln' & Notinghā, ac Johis de
Baros, in com' Lincoln, necnon comitis Wyntecestr', in com' Leicestr', quem coram
nobis in cancellariam n̄ram venire fecimus.

Lincoln] Rogus de Kerdeston filius Willi de Kerdeston, consanguineus & unus
heredum Gilberti de Gaunte, & Juliana de Gaunte, soror & al'ta heredem eiusdē Gil-
berti, fuerunt hic diem modo ad quindenā pasche ad respondendum de relevio suo de
partibus n̄ris contingentibus de terris & tenementis que p̄dictus Gilbertus tenuit de
rege in capite die quo obiit. Et Rogus venit & Juliana p̄ attorn' similiter, & dixūt
se here tercium p̄ticipem hereditatis p̄d̄cē, vidēst Petrus filius Petri.

In libris feodorum penes Scacēm dñi regis residentes Originalm liber compositus
fuit & compilatus sed inq̄sicionib' ex officio captis tempe regis E. filii regis
Henr' qui ibm pro evidentiis fieretur & non pro recordo vidēst int' feod' miliū in
com' Lincoln' continet' int' al' sic; scil',

Feoda de Gaunte, in com' Lincoln'.

Baston } Robtus de Dreby ten' III ptem II feod' milit' in Baston & Carleby de
& } vet' feoffamēto postea dñi Radulphi Cromwell & modo gardiani & colleg'
Carlby } de Tatteshalle & heredi de Withm ac gilde beate Marie de Baston.

Robtus Wytham & Johnes Boby capellan' tenent in Baston IIII^{am} ptem II feod'
milit' de Johne dño de bello monte.

Witham] Johnes de Wytham ten' dimid' feod' milit' in Witham de vet' feoffamento
postea Robti Glande quondā Robti Breton.

Ričus Thernyf & Thomas Harlaxton tenent in Withm dimidm feod' militis nup̄
Cranewell modo Moliners.

Abbas de Valle dei ten' ibm XVI ptem I feodi militis quondā Johis de Wythm
& ip̄e de dño de bello monte.

Abbas de Croiland ten' ibm XVI ptem unius feodi militis q̄ fuit Johis Wytham.

Et Thomas Wake de Chisworth pro IX acr' terr' in Northmedowe &
II acr' prati in Gerrad's parke & III acr' in Estdepyng vsus Stowe p̄ annum v̄s.

Chestreton] Hundred de Chestreton int' record' scaccarii anno regni regis E.

Cotenham] Abbas & convent' de Croyland tenent & defend' in villa de Cotenham
undecim hidas, ut terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis.

Et clam' tenere in libeřm elemosinam in capite de dño rege per longum tempus
& hent furcas & tumbrell & tenent visum francipl' & capiunt emend' panis, &
cerevisie, quo warranto nesciunt. Unde dñi abbas & convent' tenent in dñico de
dictis undecim hidis duas hidas terr' & arra' & quinq' hidas in pratis, pasturis, &
mariscis p̄tin' ad dñam villam & piscaria sua in marisco valor' p̄ ann' XLd.

Et hnt iſm duo molendina ad vent' ꝑcii viſ. iiiiſ. & in man' tenentm tres hidas & dim' terr' acr'. Et hent unu' gardinum quod continet ii acras terr' & reddit dictis abbs & conventui ꝑ an' unam marcam. Idm Gilbertus de Cotenham tenet de eadm xi acras terr' & ꝑ anm iis. viſ. Et vide ubi plures tenentes & tenentes in villenagio.

De Scirpe- } Et qd mariscus de Cotyngham incipit ad Claybrigge & extendit
ro ville de } usq' magnu' pontem de haldirhach & de dicto ponte per magnam
Cotenham } ripam usq' ad chap' de la chare extendit usq' Dolbyrge:

In rotulo } Et qd dñs rex het wardemony. ꝑtin' ad castrum Cantabr' in manu sua
de ſcfr' } quam wardmony rex Johes primo ꝑcepit; & incepit ad castrum Can-
tabr' & extendit per regiam viam Huntȳgdon usq' Serebrig & de Serebrig usq' Westwikebȳge per viam de Rampton usq' Delasise & de Delasise usq' ad magnam ripam & sic reſtit per illam ripam usq' Squashlode & de Squashlode ꝑ magnam ripam usq' ad poutem Cantebrigie.

Dicunt sicut ꝑdixere qd Robtus de Insula tenet & defend' in eadm villa de Cotenham novem hidas, ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, ꝑtin' ad eandem villa' de libertate Eliens. ꝑ homagio & scutagio faciendo eꝑo Eliensi pro dimidio feodo militis, & idē eꝑus tenet in capite de dño rege. Unde dñs Robtus tenet in dño de dictis novem hidis duas hidas terr' & quinq' hidas, ut in pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, & piscaria sua valet per an' xxxvſ. & an tenent' duas hidas & duas acras terre arabilis. Et ibidm libere tenentes & villenagia.

Dicunt qd Symon Waleys tenet & defend' in eadm villa de Cotenham unam hidam, ut in terris, pratis, pascuis, & mariscis, de libertate Eliensi, pro homagio faciendo dño de Insula, & dñs Symon redd' dco Roberto per ann' de terris unde dñs Symon tenet in dñico de dicta hida xlſ. acr' di' terr' arabilis, & habet unum molendinum ad ventuum, ꝑrec' i marc'.

Et in tenentibus xxxii. acras & de terr' ara'.

Et het unum gardium qd continet dim' acr'.

Et habet liberos tenentes & villenagia.

Dicunt qd Gilbertus de Cotenham tenet & defend' in villa de Cotenham duas hidas terr', ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, pro homagio & scutagio faciendo Joh' de Brydeleya pro dimidio feodo militis, & dñs Johes tenet de Gilberto ꝑech', & dictus Gilbertus tenet de eꝑo Eliensi prout ipse eꝑus de dño rege in capite. Unde Alicia que fuit uxor dñi Gilbri ten' duas hidas nomine dotis & solvit ad auxilium vicecom' per ann' viiiſ. Et dicta Alicia het in dñico de dictis hidis diam hidam terr' arr' & unu' molendinu' ad vent' ꝑrec' . . . marc'. Et in' tenent' dim' hidam & unam virgatam & duas acras terr' ara'. Et residm in pratis, pasturis, & mariscis. Et piscaria sua valet per annu' iiiiſ. Et het unum gardium quod continet unam acram & di. Et het liberos tenentes & villenag'.

Dicunt qd Walſus de pecham tenet & defend' in villa de Cotenham duas hidas ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis pro homagio faciendo Walſo le Chamberlayn pro dimidio feodo militis. Et dictus Walſus ten' de Gilberto ꝑech' & dictus Gilbertus de eꝑo Eliensi, & iꝑe eꝑus de dño rege in capite, & facit auxilium vicecom' iiiiſ. Unde dictus Walſus tenet in dño de dictis hidis duas acras terr' & i rodi. Et in' tenent' xxi acr' & i rodi terr'. Et residuu' in mariscis. Et piscaria sua valet per annu' iiiiſ. Et het liberos tenentes & villenag'.

Dicunt

Dicunt q^d rector ecclie de Cotenham tenet & defend' in eadē villa duas hidas, ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, de epō Eliensi, qui est patronus ecclie. Unde dñs rector tenet in dñio de dñis hidis LXXVIII acr' terr'. Et in tenentibus LXXVII acr' di' terr'. Et habet liberos tenentes & villenag'.

De tenuris de rege & scutagio.

Ihm qūd habent furcas, tumbrellum, collistrigium, &c.

Dicunt qūd abbas de Croyland habet sicut

Ihm dicunt qd epus Eliensis tenet visum plegii de tota villa de Cotenham excepto toto homagio dicti abbatis, & capit emend' panis & cerevisie.

Ihm inquirunt qui reparet calcera vie regie & constrat', &c. Dicunt q^d calcetum & pons Alderbech est regalis via & debet reparari per epm Elien' & per tenentes suos. Et ihm passagium per batillos fuit fract' & homo transiens cum equo dedit pro passagio suo ob. & homo sine equo q^t, & aliq^d illud passagiu' fuit ad firmam dimissum p balliu' epī pro xxs. per ann' & modo dicta calcera & pons repata sunt de novo per episcopum Eliensem.

Cotēham] Copia compositionis inter Henricu' abbtē Croylandie & rectorem de Cotenham de una hida terr' in eadem pro qua reddit nobis annuatim unam marcam.

Omnib' Xpi fidelibus ad quos ire presentes pvenierint, Henricus Dei grā abbas Croilandie & ejusdē loci convent' salutem in dño. Ad universitatis vestræ noticiam volumus pvenire q^d cum, defuncto Stepho Rydell rectore ecclie de Cotenham, qui de monastio de Croyland tenuit in villa de Cotenham unam hidam terr' cum ptn solvendo annuat' pro eadem dimidiam marcam; nos Henricus abbas Roberto de Criphill clerico ipsius & success' dictar' terrar' questionem q^d deberet in proprios usus monastii nostri asserentes, demum dicta questio dño Roberto clco Eliensi fīm presente assensu sic iater nos & eccliam de Cotenham ppetua compositione amicabiliter conquerit', videt' q^d ecclia de Cotenham & ipsius rector unam hidam cum ptn' ppetuo tenebunt de monastio de Croyland solvendo pro eadē eidē monasterio unam marcam annuat' pro omni servicio consuet^m & opacione ad hos terminos, scilicet ad festum Scti Michis xl deños, ad festum Scti Andree xl deños ad Pascham flondri xl deños, & ad festum Scti Botolphi xl deños. Et si forte aliquis rector p̄dicte ecclie de Cotenham pfatum reddit' ad terminos statutos non reddidit, licebit nobis ipm compellere ad solucionem redditus memorati secundum consuetudē regni donec ipu' reddit' p̄solveret; rectores autem de Cotenham qui pro tempore erunt fidelitatem nobis faciend' pro terra supradicta. Et in hujus rei testimonium has lras nras patentes sigillo nro roboratas ecclie de Cotenham duximus concedendas. Testibus, &c.

Thomas Magelen puer in camā dñi abbis Croyland ihm, xv die mensis Septembris anno r. Henr' vii quinto, asseruit se tener' de p̄d dño i acr' tr' onat' ad viđ. in titulo reddere assize & i peciam tr' on' ad viiđ. quos vero quatuordecim, denarios optulit se reddere annuatim coll' dñi ihm coram cotesantibus fr̄ibus Willmo Benet, receptore, P̄ho En'ard senesc', Robto Sutton celler', Radulpho Stirbek, Johne Doughties, Jolie Cootes, & Johne Stevenson. Ulteriusq' p̄misit p̄ds dño, fide media ac manu ppria in manu dñi recepta, coram pred' astantib', solver' seu solvi

L. 1 2

facer'

facere in octavis S̄ci Michis prox' futur', pro decimis saline de Wigtofte, quadraginta solid' sterling.

Nomina episcopatum Anglie :

Elye, Bath'e, Gantuarie, Carl'yl, Chester, Lincoln, London, Dorham, Exeter, Eboraco, Wyncheste, Wourcestr,

Rochestre, Yzornna, Chestre, Salesbr', presules sunt Anglie tales.

On this last leaf, "Jesús esto michi Jesús. ' Jesús be my drede." anno xxiiii^{to}.

On a slip of paper fastened in :

Receped' terr' & pastur' dnical' dñi abbatis de Croyland p Simon Clerk ball' ibm in anno regni reg' Henrici octavi vicesimo quarto.

De Johne P'triche pro viii ac' pasture vocat' Colbroke

ac' & iii rod' apud laxmarbome nuper in tenur' Johis Chilton & redd' hoc anno

			xxxvš. iiiiđ.
De Robto Pye p' vii ac' pastur' iac' in Cowgayte	—		xviiiš. viiiđ.
De Johne Geld p' ix ac' pastur iac' bus	—	—	xxiš.
De Robte Some p' vii ac' tr' arrabal' iac' ibm	—		xviš. iiiiđ.
De Johne Gygate p' i ac' iac' idm	—	—	iiš.
De Thoma Cersone p' i ac' iac' ibm	—	—	vs. viiiđ.
De Johne Gole & Wilto Helse p' xiiii ac' iac' ibm	—		xxxiiiš. iiiiđ.
De Thoma Marshall p' v ac' iac' ibm	—	—	xvš.
De Johne Poore p' ii ac' iac' in Blakeſgate	—	—	viš.
De Agnet Suelby p' i ac' iac' iux' Quar'	—	—	iiš. iiiiđ.
De Johne Barfotte p' mannys dñi abbatis	—	—	xliiš. viiiđ.
De eodem Johne p' xxi ac' ap' pybbyſtow	—	—	liš.
De Robto Yſmaye p' ii ac' iac' in heathſgaite	—	—	iiiš. iiiiđ.
De Thoma Byrde p' xviii ac' voc' cowdole	—		xxxiiiiš. iiiiđ.
De Simon Clerk p' vii ac' Cottemedowe	—	—	xxš.
De eodm Simon p' xxix ac' in hemeshorres.	—	—	lxš.
De eodm Simon p' xxi ac' iac' ibm	—	—	xlš.
De eodm Simon p' viii ac' ap' Battewold	—	—	xviš.
De eodm S' p' iiii ac' tr' arrabyll ap' hemeshorres	—	—	viiiđ.
De e' S' p' xvi ibm vocat' thyſtyldole	—	—	xxviš. viiiđ.
De e' S' p' x ac' voc' Milledyke	—	—	xxiiiš. iiiiđ.
De e' S' p' le Saltecotte	—	—	xlš.
De Thomes Huddylſtone p' lxxxii ac' iac' ap' Gedney fens	—		iiiił. xiiš.
De Henrico Alſon p' vi ac' voc' the Delffe	—	—	viš. viiiđ.
De Riço Knapton p' viii ac' iac' ap' holmeſcroſſe	—	—	xš.
De Robto Symſon p' vii ac' iac' ap' hargate	—		xxiiiš. iiiiđ.
De Johne Nicholſon p' viii ac' ap' podelſtoner	—	—	xxš.
De Agnes Hatman p' i placeo in ſtagno	—	—	iiš. viiiđ.
Sum'	—		xxxiiiił. ixš. iiiiđ.

(The ſums do not agree with this total.)

Pro

Pro Inhabitantibus Ville de Crowland, 1483.

TO the Kyng oure liege lorde; piteouſſy ſheweth unto youre moſt noble highneſſes, youre ſubjects and true liegemen, th'enhabitaunts of the towne of Crowland, in the county of Lincoln. Wheras in the parliament bygun and holdyn at Weſtmynſtre the xxth day of Januarie, the xxiith yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the iiith, late paſſed to God, amonge other actes by the ſaid late Kinge, by th'aſſent of his Lordes ſpirituell and temporell, and his Comens, in the ſaid parliament then aſſembled, for certayn conſiderations it was ordeined and enacted, by the auctorite of the ſame parliament, that no perſon, of what degree or condition he were of, other than a lordes ſone, from the feſt of Michelmes then next enſuyng, ſhulde have or poſſeſſe any marke or game of his owne ſwannes, or any other to his uſe ſhould have or poſſeſſe any ſuche marke or game, but if he had londs and tenements of eſtate of frehold to the yerely value of v marks, over all yerely charges. And if it ſhulde happe, any perſone not havynge poſſeſſion of lyvelode to the yerely value aforeſaid, to have or poſſeſſe, or any other perſone to his uſe to have or poſſeſſe, any ſuche marke or games, after the ſaid feſt; that then it ſhulde bee leſſfull to eny of the Kyngs ſubgiets, havynge londs and tenements to the ſeid value, to ſeize the ſeid ſwannes as forfeit, wherof the Kyng ſhuld have the oon half, and he that ſhuld ſeize theym the other half; as in the ſaid acte more largely is conteyned. So it is, moſt gracious Lorde, that all youre ſaid ſubgiets inhabitaunts of Crowland aforeſeid, by tyme out of mynde, have continually uſed to have and occupie, in the fennes and marche ther, greate games of ſwannes of ther owne, by the whiche the greateſte parte of their relyf and lyvyng hath be ſuſteyned in longe tyme paſſed, as is well knowen; the whiche games of ſwannes, if by reaſon of the ſeid acte ſhuld not be from hensforth occupied and had by the ſaid inhabitaunts, as they here beforetyme uſed to have, ſhulde cauſe utter povertie and deſtruction of the ſeid inhabitaunts ther, forasmuche as the ſeid towne of Crowland ſtandeth all in merſhe and fenne, and noon arable lande nor paſture about it, ſoo that few or noon other profitts may or can be founde in the precincte of that towne, to the relief of the ſaid inhabitaunts ther. Pleaſe it therefore youre moſt noble highneſſes, of youre grete and habundaunt grace, for the relief of youre ſeid ſuppliaunts, inhabitaunts of the towne of Crowland aforeſeid, and in eſchewyng of the grete hurtes and deſtruction whiche myght growe to the ſaid inhabitaunts ther, by reaſon of the provide, and by th'aſſent of youre Lordes ſpirituall and temporall, and Comens, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, ordeigne, and by th'auctorite of the ſame to bee enacted, that notwithſtandyng the acte before rehersed, or any other actes before tyme made, it

shall bee leedul to all the said inhabitaunts of the said town of Crowland which nowe be, and in tyme to come shall be, of what condition or degre they be or shall be of, not havynge londs and tenements of astate of freholde to the yerely value of v marke, to have and occupye fro hensforth to their owne use, all suche games and markes of swannes in the seid fennes and merthes, within the lymytts and bounds of Crowland aforesaid, and other places therto belongyng, in due forme as they have be used to do, before the tyme of makynge of the said acte, without any forfeiture of the said swannes to the Kyng or any of his subgietts, in manner and fourme as is above alleged: And youre said true liegemen shall daily pray for the conservation of youre mooste noble and roiall estate.

Qua quidem petiçõe in parlamento predçõ lecta, audita & plenius intellecta, de assensu Dñor' spualium & temporalium, ac cõitatis predçõe, in dçõ parlamento assisten', necnon auctoritate ejusdem, respondebatur eidem in forma sequenti.

Le Roy le voet*.

Roll of Bishop Groffeteste.

A° 1. Tho. de Huntingdon, presented by Baldwin de Paunton to the church of Little Paunton *sub pena concilii*.

Rob. de Nottingham, subdeacon, presented by the abbot and convent of Croyland to the church of Sutton; pension reserved to the house.

A° 11. Nich. de Oxon. capellanus, collated to the rectory of Panton.

A° 14. Tho. de Well, monk of Croyland, chosen abbot, *vice* Nich. deceased.

A° 2. Monks of Croyland chose Walter Weston for the abbot, contrary to the form of the Lateran council; and therefore the Bishop put in Richard, celerar of Bardney.

The Bishop was at Edelmeton, 3 id. Oð. an. 10.

Reliques at Lincoln taken out of a *cista* in the church.

A° 6. Sim. de Arderne collated to Coleby.

On a bell at Cowbit:

Wox Augustini sonet in aure Dei.

Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis.

Guthlac's stone never stood on pediments or steps, but on piles. A quantity of knives found in digging the meer, all of the same shape with those in the abbey arms, though of different sizes. Those in the pictures of St. Bartholomew were always of the same shape.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS (and see p. 160).

P. 49. IN the time of Geoffrey de Gorham, 16th abbot of St. Alban's, the abbey of Croyland was in a very low and ruined condition; and in order to restore things to their former splendour, it was necessary to have a new supply of monks. Geoffrey sent them ten men of established character, and another monk named Godfrey, whom at Croyland they elected prior, and who, after the example of Geoffrey, set up a very costly shrine, 1143*.

P. 55. l. 7. Peterborough being first founded, was endowed with certain lakes and water-courses, which extended, as they thought, into the territories of Croyland. Hence arose frequent disputes, which this first fine was made to settle. Another within a month after, 24 June, 3 H. III. 1247, after certain infractions into the other by Peterborough, between Richard Bardeney, abbot of Croyland, and William Hotot of Peterborough, and for adjusting the plaintiff's right.

P. 72. Mem. Quod Mr. Johes Lilford, LL. D. tempore rev' in Christo patris & dñi dñi Johis [Chadworth,] Dei grā epī offic' Lincoln' ac canonici resident' ecclīe cath' Lincoln' in domo capitular' ejusdem coram decano & capitulo iſm 17^o die Martii, anno dñi 1469, personaliter comparuit, ac unam capam rubeam de bawdekyn cum pavonibus & bestiis deauratis & cum ramis viridis coloris intext' habentemq' aurifragium de blodio serico cum lunis & stellis in eadem brudat' in qua nuper reverend' pater dñus Johes Wysbech in abbem monasterii de Croyland, Lincoln' dioc', fuerat consecrat', præfateq' ecclīe Lincoln' ratione huīmōi consecrat' & installat' juxta morem & laudabilem consuetudinem ipsius ecclīe antiquitus usitat' & observat' debit' & consuetam nomine & vice ejusdem abbatis iſm reportavit & eam eisdem palam demonstravit, & subsequenter eandem dño Johi Tram sacristæ dictæ ecclīe iſm deliberavit. Ex Martyriologio ecclīe Lincoln'.

P. *77. Roger, monk of Croyland, and abbot of Friskney, in the same county, was a learned man, contemporary with Becket, and favoured by him; in return, he wrote his life, in three or six books or parts, dedicated to Henry abbot of Croyland, beginning in the last year of the reign of Richard I. and finished 4 John, 1213. The three first books (which perhaps were all), with a letter of abbot Henry, sending them to the archbishop of Canterbury, are in the Bodleian Library, Mus. 22. three imperfect, with part of a fourth, on his acts after martyrdom, at New college, F. 2. †

* 2 Cent. Mon. p. 370. Newcome's History of St. Alban's, p. 62.

† Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 640. Anglorum Speculum 1684, p. 464.

P. 79. Croyland came by mesne conveyance to Mr. sergeant Wingfield, and from him to his nephew Beverley Butler, esq.

The king enabled to grant the inheritance of the manor of Croyland to trustees, for Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. and his heirs, upon a valuable consideration paid for the same, 25 Geo. II. N^o 21. 1752.

P. 80. . . Oct. 1643-4, the troops from Belvoir, Newark, &c. marching to the relief of Croyland, were met by Sir John Gell and Sir Thomas Fairfax's forces, and repulsed; major Pudsey and two colonels, 800 horse and 400 men taken, and the relief effectually prevented, as well as the design of breaking into the associated counties*.

April 1644, Colonel King took in Croyland for the Parliament 80 horse and arms†.

At Canon Hill, near Cowbit, six miles in a line from Croyland, were found in the river six or seven cannon-balls, one weighed 20 pounds; perhaps when Oliver Cromwell made Croyland abbey a garrison.

P. 82. The rebus in the roof of the present church is a tree pierced by a crossier out of a tun, for abbot Lytlyngton; and the letters engraved, Plate II. 15, probably the name of abbot *Asbe* or *Abbas*. That Lytlyngton made this roof, see p. 69.

Ibid. l. 9. After the epitaph, add:

On another tablet:

In memory of Martha, relict of Zachariah Fovargue, who departed this life, aged 58. *Beyer, Croyland, fecit.*

In memory of Zachariah Fovargue, who departed this life 21 June, 1778, aged 69.

Also Zachariah Fovargue, their son, aged 18 months.

Against the East wall of the present church:

George Baguley, died Dec. 7, 1751, aged 39.
He married Frances, relict of William Cherington.
She died August 1, 1787, aged 60.

Reader, stay, it is but just:
Thou dost not tread on common dust.
For underneath this stone doth lie,
One whose name can never die.
Trace her through all the scenes of life,
You'll find her free from envy, hate, and strife.

* Vicars, Parliamentary Chronicle. History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 50.

† Whitelock's Memorials, p. 82.

Mary, wife of Robert Darby, died Jan. 19, 1728-9, aged 30.

Cujus anime propicietur Deus.

She, whose unblemisht life a husband blest,
From cares and labour here is come to rest.
Chaste love, and tender mother, all that's good,
She daily shewed, and as well understood.
The poor have lost a friend, i a good wife ;
But she, i trust, hath gained eternal life.

HERE LYETH INTERRED
THE BODY OF MR. JAMES
BROWNE, LATE OF CROW-
LAND, WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE OCT. Y^e 25,
1684, AND HEE GAVE
BY SURRENDER, FOR A
CHARITABLE USE, E-
LEVEN ACRES AND A HALF
OF CROWLAND FOR EVER,
AND DID APPOINT IN
JAMES HAMPSON, W^m
MALBY, AND WILLIAM
AULDNEY, FEOFFEEES
IN TRUST, TO DISPOSE
OF THE RENT YEAR-
LY UPON S^t JAMES
HIS DAY.

On a wooden tablet against the North wall :

Beneath this place, in 6
foot in length, against the clerk's
pew, lyeth the body of Mr.
Abraham Badley. He died the 3 of Jan.
1704. Also, y^e body of Mary his
widow. She died the 21 of May, 1705.
Also the body of Abraham, son of y^e
said Abraham and Mary. He dyed y^e 13 Jan.
1704. Also 2 which dyed in their
Enfantry. Man's life is like
unto a winter's day, some brake
their fast, and so departs away ;
M m

Others

Others stay dinner, then depart full fed,
 the longest age but sups,
 and goes to bed. O, reader, y^t behold
 and see, as we are now, so must you bee. 1706.

On a small brass plate in the nave :

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH,
 THE WIFE OF W^m MALTBY, AND 9 OF THEIR
 CHILDREN. SHE WAS INTERRED
 Y^e 6th DAY OF AUG. 1694.

On a flat stone :

In memory of
 Luke Cowley, gent.
 who departed this life
 Oct. 18, 1723,
 aged 84.

The same propitious day which gave him birth,
 After a life well spent, resum'd his breath.

In memory of Mary, the
 relict of Luke Cowley, gent.
 who departed this life
 Feb. the 15, 1730,
 aged 81.

The charnel-house, mentioned in p. 82, is now walled up, but open above. Opposite to it is a slab, with a brasless shield, cross, and rose. The gallery was removed, by Mr. Scribo's persuasion, about 1792, to the West end of the church, and a singing gallery placed over it, and a staircase to both built within the belfry on the East side, which has improved the church both in prospect and sound, and made it capable of holding more people, and removed the noise of feet running up stairs.

The font, mentioned in p. 83, is probably that of the original church, being shaped like those at Winchester and Lincoln, circular, with round pillars at the four corners, removed hither when the church was re-built in the reign of Henry III. There are at the sides of it two pannels of similar work with the roof. The present font is octagon, lined with lead, and sided by four buttresses. Over the font has been made in the South wall a window. On the lower side of a stone lintel in one of the windows of the bell-chamber is an old inscription, partly concealed by one end of the lintel being laid into the side wall, a proof that the bell-tower was built of materials of the old abbey.

P. 85. Two of the South windows were taken down by hand in 1783, and part of the arch below uncased, which will hasten its fall. The pilasters which supported the roof of the South aisle were taken away, and the wall rebuilt in 1783, when the West door was stopped up. The springings of the cloister arches appear in the South wall, though cut smooth 1783. This wall was built up with stones that have been burnt red in one of the fires that destroyed this church.

P. 88. l. 5. The inhabitants told Mr. Willis that the church extended five pillars farther, and though the whole site is deformed with digging up the rubbish, a search into it 1783, verified Mr. Essex's ideas in the ingenious sketch, drawn by him from the description, p. 45 (misprinted). He met with enough to ascertain the tower pillars, as well as those which supported the circular choir, whose form is farther determined by the earth thrown out on both sides in digging up the foundation.

The West front, up to the middle of the West window at the division, is the original arch, and to the top of the largest arches of the time of Henry III. the point lengthened afterwards. In the South-west angle of the North-west buttress appears the Norman work, or original buttress of the West door. The point of the West window from the spring of the old arch, and all the upper figures, are of the time of Henry VI.

P. 91. Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. died Oct. 20, 1769; and was succeeded by his nephew Charles Orby Hunter, esq. who died at Paris Sept. 15, 1791.

P. 94. Mr. Beverley Butler owned the site of the abbey. His widow left it, with two or three farms, to the relief of Mr. Searancke, brewer, of Hatfield, her niece, whose maiden name was Durnford. On her death, 1788, her property reverted to Mr. Durnford, of Winchester, attorney at law, and receiver of the land-tax.

P. 159. The abbot's letter has inadvertently been repeated in p. 246.

P. 172. Amongst the names of the commissioners to determine the controversy between the inhabitants of Kesteven and Holland, *Raign Bury* is mentioned, and in a note, *alias Burrow*. There is no doubt that the person here meant was Sir *Reginald Bray*, who was much in the confidence of the Countess, as well as of Henry VII. and was employed in various trusts by her.

William abbot of Croyland wrote a life of St. Neot *.

Robert Tumbley, a monk here, wrote "Super Cantica Canticorum," in Peterborough library †.

Daniel and George Holland, sons of Holland, of Esteveninge, co. Lincoln, were monks of Croyland, in which church many of the family are buried ‡.

Richard de Croyland petitioned the King against Piers Ruffel, parson of Ecton, who had taken possession of the manors of Milton, Paston, and Ecton, belonging to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, all whose lands were seized into the King's hands, and desired that a commission might be granted to him or John Morris to enquire by what right Ruffel held them §.

The convent prayed to be released from a fine of *quatre livresz deux soubz six deniers*, laid on them five fees and one-eighth of a fee in Langtoft and Wyham for an aid to marry the King's daughter, these lands being held in frank almoign before the Conquest. 7 Edward III. referred to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer ||.

William Calthorpe, June 29, 14 E. II. remitted all his right in the manor and advowson of Gedney, Whaplode, and Holbeach, to the abbot and convent of Croyland **.

Ecclēsia de Beby; patronus abbas Croyland; persona mag' H. de Stamford institutus per H. nunc Lincoln' solvens sacristæ Croyland ab antiquo 1 marcam. Abbas Croyland retinet ibidem decimam de dominico suo ab antiquo.

Persona ecclīæ de Gnipton solvit abbati Croyland 11s. viid.

Carta regis de custodia temporalium, &c. reddendum, &c. 20l. ††

Clameum abbis Croyland de non amerciamentis tanquam baro' ‡‡.

Two or three letters from Mr. Ray, of Cowbit, giving an account of Croyland, Cowbit, and Spalding, and his own family, are mentioned in the Minutes of the Spalding Society.

* Bib. Cotton. Claud. A. v.

† Pitts. Gunton, 176.

‡ Blomefield, Norfolk, vol. I. p. 232, 233.

§ Rot. Parl. 1321-2, 15, 16 E. II. vol. I. p. 398.

|| Ibid. vol. II. p. 70.

** Blomefield, vol. III. p. 717.

†† Pasch. Record, 6 E. IV. rot. 23.

‡‡ Hilar. Record, 12 E. II.

The term SEMPECTA, applied solely to certain Monks of Croyland, having become a subject of discussion in the Gentleman's Magazine; we have thought it deserving a place in these additions to the History of that house.

I. Mr. URBAN,

March 10, 1795.

"THE word SEMPECTA often occurs in the monkish writers, particularly in Ingulphus of Croyland; and it means "an old monk possessed of certain privileges and exemptions on account of his age." You will find it registered both by Sir H. Spelman and Du Fresne in their Glossaries; but, as neither of these learned Glossographers have given us the etymology of it, I shall venture to offer my opinion on that point.

"Now it appears to me to be the Greek *ἡμὶ ἐκατόν*, which signifies fifty, or *quinquagenarius*, as if a religious, when arrived at that time of life, was entitled to those immunities above specified; the term *Sempecta* being easily derived from *ἡμὶ ἐκατόν*, by interposing the letter *p* to avoid the chasm, or, as we say, *euphoniæ gratiâ*. And that a monk, when fifty years old, became a *Sempecta*, appears evidently from the quotations adduced by Spelman and Du Fresne.

"Perhaps it may be thought that fifty is a very early period in life for a Religionist to be thus privileged; but it should be considered, that the parties were often professed when they were very young; and that there was time sufficient, thence to fifty, to pass through any offices or duties imposed upon them, or expected from them, and even a variety of them.

"S is usually prefixed to the aspirated Greek *ἡμὶ*; as, for instance, *semibos*; but see Du Fresne for more instances.

Yours, &c. L. E."

Thus that respectable Antiquary, the late rev. Dr. Pegge, in Gent. Mag. LXV. p. 208. And his opinion was thus controverted in the same volume, p. 301, by the heir to his mantle, the Rev. Samuel Denne, F. A. S.

2. Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

"SEMPECTA, mentioned by L. E. as often occurring in the monkish writers, particularly in Ingulphus of Croyland, is in the edition of Ingulphus, published by Sir H. Savile, to be met with eight times in fol. 204 a & b. I wish to learn from some of your learned correspondents in what Benedictine annals or constitutions, prior to the account given of Croyland abbey by its illustrious Prior, it is used. Admitting that there were no other objection to the etymology offered by L. E. than that fifty years may be thought too early a period in life for a religious to acquire the privileges allowed to the aged, this difficulty might be easily obviated, because "Quinquagenarius in ordine Sempecta vocandus" was not to be computed from the birth of the Monk, but from the years of his being professed (*qui annos a conversione suâ compleverint*;) and, as a novice was not to be initiated before he was ten years of age, a Monk must have been threescore at least before he could be entitled to the indulgences specified by Ingulphus.

W. & D."

The

The advanced age and last illness of Dr. Pegge having prevented his noticing the foregoing request; Mr. Denne, in the next year's Magazine, vol. LXVI. p. 543, thus expressed a wish to obtain the rev. Mr. Milner's sentiments on the subject.

3. Mr. URBAN,

July 20, 1796.

"In your last volume, at p. 301, an enquiry was made after an earlier use of the word *Sempecta* than is to be found in Ingulphus's account of Croyland abbey. Not any notice having been since taken of it in your Miscellany, I am induced to repeat the question; and may I be allowed the freedom of submitting it to the attention of your learned correspondent at Winchester, than whom I am not apprized of any person more likely to make a satisfactory report? L. E. seems too hastily to have advanced that *Sempecta* frequently occurs in the Monkish writers."

This produced from Mr. Milner the following communication in the same volume, p. 649.

4. Mr. URBAN,

Winchester, Aug. 7.

"WITH respect to the derivation of the word *Sempecta*, it seems plain to me, from its sense and termination, as well as from the authority of the learned Du Fresne, that it is of Greek original, being a mutilation of the word *συμπαίσις*, five *συμπαίσις* (qui cum pueris ludit, aut pueros secum habet); forsan etiam à *συμπαίσις* (*simul nutritus*). In fact, we learn from Ingulphus, that the chief and distinguishing privilege of the *Sempectæ* was their having a youth to attend upon them, and to keep them company, when they dined separately in their respective cells in the infirmary, as they were allowed to do. "Quinquagenarius autem, in ordine *Sempectæ* vocandus, honestam cameram in infirmitorio, de prioris assignatione accipiat, habeatque clericum seu garcionem. suo servitio specialiter attendentem, qui exhibitionem victualium recipiet, de parte abbatis, modo et mensurâ, quibus ministratur garcioni unus armigeri in abbatis aulâ. Huic *Sempectæ* unum fratrem juniorem commensalem, tam pro junioris disciplinâ, quam pro senioris solatio, prior quotidie assignabit." I quote the passage at length, as many of your readers may not have the Historian of Croyland at hand. W. & D. is certainly right in computing the 50 years necessary to constitute a *Sempecta*, not from the time of his birth, but from that of his religious profession, or making his vows; which ceremony, according to the discipline of the century in question (for, this point varied at different periods), could not take place before the age of 14; hence the *Sempecta* must, at the very least, have been 64 years old. "In monasteriis," says the patriarch Pachomius, "non ætas quæritur, sed professio."

"To speak now of the title itself, or rank of *Sempecta*. It is certain, indeed, that the patriarch Benedict, as well as the other monastic legislators, shewed a great respect to old age, ordering that the abbot should consult with the monks on particular occasions, and that the juniors should pay due deference to them, and should call them their *Nonni* when they addressed them. See Reg. c. 63. It is also manifest, that the usual time of acquiring seniority by age was the 50th year from the monastic profession; on which occasion a ceremony called the jubilee, in allusion to the

the general jubilees of the Church, and to that of the old law, Levit. xxv. was, at least during the latter centuries, performed in the monasteries of both sexes. On this occasion the jubilarian, as the person in question was called, after the performance of divine service, was conducted to the altar, where a crown of flowers was placed upon his head, and a lighted taper put into his hands, accompanied with suitable prayers and benedictions. In the end, a staff, the emblem of old age, was delivered to him, to support his feeble steps in future. Notwithstanding all this, I do not find in any of the antient rules, or commentators on those rules, or canonists, whomsoever, either the general distribution of the religious according to their ages, in the manner that is set down by Ingulphus, or the particular rank of *Sempesta*, which is the subject of the present enquiry; and it seems plain to me that Du Fresne and other moderns have been mis-led by the passage above quoted, in ascribing the regulations of a particular abbey to the whole monastic institute. Indeed, it is expressly there said, that the ordinances in question were made for *his monastery of Croyland* by the celebrated abbot Turketul, who had exchanged the condition of the chancellor and victorious general of his country against the Danes for that of an humble monk in the aforesaid monastery. The abovementioned learned author, indeed, quotes the word *Sempesta* from another writer, who was by birth an Englishman, and the contemporary of Ingulphus, namely, Ordericus Vitalis; but with him it occurs in quite a different sense from that of Ingulphus, not as signifying antient monks, but the youthful companions of a secular prince. He has also discovered the original Greek word *συμπαίτας* in Palladius's *Lausiac History* of the Eastern Solitaries, so called from its being dedicated to Lausus, the governor of Cappadocia, written at the beginning of the fifth century; but there it occurs, not as signifying the solitaries themselves, but the young disciples who, in some instances, attended upon them. It is probable, however, that this very passage, which has always been in much vogue amongst recluses, might have furnished Turketul both with the name of *Sempesta*, and the idea of the peculiar privilege which he conferred upon those whom he appointed to be called by that name. The reasons of this abbot's peculiar veneration for the antients in his convent, whose names, to the number of five, Ingulphus records, we are informed, were, that they had instructed him in his religious observances, and that they were the only remaining members of the old monastery of Croyland, whose companions had suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Danes in the heroical manner which Ingulphus describes. We are struck at the amazing ages to which three of this number are said to have attained. Clarenbald died at the age of 168, *alias* 148, Swarting at the age of 142, and Turgar having completed his 115th year. J. M."

To this Mr. Denne thus replied, (lb. p. 813.)

5. Mr. URBAN,

OF. 6.

"PERMIT me to render my thanks to Mr. Milner for his ready attention to my request (p. 649), and to assure him that he has not diminished the high opinion I have entertained of his proficiency in antiquarian pursuits. Concerning *Sempesta*, a word so long questionable, I can perceive that he has his doubts of the more common

mon acceptation of it; and, though what he has advanced has a tendency to illustrate it, I must own that there are still to my apprehension some obscurities not dispersed. But he has so far succeeded, that I am become less sanguine than I was respecting the pertinency of the conjecture it has been my purpose to offer to his judgement, and to that of other readers of your Miscellany, whom curiosity may prompt to endeavour to investigate the sense of a monkish anachrist.

“No grounds do I see for controverting *Sempesta*’s being a Greek word; and it is admitted that in a leading particular it will apply to the rule introduced for the ease of the old monks of Croyland abbey. It is, however, plain that in another circumstance it is not by any means suitable; and is it not more likely that, in the tenth century, when Turketul wanted a term for his new class of antients, he should have selected one from the Latin rather than from the Greek language, in which, probably, he was very little conversant, especially if there was a well-adapted word that was obvious? From the narration of Ingulphus it is evident, that *Senex*, and its derivatives, must have been often in the Abbat’s thoughts. In one page *Senex*, in different cases, occurs seven times; and in the next page we meet with *prætaſtos Senes*, and *protacti Senes*; and might he not then, after using *Seniores* in the comparative degree, have significantly adopted *Senectæ* in a superlative sense? (P. 504. “In gradu namque tertio qui 40 annum attigerint usque ad 50 annum in ordine *Seniores* appellantur. Quinquagenarius autem in ordine *Sempesta* vocanda.”) Well aware I am that a critical boldness will be imputed to me, and that I shall be charged with cutting asunder a knot hitherto found indissoluble. But, perhaps, when duly weighed, it will not be deemed quite a random surmise.

“Turketul’s attachment to this monastery, the intimate and inseparable love by which he was, as the historian expresses it, conglutinated to the antient members of it (p. 497, *ab illo die animus ejus dictis senibus ac Croilandenſi monasterio tam intimo et individuo animo conglutinatum*), had its rise from the courteous and hospitable treatment he had met with from three old monks, who had continued within its dilapidated walls after its being pillaged by the Danes; it was owing to their being protected and encouraged by a man of such power and interest, that two other old monks were induced to leave, one Winchester, the other Malmesbury, and to return to their pristine habitation; and afterwards, not a step was taken by Turketul in the re-establishment of the fraternity, without the advice and concurrence of these five old, very old monks.

“But *Sempesta* is the word, and in literary as well as other property long possession has the greater majority of points in its favour. It is not to be ousted by hypothetical arguing. To effect this end, the writ of ejectment must be clear and forcible. The question then turning on a matter of fact; what is the proof in support of this prescriptive claim, and can it be countervailed by similar evidence? In print it has subsisted 200 years; for, Ingulphus’s history by Savile was published in 1596; and what was the age of the transcript he trusted to? Fulman, in the edition of 1684, is said to have supplied from various MSS. the omissions of Savile, and to have added an entire part at the conclusion. How nearly do these various MSS. approach

to the time of Ingulphus! The original MS. from which alone conclusive evidence is to be drawn, is, I suppose, a *desideratum*; and, should the different MSS. extant correspond in the same reading, this *verbum vexatissimum*, though it may have intruded, will, I suspect, be suffered to maintain its ground. It seems, however, to be rather strange, that *Sempesta*, and that not in the same acceptation, (*hæc vox, non absque mendâ et aliâ notione, Du Fresne,*) should be found in three writers only, viz. in Ingulphus, in Ordericus Vitalis, and in the Greek, in Palladius's *Lausiac History of the Eastern Hermits*.

"Abbat Turketul directed that his regulations for the Croyland monks should be inserted at the end of the Benedictine rule; and, as the like immunities and privileges were not allowed to the monks of that class in general, it was not to be expected that these new statutes should be entered in the constitutions of any other house of the same order: and I am somewhat inclined to believe that, after the decease of the five original *Sempestæ*, the word itself might have been disused in Croyland abbey. If it be in any subsequent page, it has escaped my notice; but it certainly is not to be found in the circumstantial detail given of the state of the monastery by the historian himself after he was installed the abbat; and in one of the passages there is a reference to the *seniores*. (P. 515. *Senioribus nostris semper contradicentibus, et chartas et monumenta sufficientia ostendentibus.*)

"Mr. Milner has mentioned, as a matter of astonishment, the uncommon age to which three of these five monks attained; and, perhaps, with your leave, I may in another letter enlarge on those possibly almost unprecedented instances of coetaneous longevity under the same roof. The present paper shall be concluded with this inuendo, that, in the amendment proposed, there is not a greater change than in three marginal variations in Savile's edition, viz.

P. 497, b. *dispositione*, al. *dispersione*.

490, b. *Askillium*, al. *Askitellum*.

493, b. *Brickstamus*, al. *Bristanus*.

"And may I then venture to ask, where is the improbability that the term in question may be *Seneſta*?

"Qu. Did the last Historian of Croyland abbey (in Bibl. Top. Brit.) ever meet with the term *Sempesta* in any authentic archive of that house, of a later date than the time of Ingulphus? Does it occur in any history or chronicle thereof, except in that of Ingulphus and the transcripts from the same? *

W. & D."

6. Another Correspondent, Nov. 15, (Ib. p. 906.) says,

"With all due deference to your respectable Correspondent W. & D. p. 813, I cannot admit his conjecture of *Seneſta* for *Sempesta*; 1. because *seneſta* is a very barbarous term for *oldest*, after the repeated use of *senes* and *seniores*; and, 2. because the age of 50 is by no means the most advanced period of old age, being hardly old age; for, great as was the age of Turketul's three associates, the age of 50 was the qualification of a *Sempesta*. It is, however, worth while to hunt for a

* As far as any Histories or Records have been consulted, it does not occur.

various reading among the Oxford MSS. enumerated in the preface to the History of Croyland; and, till this has been done, the question must remain undetermined. B. B."

7. Mr. Denne thus carried on the controversy: (lb. p. 290.)

Nov. 19:

"CONSIDERING the situation of Croyland abbey, that it "was on a raw and fenny island, encompassed with bogs and pools," the long-protracted lives of so many of its members is a matter truly astonishing. Of the eight monks who, together with their abbot Theodore, were massacred by the Danes in the year 870, two were centenaries (dom. Grimketulus et dom. Agamundus, qui ambo centum ætatis annos exegerant, gladiis in clauistro transfossi, in loquutorio, sunt inventi. Ingulphi Hist. p. 493. a.). And, in the year 973, there were five monks, of whom the youngest was 113 years old. On being reminded by Mr. Milner, (p. 650) of the ages of Clarembald, Swarting, and Turgar, and to these he might have added Brune and Aio, the other two *Sempectæ*, I could hardly avoid suspecting that there must have been a mistake either in the Historian's report, or in his authorities. Ingulphus might have had his information by oral tradition, or from the collections compiled by the *Sempectæ*, or from Turketul's Life written by abbat Egelric II. And, whichever might be the source, it may be presumed that the knowledge of the ages of these veterans originated from themselves. But, difficult was it for most persons to be assured of their respective ages, at a time when there was not, as far as appears, a public register to authenticate the dates of their baptism, or any family Bible, or book of devotion, in which parents were so careful as to ascertain the natal days of their children. In particular, with respect to the members of monasteries, it is noticed by Mr. Milner, that the time of a monk's being professed, and not his natural age, was what was enquired after and minuted. Besides, it is not uncommon in persons, after they admit themselves to be antients, either from a defect of memory, or from vanity, to add more than a year to each succeeding year. Making, however, a full allowance for all these circumstances, it is in evidence that the youngest of the five *Sempectæ* must have completed his 113th year (for, 115 I take to be an error in the MS. or of the press) at the time of his decease, supposing Ingulphus not to have been incorrect in the dates of some of the principal events which he has related.

"After mentioning that the five *Sempectæ* died within four years, and that Turgar was the last survivor, Ingulphus observes, that all of them had seen the old monastery, which was destroyed by fire by the Danes in 870 (isti 5 senes, *Sempectæ*, utrumque monasterium viderant, et vetus quod a Danis destructum fuerat, et novum quod nuper restauratum fuerat, p. 504. b.). And he had mentioned, in a former page, that Turgar's life was spared through the compassion of the junior Earl Sidbroke, who, struck with the engaging form of this very young Benedictine, took off his cowl, and putting on him a Danish habit (styled *collabium*, p. 43), directed him to follow him whatever way he went. But Turgar was at that time only ten years old though a brother professed (frater Turgarus infans 10 annorum facie corporisque formâ venustissimus); and it may, I think, be fairly presumed that, when.

when Brune and Aio made their escape from Croyland, they were not younger than Turgar.

“The very long lives of these *Sempectæ* is not, however, the only circumstance that requires attention, there being sufficient ground to conclude that, though the youngest of them could not be less than 90 years old, and some of the others much older, not one of them was subject to any extraordinary decrepitude of body, and that all possessed their intellectual faculties. When Turketul, two years after his promotion to the abbacy, accompanied by a numerous suite, made a progress through every corner of the island, the *Sempectæ* travelled with him in a chariot. To their memories he trusted for a description of the lands which the Community had formerly possessed; and on them was the reliance for a correct account of their antient rights and privileges. This council of elders, whether they might be denominated *Sempectæ*, or *Senectæ*, were the advisers and coadjutors of the abbat in every material article that related to the monastery; and, it was not till after the new regulations for the government of this fraternity had been maturely weighed and approved by them, that they were enacted as standing ordinances. (*Edita itaque a prædictis 5 Sempectis ista præmissa veteris monasterii historia, statutis etiam venerabilis abbatis Turketuli præactis, per dictos Sempectas longo libramine digestis, et in regulam scripto redactis, p. 504. b.*).

“Far short of the days, of the years, of the lives, or of the professions, of these *Sempectæ*, were the days of the institutor of this peculiar class, Turketul dying in the 65th year of his age, and the 27th of his monachism (p. 505). And, notwithstanding, when compared with the *Sempectæ*, he was not to be deemed an old man, it is said that he was broken down by the infirmities of age, through the immense labours he had undergone in the vigour of life, and the many wounds he had received. For, Chancellor Turketul, though a prebendary of York cathedral, and offered by his sovereign the bishoprick of Winchester, and afterwards of Dorchester, was, as Mr. Milner has remarked, a successful warrior. The last battle in which he distinguished himself was against the Northumberland Danes, after the retreat of the Scots in 947, when a before unheard-of number of the Pagans were slain. Turketul was wont to glory that, in this severe conflict, the Lord preserved him; and he expressed the happiness he felt on his being so fortunate as never to have killed a man, or maimed an individual. (*Cecidit ibi Paganorum copia inaudita. In tam duro certamine sæpius se gloriabatur a Domino conservatum Turketulus, et se felicissimum et fortunatum, quod nunquam hominem occiderit, neminem mutilaverit, cum pugnare pro patria, et maxime contra Paganos licite quisque possit, p. 499. b.*). But, will this self-satisfying casuistry of a warlike chancellor stand the test of sound reason and of religion? Are not all the implements of death and mutilation, in the hands of soldiers, employed at the will and command of their general? Æsop’s writings, if not in the original, yet in the translation by Alfred, were probably well known to Turketul; and, had he reflected on the fable of the trumpeter taken prisoner, he must have been conscious that the moral was apposite to himself, and pointed him to be the man characterised; and the more so,

as whatever awaited the judgement of the king was irrefragably decided by this confidential minister.

“ Soon after, and possibly from the impresson and the uneasiness that this scene of carnage had made upon his mind, Turketul informed the king that he would not be any longer a soldier (*certainè de cætero scire velit dignatio vestra, quod manus mea arma bellica à modò non tractabit, p. 496. b.*); and, in order to effectually prevent his being again engaged in a military expedition, he determined to retire from the secular world; nor could he be induced to alter his purpose by the entreaty of his prince, who urged the expediency of his services in the embarrassed state of national affairs.

“ In the Croyland cloister his conduct was respectable; and, as abbat, his mode of government conciliating. For the benefit of conversing with Turketul, several men of learning resorted to that monastery, from whom he did not expect a strict adherence to the Benedictine rule, unless such practice was quite agreeable to their disposition; and it was his endeavour to relax the rigid rules of the order even to the monks themselves, when advanced age required an indulgence. In one regulation which he adopted, he shewed himself to be a man of sensibility and observation; it was, that nothing distressful or vexatious, relative to the business of the monastery, should be recited in the hearing of a *Sempesta*, nor was any offence to be given to one of this rank, that he might in peace and tranquillity of mind be prepared for the last fatal change. (*Nihil triste de negotiis monasterii in ejus audientiâ recitur. Nullus eum in aliquo audeat offendere, sed summa pace animique quiete finem suum præstoletur, p. 50.*).

“ Strong as were, doubtless, the natural talents of Turketul, and much as he had improved them by study, and the society of learned men, he seems to have had as full a confidence in the efficacy of relicks, as well fictitious as real, as any devotee of those times; and in no age was the veneration of relicks more excessive. He enriched his monastery with an ample collection that had been presented to him by persons of the highest rank, and particularly by Henry, emperor of Germany, Hugh, king of France, and Louis, king of Aquitain. Bartholomew, to whose honour the monastery of Croyland was dedicated, was the tutelary saint of this abbat; and, from the Emperor, he happily received the thumb of the Apostle, which he constantly carried with him, and with which he crossed himself in all perils by sea and land. (*Inter quas præcipuè colebat pollicem beati Bartholomæi apostoli, ita ut illum semper super se gereret, et cum illo in omni periculo, et tempestate, et fulgure, se signaret. Dux Beneventanus imperatori illum dederat, cum eum balneo militari primo juvenem accinxisset; imperator autem illum ei adhuc cancellario contulerat, p. 505.*).

“ Pleasing is it to turn from this trait of weakness of mind in an illustrious and worthy character to a circumstance in which he appears to great advantage, and to have an opportunity of wiping off a stain inadvertently cast upon his memory. “ King Edred,” writes Collier, *Eccles. Hist. l. p. 182*, “ refused them (the monks of Croyland) their old privilege of sanctuary, being unwilling to protect villans and malefactors from justice, and set them, for some time at least, out of the reach of
the

the law." And, writes Rapin, History of England, vol. I. p. 113, "the king refused to grant him (Turketul) the privilege of sanctuary, which that abbey had enjoyed before its destruction, being unwilling malefactors should be protected from justice." The reverse is the truth; for, in the passage of Ingulphus to which these historians refer, it is implied that the king offered to renew this pernicious and detestable exemption; and, it is clearly averred, that Turketul would not, in any shape, consent to the acquisition of this ancient impunity, or immunity, of the place, that he might not be an instrument of screening any villan, or impious person, from the public laws, and that he might not be compelled to pollute his conscience by cohabiting or concurring with such malefactors. (*Antiquam vero loci impunitatem, vel immunitatem, nullo modo consensit acquirere, ne sceleratis et impiis refugium a publicis legibus videretur in aliquo præbere, et cum hujusmodi maleficiis compelleretur vel in aliquo contra conscientiam suam cohabitare seu consentire*, p. 500). It is, therefore, manifest that, in the judgement of Turketul, "the immunity indulged to places of worship, under a notion of its preventing the shedding of blood, and preserving of peace, was not politic, humane, or necessary, in the then state of society among the Anglo-Saxons." Reeve's History of the English Law, vol. I. p. 19.

"Dr. Pegge, in what he only termed a Sketch of the History of Asylum (*Archæolog.* vol. III. art. I.) but which contains the fullest account of any extant, has not mentioned Croyland abbey, perhaps because the claim of sanctuary was not restored to that community after its re-establishment under the auspices of Turketul; and yet there are some specialities recited by Ingulphus that ought not to pass unnoticed. This privilege, in its utmost latitude, was granted to Croyland abbey by Witglaph, who, by intrusion, became king of Mercia about the year 800. Whatever might be the offence of the criminal, if he was so lucky as to escape to this monastery, and, imploring the favour of St. Guthlac, took an oath of perpetual fealty and service to the abbat and his brethren, he was to be protected in every part of the island as in an asylum, and to enjoy the same peace and immunity that he would be entitled to in the royal chamber; and any officer of the king, who should, by molesting him, violate this privilege, was to suffer the loss of his right foot. The privilege was extended to all the waters surrounding the island, in which the fugitive might navigate, or fish, or perform any other service assigned him by his lords the monks. But, on its being proved, on the oath of six credible men, that he was discovered beyond the limits of the five waters, as Shimei was found without Jerusalem, he was to be amenable to the public laws, and undergo the punishment of the crime he had perpetrated, whether it were death or dismemberment of limb. In case the fugitive committed upon the island, or within the outer banks of the river, murder or theft, or other offence, by which a forfeiture might be incurred, the bailiff of the monastery was to apprehend him, and imprison him in the abbat's gaol, where he was to be judged and condemned *.

"A

* "*Volo etiam et præcipio, quod quicumque in regno meo pro quocunque delicto reus inventus, et legibus obnoxius fuerit, si iugerit ad dictum monasterium, et coram abbate dicti monasterii, qui pro tempore fuerit, gratiam sanctissimi confessoris Guthlaci ibidem corporaliter quiescentis invocans,*

"A review of the life of Turketul, the first chancellor of a king of England whose name is recorded, and who discharged that office under three kings of the Saxon race, has occasioned my being more prolix than I had intended, when I hinted it to be my purpose, p. 814, to enlarge on the unprecedented age of the five contemporary *Sempectæ*. Should you, however, be of opinion that enough has been already written on this illustrious man by different historians, and especially by the diligent Memorialists of Croyland abbey, in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britan.* No. XI. you are at liberty to curtail the scroll of your correspondent Senile, or Senect.

"B. B. is mistaken in his suggestion, that the age of 50 was the qualification of a *Sempecta* in Croyland abbey. The computation was to be made, not from the time of the birth, but of the religious profession of a monk; which ceremony, according to the discipline of the century in question, as Mr. Milner has observed (p. 649), could not take place before the age of 14; though it appears that Turgar, by a special favour, was initiated when only 10 years old.

W. & D."

The present situation of the MS. of Ingulphus, which formerly belonged to Sir John Martham, has thus been ascertained by a correspondent of Mr. Urban, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVII. p. 839.

8. Mr. URBAN,

O^r. 10, 1787.

"Some particulars of the life and conversation of Obadiah Walker, ex-master of University-college, were noticed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVI. pp. 6, 7, in consequence of a desired interpretation (vol. LV. p. 937.) of the epitaph in Pancras church-yard, that "hints at his virtues and his failings." An anecdote of him shall now be added, from which it may be inferred, that he has a claim to a niche in the class

voçans, fidelitatem ei et servitium juraverit sempiternum; salvus et securus protectione abbatis et monachorum suorum, in quocunque servitio per totam insulam Croylandiæ ipsum posuerint, sicut in asylo, vel in camerâ meâ propria pace meâ et impunitate gaudeat, nullusque ministrorum meorum ultra illum insequi audeat, nec in aliquo molestare, sub pœnâ perditionis dextri sui pedis, quicunque in meo regno istud meum privilegium tentaverit in aliquo violare. Licebitque dicto fugitivo in quibusque aquis, quæ dictam insulam ambiunt, navigare et piscare, ac aliter, quocunque modo à dominis suis assignatus fuerit, laborare absque ministrorum meorum, vel alicujus alterius calumniâ vel gravamine. Quod si extra dictas aquas, vel metas dicti monasterii captus aliquando fuerit, pœnam, quam quondam meruit, sive mortem, sive membrorum suorum mutilationem, si ministri mei, vel quicunque sui adversarii per juramentum sex hominum fide dignorum probare poterunt, quod extra metas suas inventus fuerit, absque ulla gratia suslinebit. Si extra istas 5 aquas et metas prænotatas fugitivus inventus fuerit, tanquam Semei extra Jerusalem, publicis legibus subjiciendus pœnam, quam meruit, patietur. Quod si infra prædictas metas, et prædictarum aquarum ripas exteriores homicidium, furtum, vel aliam forisfacturam fecerit, per balivos dicti monasterii capiendus, juxta demerita in ipsâ insulâ, cujus immunitatem perdidit, patietur, et ibidem judicandus in carcere abbatis condemnabitur." Ingulphi Histor. p. 487. b.

of book-purloiners; though A. Wood, and the compilers of Biographia Britannica, the palliators of his religious duplicity, are, as I understand, silent upon this point.

“H. E. one of your intelligent correspondents, favoured me with this anecdote; and he copied it from the Ballard Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian library, vol. V. No. 129.

“The extract transmitted is of a letter, dated July 9, 1694, from Mr. Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, to Dr. Arthur Charlett, master of University college. Mr. Gibson, speaking of MS Collections, saith,

“Sir John Martham’s Collection must be considerable. There’s a curious Ingulphus in your library, which, his family says, Obadiah Walker stole from him. I told him what they lay to his charge; his answer was, that Sir John gave it him; and that, as an acknowledgement, he pretended him with some copies of the Ingulphus printed at Oxford. It is very probable though Sir John did not design to part with the book; nay, he used to be complaining of Mr. Walker for using him so unkindly. But the old gentleman has too much of the spirit of an Antiquarie and a great scholar to think stealing of MSS. any sin. He has ordered me not to discover where it is lodged.

“In the inscription on the altar-tomb, placed by Dr. Radcliffe in memory of Walker, are the words *per famam et infamiam*, characteristical of the deceased; and, if the Doctor had in his thoughts his tutor’s shuffling usage of Sir John Martham, it unfortunately happens that the evil report was not groundless, *non mendax infamia*. By Mr. Elstob it was suggested, in a letter to Strype, printed in the Life of Sir John Cherke, ‘that Obadiah dispatched with a slight-of-hand some sheets of that learned Reformer’s Treatise on Superstition, because it contained what he, being a Romanist in secret, did not care should stare him in the face.’

“The History of Croyland abbey having been compiled by a Benedictine monk, Walker could not have the same inducement to apply or knife, or scissars, or pen, in curtailing or altering this MS.; and, therefore, it may be presumed, that not one of the several sheets is missing in which *Sempecta* is supposed to occur. But, it being now discovered where this stray MS. is preserved, it were to be wished that it might be collated with the other MSS. of the same history that are extant in Oxford; for, I agree with B. B. vol. LXVI. p. 906, that, till this be done, the question about the true reading must be undecided. May I, however, be permitted to repeat that, in my opinion, there is not an etymological meaning so appropriate in *Sempecta* as there is in *Senecta*? To the barbarism of *Senecta* he objects, not considering that barbarous Latin is not uncommon in Monkish writers, or that *Senecta* is really *per se* a classical term, which, as I apprehend, may, without much straining, be rendered, in the passages alluded to, or elders, or seniority, or antients.

W. & D.”

FARTHER.

FARTHER ACCOUNT OF ST. GUTHLAC.

(From Sir THOMAS CAVE'S MS Collections for LEICESTERSHIRE.)

GUTHLAC was a celebrated Saint and Anchorite, descended from the blood royal of the Mercian kings, born A. D. 673, about the termination of the Saxon Heptarchy, when Egbert, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, reduced the generality of the Saxon kings under his government, and became the sole monarch of this kingdom, having won the affections of all the West Saxons by the gentleness of his administration, and by their assistance brought the other parts of the island under his obedience*.

If we may credit the relation given us by Felix the monk, the sanctity of his future life was foretold by the appearance of a cross near the house of his mother, during her pregnancy with him. However, his younger years were employed in the exercise of arms and military studies; and as he grew up to maturity he took up arms in the defence of his country, and obtained great reputation by his successful conquests, though his moderation even in victory was so remarkable, that he generally restored again to the vanquished one-third part of the spoils he had taken from them; but at length, tired with this dangerous and laborious calling, and reflecting on the transient vanity of worldly glory, and the lamentable end of many celebrated heroes of this world, he bid adieu to war and bloodshed, and ordered his troops to elect a new leader in his room, declaring he would no longer fight under any other banner but that of Religion. Nor could all the arguments of his affectionate followers dissuade him from his resolutions; for, A. D. 697, he, with great eagerness and haste, retired to the famous monastery of Reppington, or Ripondon (Repton), Derbyshire, and there embraced a religious life. Here our Saint spent some time; but, aiming at still greater austerities as the road to absolute perfection, he determined to lead an eremetical life, and, for his greater mortification, chose for the place of his retirement the isle of Croyland, at that time a most horrid and uninhabited place. Of this his seat of retirement he took possession on the feast of St. Bartholomew, A. D. 699†, being then but 26 years old; and ever after esteemed and revered that Apostle as his peculiar patron and defender.

* See St. Guthlac's Life written by Felix not long after his death; published afterwards by Henschenius and Pappbrochius, and thence abridged by Capgrave and Harpsfield. See also *Britannia Sancta*, printed at London, 1745, 4to, p. 217.

† Willis's History of Mitred Abbeyes, vol. I. p. 72.

St. Guthlac acquired great reputation*, and was much respected in his religious retreat at Croyland†, where he preferred the exercise of piety and devotion to that of arms and warfare. Historians inform us, that nature seemed to have inclined him for the toils of the latter profession; but he exchanged the military for a spiritual ardour, and in a few years the spirit of war decreased in him, and the practice of religion became his ruling passion.

Neither in this his solitary abode had he fewer or less terrible foes to contend with, than when he directed the scene of war on a more public stage; for, the monk Felix, who wrote his life, assures us, that he was disturbed here by evil spirits, and infernal delusions, to as great a degree as St. Anthony ever was. The same author relates farther, that St. Guthlac was once hurried away from his cell by dæmons, and carried by violence to the very gates of Hell, into which they threatened to cast him, for having invaded *their own* island of Croyland, as they called it; but his tutelar saint, Bartholomew, defended him in this, as well as all other perils, and made them convey him quietly back again to his own cell, so that the saucy devils had only their labour for their pains.

To make our Saint amends for the disagreeable appearances of these vexatious visitors, he had (if our author Felix is not misinformed) the daily society of an angel, who conversed with him, and remained invisible to every one but St. Guthlac himself; for, his disciple Beccelin declares he had often heard him discoursing in his solitary hours with some other person, but was ever ignorant who it was, till St. Guthlac himself told him as he lay at the point of death.

The sanctity of this young hermit was so remarkable, that the venerable Hedda, bishop of Dorchester, and afterwards of Winchester, not only paid him a visit in his retirement, but also ordained him priest, making him sit down at the table with him; a form this Saint had not accustomed himself to since the day he first professed these religious austerities‡. Guthlac was also in the highest esteem with king Ethelbald, who, long before he attained the dignity of a crown, had received prophetic assurances from St. Guthlac that he should one day or other be a king; and accordingly, on the death of Coelred, A. D. 719, he was called to the throne of Mercia.

At the expiration of 15 years, from the time St. Guthlac took possession of his hermitage, his life expired also; for, on April 11, 714, this Christian hero breathed his last breath. He had a sister named Pega, who took the proper care of his interment; nor did he want other evident marks of respect at his funeral, to prove the great esteem he, by his exemplary way of life, had gained from all who were not ignorant of him or his virtues; for, no sooner did King Ethelbald hear of

* William of Malmesbury, fol. 166, b. n. 50.

† Monast. Ang. vol. I. f. 163, 8.

‡ Hedda was a man whose example (says Godwin, fol. 211.) was of more utility to his charge than his eloquence in the pulpit; and, according to Bede, though he abounded not in literature, he had the evidence of his good government demonstrated by many miracles. He died A. D. 705, or thereabouts, and is calendered as a saint on the 7th of July, and lies buried at Glastonbury. Willis's Abbeys, vol. I. fol. 99.

his dissolution, but he hasted with all possible speed to the place of his interment*, and, requiring the attendance of one Kenulph, an eminent monk of Evesham†, founded and endowed an abbey or monastery of Black monks at Croyland, in the county of Lincoln, to the honour of St. Guthlac, who had in his life-time been a beloved counsellor to this monarch; and he made this Kenulph first abbot of the house‡.

In process of time, as this foundation advanced towards some degree of perfection, it was natural, in pursuance of the practice of these religious ages, to covet either the body of their founder, or of some particular sanctified person, to be deposited in or near the foundation, on supposition that their place and establishment would acquire the greater share of respect and veneration from the reliques of such eminent personages. In obedience, therefore, to this custom, the body of St. Guthlac was to be removed to some more honourable part of their house; and, in order to execute this ceremonious removal, his sister Pega, with many other religious persons, about a year after his death and interment, attended, in order to open his sepulchre, and remove his reliques to some more decent repository than his original cell afforded; and found (as the ecclesiastical historians of those times say) his body quite uncorrupted, and only to all appearance overcome with a deep sleep, his joints being rather flexible than stiff, and his burial-cloaths as fresh and fair as on the day of his inhumation. Nor were these the only remarkable accidents that appeared; Ingulphus, and other authors, mention many extraordinary miracles that in those days were performed at his tomb. The reputation he bore was doubtless very eminent; and the old writers who mention his name agree in their characteristic of him, as a counsellor to all who had doubts and scruples, a comforter of the afflicted, and a reliever both of corporal and spiritual maladies, as well as a prophet of future events.

The veneration and esteem that the publick bore to St. Guthlac did not die with his person; for, those who survived him endeavoured to perpetuate his memory by every act in their power. Thus, we are told§, his figure was placed among numerous images of saints and holy men, which were erected as ornaments on the West tower and front of the church of Croyland; and not only was his statue placed in that manner, but he was farther represented in the arms of two angels, who were conducting him to Heaven: so much was the memory of this good man revered, and so prophetic of his condition after death were his portraitures expressed by those who knew and remembered his deserts||. In the church also

* Ingulphi Hist. Croyland, fol. 484. b. n. 30.

† Monast. Angl. vol. I. fol. 163. b. & 164, sub cart. Ethelbaldi Regis. Willis's History of Abbeys, vol. I. p. 72.—Ib. p. 163. b.

‡ The learned Dr. Willis does not mention the year of the foundation of this house; but Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, places it in the year 716 (Notitia Monastica, p. 249), and says it was not only founded to the honour of St. Guthlac, but of St. Mary and St. Bartholomew also. N.B. An ancient proof that religious places, and churches, had often triple dedications, and were addressed to the glory and reverence of more saints than one.

Willis's History of Abbeys, vol. I. p. 73.

|| Ib. p. 76.

was Guthlac; and even long after his death his name was thought to add lustre to the instruments of the church; for, about the year 976, Egelricus, abbot of Croyland, gave the name of Guthlac to a remarkable fine bell*, which (with many more) he gave to the use of this church. Waldenus, who was elected abbot of Croyland, A. D. 1124, translated the reliques of St. Guthlac hither in the first year of King Stephen; and Robert de Grandineto†, a man of no less wealth than piety, in order to form a repository for these (in those days inestimable) curiosities, procured a most costly shrine for their reception, exquisitely worked, and adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones.

We have seen that over the West gate of the church of Croyland, among the images of many kings, abbots, and eminent men, is the statue of St. Guthlac‡, with a whip and a knife (as he is generally painted), being express emblems of the pains, penalties, and austerities, he subjected himself unto during the course of his retired and religious life§. Not far East from this abbey, upon a little hillock, is a remnant of a small stone cottage, called *Anchor-Church-House*, where formerly stood a chapel, over the very spot in which this Saint had spent the time of his hermitage, and in which also at the expiration of his days he was deposited. It is not improbable that his labours were extended to the service and benefit of all who were within the reach of his doctrine and conversation; and that he preached up the principles of religion and piety to all such devout hearers as flocked to him for that purpose. There is a cross, called St. Guthlac's cross||, of which at present remains only the base, on the side of a bank, near to Brother-House and Cloot-Bar, between Spalding and Croyland, from being one of those boundaries usually erected to mark the possessions of the abbey of Croyland, and correspond with three others, whose names seem to be their only remains.

Such a veneration had this eminent man acquired by his virtues, that any thing relating to him was deemed to possess, inherently as it were, a greater proportion of sanctity than common. Thus his sister Pega had a religious house dedicated to her in the county of Northampton** ; but it was demolished in very early times, and the revenues of it absorbed probably by the larger ones of Peterborough abbey. The site of this little foundation was within the district of a village, which evidently appears to have been indebted to her for its name, and is now called Pea-kirk, *i. e.* Pega's Church, and lies in the hundred of Nassaburgh. Nor was the monastery of Croyland without some kind of proof that bore witness of their endeavours to preserve the memory of this their patron's near relation; for, Egelricus their abbot ††, having (among many other large donations to his house) given them a new and fine cast of bells, dignified one of them with the name of Pega; doubtless out of respect to that family of which their tutelary Saint was a

* Willis's History of Abbeys, p. 76.

† Ib. p. 77.

‡ Stukeley's Itin. Curios. vol. I. pp. 31, 32.

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

** Tanner's Notitia, p. 374, Peakirk. Monast. Anglic. vol. I. p. 305. Gunton's Peterborough, pp. 251, 252. Ingulphi Hist. p. 5, &c.

†† Willis's Abbeys, vol. I. p. 76.

shining member; an evident proof that the ecclesiastics of that age were as well endowed with gratitude, and complaisance also, as their successors have since been.

Nor was this regard confined absolutely to the family of St. Guthlac; for even those who received their education from his hand, and had been so fortunate as to have been brought up at the feet of this Gamaliel, were thought to deserve a particular remembrance on that account. Thus his disciple Becceline * had another bell of the same peal inscribed to his memory likewise, as well as St. Bartholomew, who had so often protected our Saint in the several dangers he had been exposed to in his solitary recesss.

Even distant parts of the kingdom were not unacquainted with the singular merits of this Christian hero; for, he had not only the honour of being one of the three patrons of the abbey of Croyland, but (as I have been informed by a very learned friend, deeply conversant in church antiquities †) there was a nunnery in the county of Chester dedicated to him.

As a farther instance of the universal esteem St. Guthlac had acquired, I find that in the year 883 ‡, a national council was held at London, in which, we are told §, remarkable privileges were granted to his monastery of Croyland, and particularly that of sanctuary for such criminals as should fly thither, and put themselves under the protection of St. Guthlac; and this great privilege is said to have been procured by the favour of Witlaff, a tributary king of Mercia.

I shall add one more proof of the respect paid to him and his memory by after-ages ||; for, in a deed of donation to the monastery of Croyland, he is mentioned in conjunction with no less a name than that of the Supreme Maker and Director of all things. The deed itself runs thus:

“Sciant, &c. quod ego, Hugo de Lambert, dedi, &c. Deo, & Sancto Guthlaco, & monasterio de Croyland, tres acras prati in Weston [co. Northampton]. T. Reginaldo Giffard; Waltero, capellano; Rogero, clerico; Godwino Ringe; & Ewardo de Pinchchoile.”



* Willis's Abbeys, vol. I. p. 76.

† Inett's Origines Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, p. 265.

‡ S. Carte, LL. B.

§ Concilia Britan. vol. I. p. 336.

|| MS. Collectiones Johannis Bridges, Armigeri; vol. D. fol. 76; et e librorum cartarum MS. inter libros Vincent, N. 88. p. 3.

The possessions of this monastery consisted of the whole isle of Croyland, which may properly be so called, as it is inclosed by deep bogs and pools, except on the North and East sides, and even these approaches to it are not the most commodious. The singular and retired situation of this spot of land was heretofore the parent of many strange appearances of dæmons and spirits; but, the writers of those times inform us, they were all expelled by the piety and authority of St. Guthlac.

Whether the monastery of Croyland in course of time attracted any endowments that had been made by munificent benefactors to the hermitage of St. Guthlac, I cannot say; but I have met with the following mention of it in an inquisition taken in the reign of Richard II.

“Inquisitio capta apud burgum Sancti Petri, &c. quod non est ad dampnum regis, rex concedat Jacobo le Roos, chevalier, & aliis, quod ipsi dare possint, unum messuagium & duas acras terræ vocatæ le Hermitage Place of St. Guthlac in Marham, capellano Cantuariæ per ipsos assignando, prefato capellano & successoribus suis capellanis Cantuariæ predictæ, in perpetuam, infra hermitagium prædictum; & quod prædicta tenentur de abbate de Burgo per servitium unius floris rosæ, & valent per annum xii^d.”

Whether there is any error in the date of this inquisition, or whether the premises were granted as abovementioned without permission so to do (which is not probable, as the inquisition must have been returned), I am not able to declare; nevertheless, the following record appears to have been made two years after the date of the beforementioned inquisition:

“Jacobus de Roos & alii dant unam marcā pro licentiā quod ipsi unum messuagium & duas acras terræ vocatæ the Hermitage-Place of St. Guthlac in Marham dare possint capellano Cantuariæ per ipsos infra hermitagium Sancti Guthlaci in Marham nuper fundatæ habenda ad manum mortuam. Teste, &c. 5^o Novembris †.”

It is not unlikely but that this second proceeding was intended to supply the deficiency of licence to alien in the former donation; or else we must suppose the former grant was not intended to take effect till the abovementioned authority to make it was procured.

The following writers have either written the life of St. Guthlac, or mentioned so much of his virtues as may justify the account I have given of him:

1. Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccles. p. 537.
2. Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. I. p. 164 ‡.
3. Verns Calendarium de vitis Sanctorum in Bibl. Cotton. sub Julio, A. X. agitur de vitâ Sancti Guthlaci sub numero 6.

* 20 Ric. II. No. 73; MS. Collectiones Johannis Bridges, Armigeri, vol. D. fol. 104. See Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 521.

† MS. Collectiones Johannis Bridges, Armigeri, vol. I. G. fol. 117; Rot. in Turre Lond. 22 Ric. II. m. 17.

‡ See before, p. 155.

4. Vita Sancti Guthlaci, per Elfridum monachum, ad Alvoldum regem Saxorum Orientalium. Vespasian, D. XXI. 2.
5. Godlac the Holy Man. No. 2576, in Bibl. Bodl.
6. Vita Sancti Guthlaci anachoretæ, MS. quod notatur scriptum fuisse ante Conquestum, in Bibl. Collegii Sancti Benedicti, Cantabrigiæ.
7. In Armario Regali apud Westmonast. est alia MS. Vita Sancti Guthlaci.
8. Altera in Bibl. Cathedrali de Carlisle.
9. Felix, an antient monk, also wrote his Life. See Camden's Britannia, Lincolnshire. [This is printed in a former part of this Appendix, p. 131. *]
10. Vita Guthlaci, per Petr. Blereiman. Bibl. Cott. Jul. C. VI. fol. 88.

P L A T E I.

Among the antient deeds and papers of the Cottonian Collection, which, by the attention of Mr. Ayscough, have lately been arranged, there was found a Roll of paintings in rounds, exhibiting the principal events in the life of this Saint, and expressive of the skill of our Saxon ancestors in history-painting. The first of these rounds, being divided in two by time or accident, seems to represent the Saint with his name over him, in a fortified place or camp, among his military comrades, whom in the next compartment he is quitting with an air of precipitation and horror. They are habited in mail, with round helmets furnished with the nasal or visor down, small-pointed shields charged with devices and long heavy spears, and are leading their several horses. Over them is written, *Com' sitones Guthlaci*, and over him, *Guthlac*, and *Guthlac recedit ab exercitu suo*.

P L A T E II.

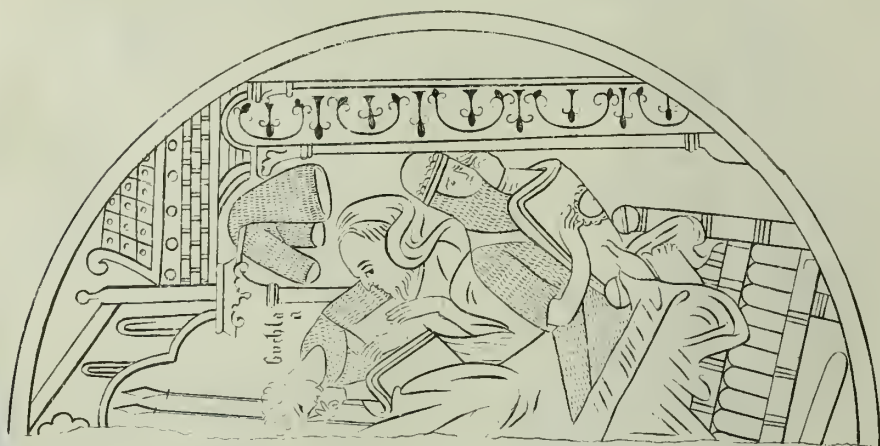
Represents him retired to *Rependune* †, or Repton, where, before A. D. 660, was a noble monastery of religious men and women, under the government of an abbess, after the old Saxon way ‡; wherein several of the royal line were buried §. The abbess at this time was a costly shrine of

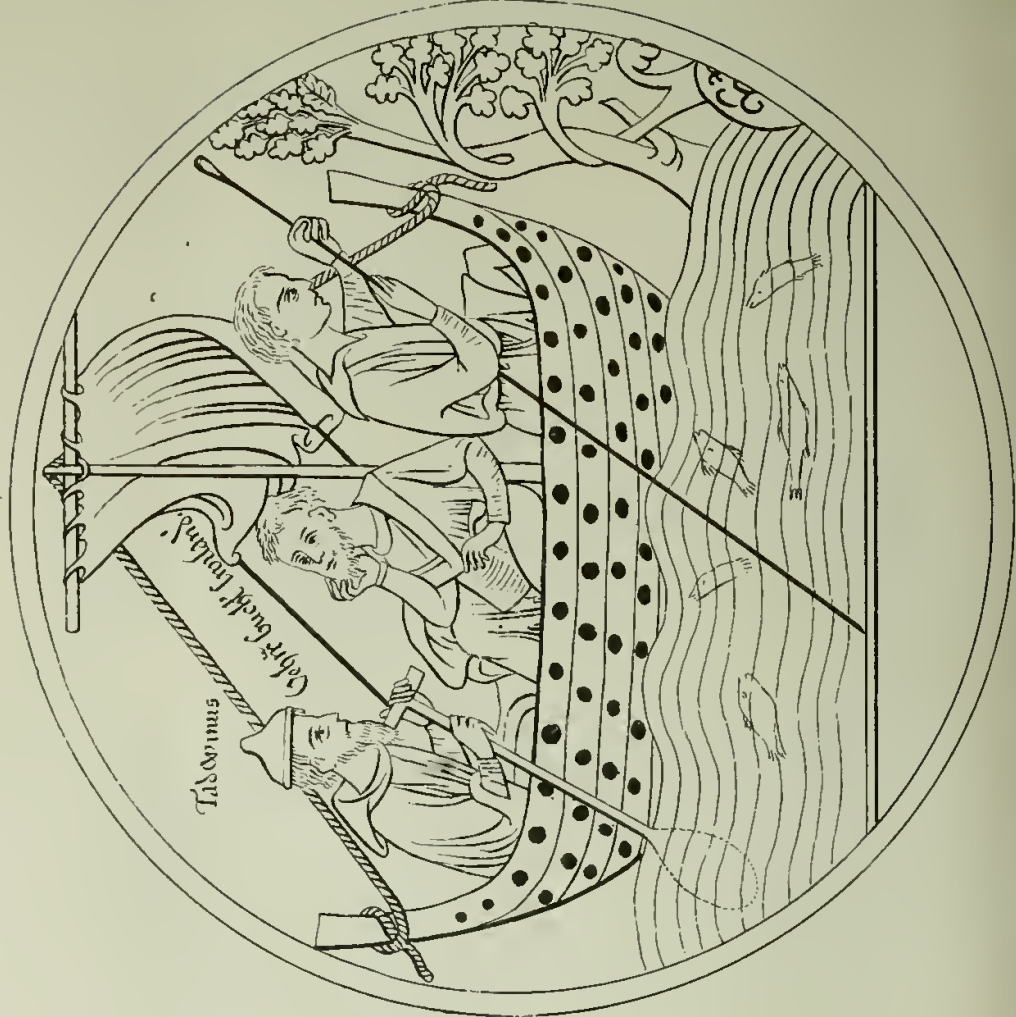
* In the British Museum there are three copies of this Life of St. Guthlac. That from which our copy is printed is in the Harl. MSS. 3097. 6.—A second, whence the division of the chapters is chiefly taken, is among the Cotton MSS. Nero. E. I. a large folio vellum MS. written about the tenth century, and contains the lives of about 140 saints, amongst which, at N. 44, is that of St. Guthlac, in 22 pages, double columns. The edges are damaged by the fire, but the writing is all preserved.—In the Royal MSS. 13 A. is an older copy of the same, which has been collated with some other MS. and explanations interlined. At the end of the last-mentioned MS. is written, “*Autor hujus libri dicitur esse Felix Croylandiensis qui claruit anno D'ni 730 sub Ethelbado Merciorum rege. Scripsit etiam Mattheus Parisiensis vitam Guthlaci; & Gufelmus Ramfey, sed carmine.*”

† *Rapendune*. Domesday.

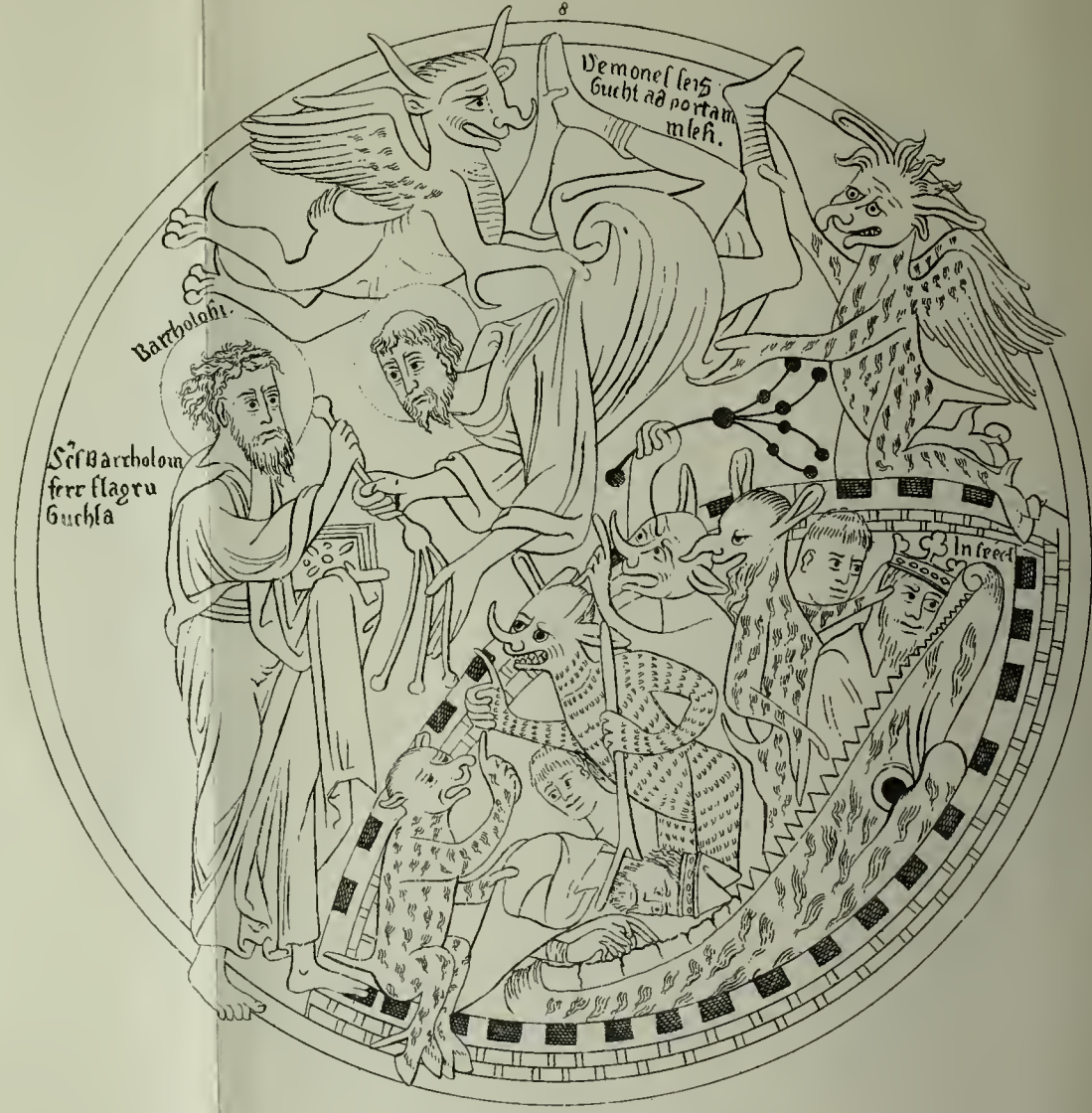
‡ Tanner, Notit. Mon. p. 78.

§ See a discovery of 100 skeletons, arranged in a circle round one in a stone coffin, about the close of the last century, Phil. Transf. No. 100. Camden's Britannia, vol. II. p. 307.









was named *Ebba* *, though Leland † calls her *Alfrytha*, from the Chronicon of Marianus Scotus, whose words he cites: "A. D. 719, Guthlacus Reppandune monasterium adiit, ibique sub abbatisa nomine Alfrytha tonsuram & clericalem habitum suscepit." She is called *Aelfrid* in the Life of Guthlac, already given in this work ‡.

The bishop who performs the tonsure, but has no name inserted here, was probably *Hedda*, or *Eatbed*, who filled the see of Lichfield, and united it to that of Sidnacester, from 692 to 721, and dedicated the church of Lichfield, A. D. 700 §. The garment suspended on a beam is probably the clerical one which Guthlac was about to assume.

No sooner was the holy man received into the bosom of the church, than he determined to lead an eremetical life, of which he had imbibed a particular relish during the fourteen years he lived at Repton, and hastened away to Croyland. His voyage thither is the subject of the second of these rondeaux, where he appears with a book in his left hand, in a masted vessel, steered by a person of the name of Tathwinus, and rowed by a single paddle. Whether the first of these was the same *Tatwine* of the province of Mercia, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, 731, having been a presbyter of the monastery of *Briodun* ||, does not appear.

It happened, when Guthlac was inquiring concerning the river and fen, and town of *Gronte* and its inhabitants, Tatwin was present, and gave him an account of an island in a remote solitary place, which several persons had in vain attempted to inhabit, but were obliged to abandon by the frightful appearances they had seen there. This but awakened Guthlac's curiosity; and he hastened in a fishing-boat, under the divine guidance, to this solitary island, then called *Crowland*. No person before him had ventured to live there alone. He landed on the festival of St. Bartholomew, whom he chose for his patron **.

P L A T E III.

The last compartment left St. Guthlac taking his passage to Croyland.

The present represents him building himself a chapel there, having before erected cottage in a hollow on the side of a hill, which cavity seems to have been formed by persons digging there for treasure, possibly supposed to have been concealed in the retreat of the neighbourhood from the fury of invaders—

Guthlacus edificat sibi capellam.

He is employed in drawing up the stones in a basket, which a workman above takes hold of, his trowel lying behind him: the altar, with its covering and the

* Leland names Edburga, daughter of Aldulph, King of the East Angles, and grand-daughter of Anna.

† Ib. II. 278. She sent Guthlac a leaden coffin and linen shroud, in which he was afterwards buried. I. 590.

‡ P. 137.

§ Godwin, de Præsulibus, edit. Richardson, p. 310.

|| Leland, Collect. II. 164. ex Beda.

** Life, ubi supra, p. 138.

hangings

hangings over it, are also shewn. Behind Guthlac is another workman hewing stone.

In this solitary retreat it was not long before Guthlac found himself assailed by the Devil, who set before him the whole of his past evil life in such strong colours, that he was almost driven to despair. In this melancholy situation he continued three days; at the end of which time, as he was singing, "In my distress I called upon the Lord, &c." St. Bartholomew appeared to him in the broad light of morning, assuring him of his constant protection and support. From this time the grand adversary changed his mode of attack. The drawing represents an angel accompanying St. Bartholomew; and this seems implied in the words of his biographer, "*cum celeste adjutorium angelicæ lucis adventasse presentisset, &c*" The rondeau is inscribed,

Angelus et S'ci Barthomeus loquunt' cum Guthlaco;

and over each of the figures are written their names. Guthlac appears sitting in his chapel before the altar, and behind the two figures peeps out his friend and companion *Beccelinus*, or *Betel*, a clerk, who voluntarily offered to attend him as his servant, and to live under him in the service of God.

P L A T E IV.

One day, while St. Guthlac and his friend St. Bartholomew were in earnest conversation together, two devils, in human form, suddenly presented themselves, and joined them, suggesting a habit of fasting to the hermit, who, forthwith seeing their design, put them to flight. Shortly after, he found himself assailed, during his nightly prayer, by an host of unclean spirits, who, insinuating themselves through every crack and crevice of the building, filled the whole with their ugly shapes. They had fierce countenances, terrible figures, great heads, long necks, lean faces, ghastly complexions, dirty beards, hairy ears, sour fronts, savage eyes, stinking mouths, teeth like horses, fire-belching throats, blubber lips, hoarse voices, burnt locks, puffed cheeks, high chests, scaley thighs, bowed knees, crooked legs, swollen ankles, distorted feet, wide mouths; and uttered dissonant clamours. In an instant they bound the holy man hand and foot, and, hurrying him out of his cell, plunged him in the mire of the fen, and dragged him through the bushes, tearing his limbs. After they had made him pass the greater part of the night in these trials, they gave him a little respite, and commanded him to quit the desert. On his steadfast refusal, they beat him with iron whips, and then raised him up aloft in the air, which to the North was darkened by horrible flights of unclean spirits, who hurried him away to the very mouth of hell, and gave him a view of its varied torments. They were even on the point of thrusting Guthlac into it, when his friend St. Bartholomew appeared for his rescue, and commanded them to convey him back to his cell.

These are the subjects of Plate IV, being the 7th and 8th rondeaus of the Saint's history. The first of these is superscribed,

Demonæ ferunt Guthlacum in aerem - - - - -

Under





Under him in the cell or oratory is left his companion *Beccelinus*.
On the other is written,

Demonēs ferunt Guthlacum ad portam inferi.

St. Bartholomew brings a whip to Guthlac.

Sr's Bartholom' fert flagru' Guthlaco.

This instrument of mortification of himself, and rebuke of the evil spirits, is the constant emblem or device of Guthlac. It appears in the hand of his statue on the beautiful West front of his abbey church; and under the feet of the image is a demon crushed. It was also adopted on the town-piece of Croyland, 1670. This circumstance is not, however, noticed in the life of him by Felix, which so well illustrates the drawings.

PLATE V.

The 9th rondeau represents the trial to which Guthlac himself was put by the appearance of innumerable forms of beasts, wild and tame, assumed by evil spirits. A roaring lion, a bellowing bull, a raging bear, and various other animals, uttering their sounds, and putting themselves into the most terrific postures. These are here represented as uniting the human form with that of beast and bird; and the Saint, having seized on the foremost, is giving him the discipline of his whip. Over his head is written,

Demonēs circumeundo domum

Guthlaci in diversis formis bestiarum.

Guthlac's name is written behind him.

The subject of the following rondeau is the dispossession of *Egga*, one of the attendants on Ethelbald in his exile, who, by the power of an evil spirit, was deprived of his speech and mental faculties, though he retained the free use of his limbs. His relations, fearing it might terminate in incurable madness, brought him to Guthlac; and no sooner had he fastened the holy man's girdle round his waist, than he felt himself perfectly freed from his malady, and, by constantly wearing it, continued ever after undisturbed by the devil.

Guthlacus ejicit demonium a quodam comite e jugulo suo.

The hermit's name is over his head; and that of the patient over his, *Egga*.

Guthlac had before dispossessed a young man named Hennefred, of a good family among the East Angles; who one day, as he was sitting in his father's house, was suddenly seized with an evil spirit, and transported to such excesses that nobody could come near or confine him. He had killed three men who had attempted it, and had continued in this deplorable state four years, without relief from any religious persons. The fame of our hermit's miracle having reached his parents, at length they determined to send him bound to Croyland. Guthlac led him into his oratory, and continued in fasting and prayer three days. On the third day at sun-rise he sprinkled him with holy water, and, breathing in his face, instantly repelled the influence of the evil spirit, who never after molested the young man.

P L A T E VI

The roll which has recorded so much of the life of Guthlac passes next to his ordination to the priesthood on the following occasion. Headda, who filled the see of Winchester from 677 to 705, came to pay him a visit, accompanied by his librarian Wigfrid, who undertook to determine on the sincerity of the Saint's professions, and to distinguish between them and the pretensions of certain Scottish hermits to godliness and the gift of prophecy, and other religious qualifications. Guthlac having acquitted himself in a manner satisfactory to the prelate, Headda, in the midst of the conversation, entreated him to undertake the sacerdotal office: the hermit assenting, the bishop first consecrated the church, and then ordained Guthlac priest.

The bishop pontifically habited, with the word *pontifer* written behind him, lays his right hand on the head of Guthlac; who, kneeling, holds in his hands a chalice, as it is usual to represent priests of all ranks on their monumental brasses. Behind the bishop is an altar, covered with a cloth, and having on it a chalice. Behind the new-made priest are five ministers of religion, two of them in their proper habits, holding books: the other three are barely seen by their heads above the others; but all, like Guthlac himself, shew the tonsure. The foremost has an open book, containing the ceremonial of consecration, and wears a rich dalmatic, fastened at the breast by a splendid fibula, shaped like a quatrefoil. Over the bishop is,

Guthlac' sacerdotium suscipit a Hedda ep'o Dintonensi.

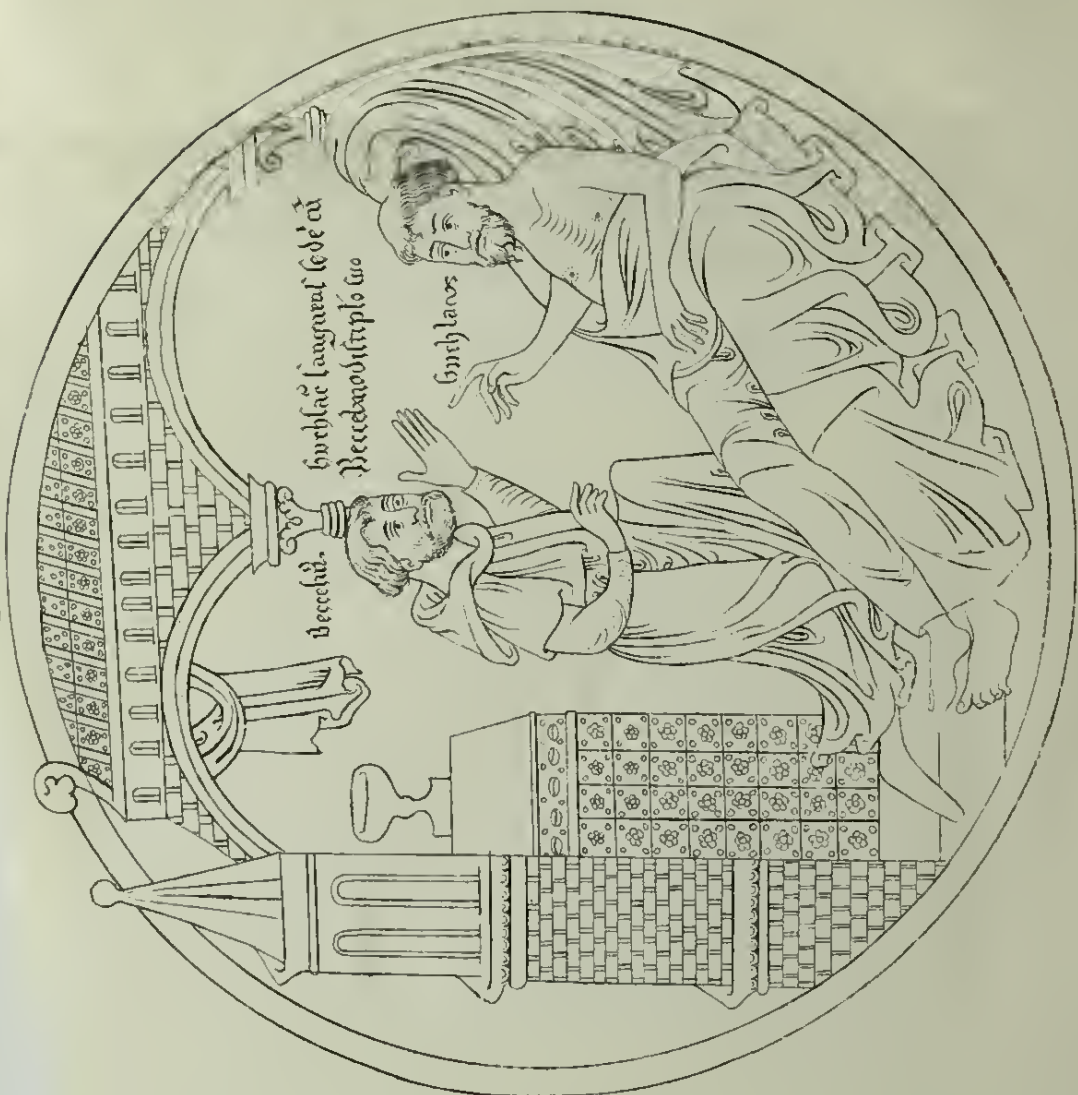
The twelfth rondeau contains the interview between Guthlac and King Ethelbald, who had been driven from his dominions by King Ceolred, and, overcome with fatigue, retreated to his hermitage. The holy man administered to him all the comforts of assurance that Providence would not forsake him, but restore him to his throne, and grant him victory over all his enemies. We see him here sitting in his chapel before the altar, with a book, probably the Bible, in his left hand, and with his uplifted right earnestly inculcating its doctrines and promises on the exiled monarch, who listens to him with attention; while behind him sits, equally attentive, a young man, probably the companion of his troubles.

Over Guthlac is written, *Guthlac' consolatur regem Ethelbaldum exulem.*

Over the king's head, *Ethelbald' rex.*

P L A T E VII.

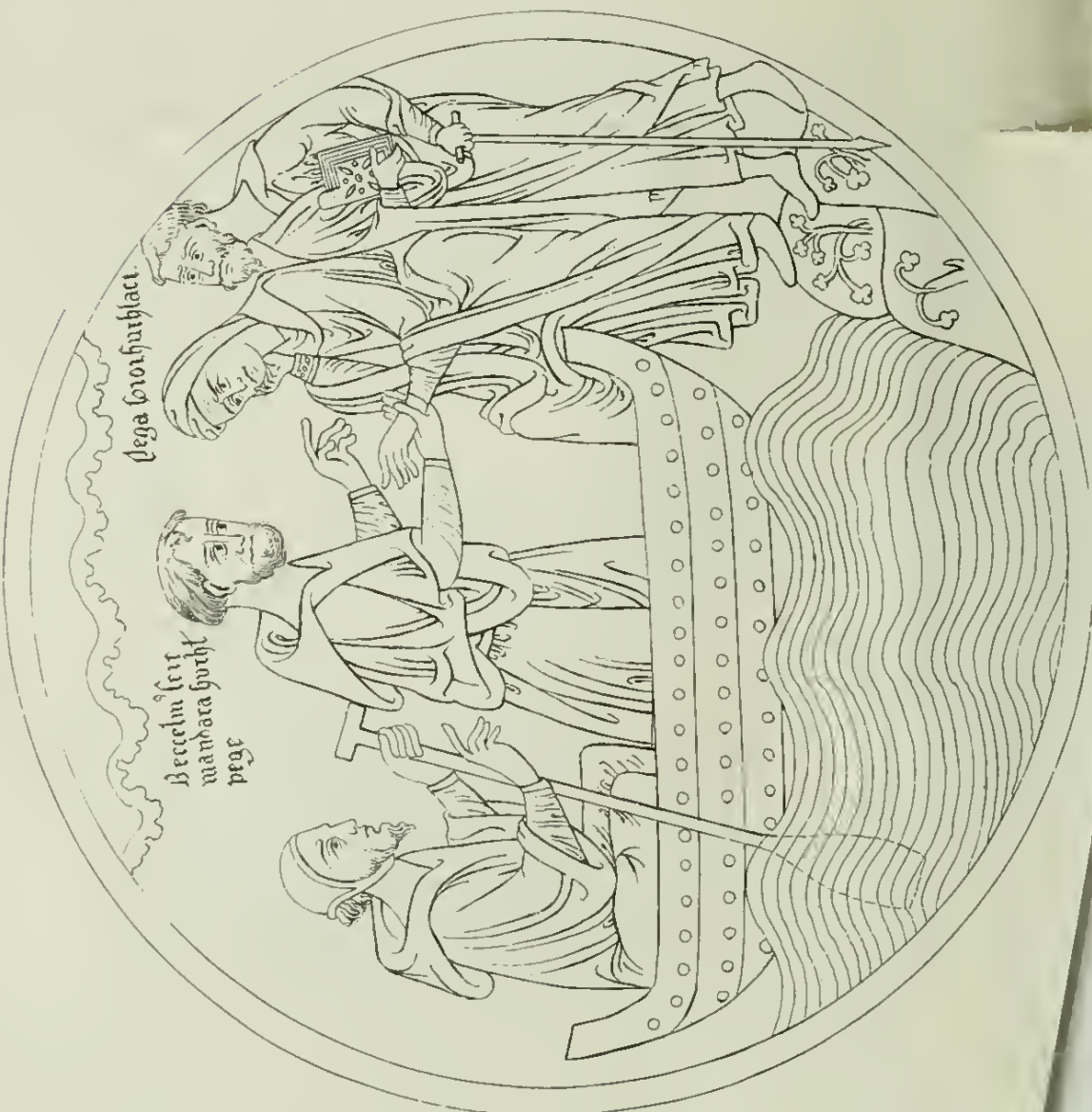
After Guthlac had passed fifteen years in his state of solitude, it pleased the Lord to call him to eternal happiness. He was seized while at prayers in his oratory with a sudden illness, which, after eight days, brought him to the point of death. A brother named *Becel*, or *Beccelinus*, happened to be with him at the



26



25



time, and received his dying instructions and commands, and his prediction that he should not outlive the eighth day of his disorder. On the fourth day, which was Easter-day, he received the holy elements of bread and wine (for the Saxon church communed in both kinds), and preached to his friend with uncommon perspicuity. On the seventh day, Beccelinus visiting him, about the sixth hour, found him lying in a corner of the oratory over against the altar, but would not disturb him with talking to him: but, on asking him for his last commands, the man of God, raising his weary body a little from the wall, and sighing, delivered his last direction, to be given to his sister Pega, concerning his funeral, and other matters. In the night after this he expired.

The fourteenth rondeau represents him in the article of death. his soul received by angels: who attended with divine hymns, a pillar of light like a tower of fire reaching from Earth to Heaven, filling the room, to use the words of Guthlac's biographer. His friend immediately conveyed the news of his death to his sister, who, three days after, agreeably to his directions, deposited his body in the earth in his oratory.

The inscription in the thirteenth rondeau is,

Guthlacus languens loquitur cum Beccelino discipulo suo.

In the fourteenth, *Guthlacus moriens.*

His soul, superscribed anima, issuing out of his mouth.

P L A T E VIII.

The fifteenth rondeau represents Beccelinus carrying the last orders of Guthlac to his sister Pega, who is stepping into a boat, with her attendant, an holy man carrying a book and leaning on a crutch, to go to Croyland, to fulfil her brother's last bequests. After she had been there three days, and performed the usual offices for his departed soul, on the third she deposited him in the ground in his oratory.

This ceremony is the subject of the sixteenth rondeau, where we see her at the head of the body swathed up, depositing it in a handsome ornamented coffin, superscribed, *Corpus Guthlaci*, on a bier, whose legs are seen under it. She is assisted by three men, one of whom holds in his left hand a book, out of which he repeats the service; while, with a crozier in his right, he is incensing the body.

Over them is written, *Hic sepelitur Guthlacus.*

Over the other round,

Beccelinus fert mandata Guthlaci Pegæ; and, Pegæ soror Guthlaci.

P L A T E IX.

Of the two concluding rondeaux, N^o 17 contains the legend of Guthlac's appearing to King Ethelbald, founder of Croyland abbey, to whom he had been confessor while he was only Earl of Mercia, and who was driven to a corner of the kingdom by the intrigues of his cousin Ceolred, the reigning prince, from 709 to 716. In this retirement, hearing of the death of Guthlac, he came to his grave, and offered up his prayers, with tears, soliciting his intercession. One night, as he lay in a cottage formerly inhabited by the holy man, just as he had closed his eyes, he was awaked by an extraordinary light, and the figure of Guthlac in radiant garments, who gave his suppliant the most comfortable assurances of being restored to his throne, and enjoying long life; and, as a token of the event, he promised him, before the third hour, unexpected supplies of provision should be brought to the inhabitants of this place; which fell out accordingly.

The king, whose name is written over his head, is represented kneeling before the tomb; while his attendants are sleeping behind, over whose heads the vision re-ascends. The Saint appears to him pointing with the index-finger of his right hand; and holding in his left a box, or shrine.

Inscription, Guthlac' regi Ethelbaldo apparet ad sepulchru' ei' vigilanti.

In the eighteenth rondeau is the history of founding the abbey. Ethelbald, royally habited, holds a scroll, inscribed,

Ego rex Ethelbaldu' do t'i sedem abb'ie cu' p'tinentiis suis soluta' et lib'am ab om'i s'c'lari
exactione.

Twelve benefactors behind hold other scrolls; and first, by anticipation, *Turchetell*, cousin and chancellor to his successor King Edmund, and afterwards abbot of Croyland, holding a crozier.

Ego abbas Turchetell' do t'i sexta' parte' hereditatis mee. Wendiburch¹, Bebi², Coteha'³,
Hokintune⁴, Elmintune⁵, Wirthorp⁶.

Behind him Earl Algar:

Ego Algar' comes do t'i t'ra' de Spalding et de Pinceb' et Quappel⁷ et Holeb'⁸.

Next, Ego Algar' diacon' d' t'i tra' de Dubedie'⁹ et eccl'am cu' p'tinentiis.

Then, Ego Alan' d' Croun do tibi, pat' Guthlace, prioratu' d' Fress'¹⁰ cu' p'tinent'.

¹ Wendlingburgh.

² Beby, co. Leic.

³ Cotenham.

⁴ Hockington.

⁵ Elmington.

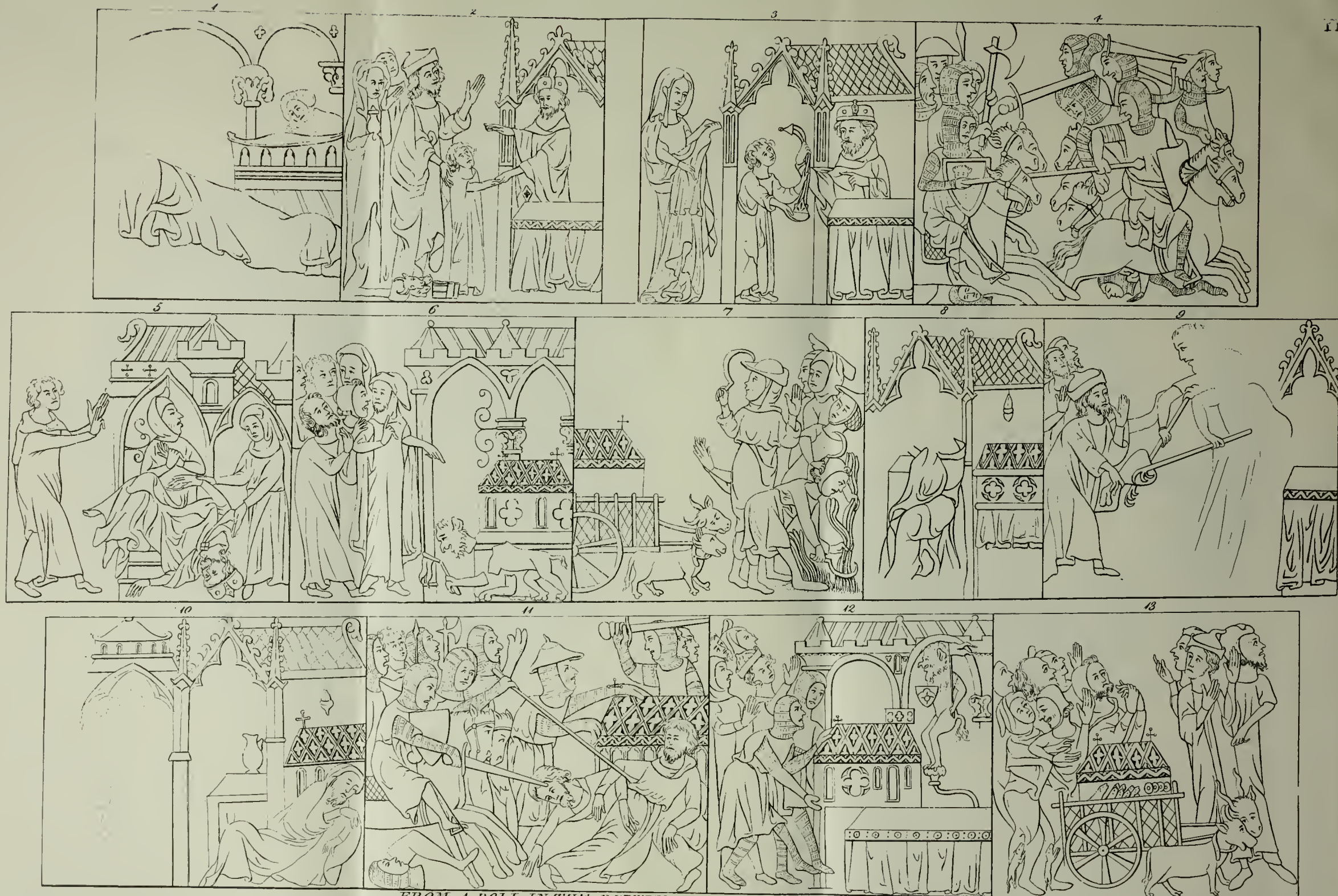
⁶ Worthorpe.

⁷ Quaplude.

⁸ Holbeach.

⁹ South Dovedike.

¹⁰ "Upon laying the foundation of the new abbey church at Croyland, A. D. 1114, Alan de Croun gave thereto the advowson of the church of Fristen; and in some little time after some other lands and churches hereabout; and placed here a prior and some black monks subordinate whom he farther endowed before his death in the reign of Stephen." Tanner, Not. Mon. p. to that great monastery, 257; ex P. Blefenfis Hist. Croyland, p. 119.



FROM A ROLL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, MARKED. Y. 6

J. Innes sc.

Ego Oswius do tibi t'ram de Draitune¹ e' p'tinentiis.

Ego Torold' birecomes do t'i t'ra' de Buggehale².

Ego Algar' fili' Porlang' do tibi Bastune³ et Tetford⁴ cu' p'tinent'

Ego Ceolfus do tibi t'ra' de Halintune⁵.

Ego Norman' vicecomes do tibi terra' de Suttune⁶ et de Stapeltune .

Ego Wulfnot' do tibi t'ra' de Adintun'⁸ cu' p'tinentiis.

Ego Alfwinus comes do t'i Moreburne⁹, cu' p'tin'.

Ego Frogist' do t'i, pat' Guthl', Langtoft¹⁰ cu' p'tine'tiis.

Under an arch of the church is a man with his hands crossed, and confined in a ring, an unclean spirit issuing from his mouth.

PLATE X.

The figures rudely tricked on the outside of the Roll, marked "Y 6," from which the rondeaux of Guthlac's life have been taken, represent, in thirteen compartments, the History of Israel, as recorded in the First Book of Samuel. They are not ranged in the exactest order, as will be seen by the explanation.

1. The first compartment is too imperfect to be ascertained with precision, but may represent the delivery of Hannah of her son Samuel.

2. Hannah, accompanied by her husband Elkanah and a female friend, or perhaps his other wife Peninnah, offering her son Samuel to the high priest Eli for the service of the Lord: the heads of the three bullocks, and the measure of flour, which she brought with him, are at her feet, and the bottle of wine in her hand¹¹.

3. Samuel assisting Eli, and ministering before the Lord, with the censor, and his mother bringing him his little coat¹².

4. The battle between Israel and the Philistines in Ebenezer and Aphek, wherein the former were defeated¹³, and the ark taken¹⁴.

5. The death of Eli, in consequence of hearing of this defeat, when he fell from his seat and brake his neck¹⁵; and perhaps the woman may be his daughter-in-law, who fell into labour, and died on the spot¹⁶.

The sixth compartment represents the fall of the statue of Dagon, when the ark was placed in the temple¹⁷.

7. The return of the ark, the kine which drew it taking the strait way to Bethshemesh, whose inhabitants were reaping wheat-harvest in the valley; and lift up their eyes, and saw the ark, and rejoiced to see it¹⁸.

8. Q. If it does not represent Eli sitting before the altar as high priest?

¹ Drayton. ² Bokenhale. ³ Baston. ⁴ Tetford, co. Cambridge.

⁵ Halington. ⁶ Sutton Cheynell, and ⁷ Stapleton, both co. Leic.

⁸ Adington, in Soudnavesland hundred. ⁹ Moreburn. ¹⁰ Langtoft.

¹¹ 1 Sam. ch. i. v. 1. ¹² Ibid. ch. ii. 11. 19. ¹³ Ibid. ch. iii. 2.

¹⁴ Ibid. ch. iv. 1. 2. 10. 11. ¹⁵ Ib. v. 18. ¹⁶ Ibid. v. 19, 20.

¹⁷ Ibid. ch. v. 3, 4. ¹⁸ Ibid. ch. vi. 12, 13.

9. Exhibits his son the priest's servant striking his flesh-hook *of three teeth* into the pan, or kettle, or caldron, or pot of the sacrifices, and all that the flesh-hook brought up the priest took for himself ¹.

10. Represents Eli laid down in his place before the temple of the Lord, and the lamp of God where the ark was, and Samuel coming to him, mistaking the voice of God for that of Eli ². The figure of Samuel is almost out.

11. The ark of God is taken; and the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, slain ³.

12. When the Philistines took the ark of God, they brought it into the house of Dagon, and set it by Dagon ⁴.

13. The ark placed in the cart drawn by two milch kine; and by its side the golden images of (more than) five mice and four images of the emerods ⁵. At the feet of the bystander leap two mice, representing the plague of these animals.

¹ 1 Sam. ch. ii. 13, 14.

² Ibid. ch. ii. 2—5.

³ Ibid. ch. iv. 2.

⁴ Ibid. ch. v. 2.

⁵ Ibid. ch. vi. 5.

THE END.

* * * The HISTORY of CROYLAND forms the ELEVENTH,
and the First APPENDIX to it the TWENTY-SECOND,
Number of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

A COMMENT
UPON PART OF THE
FIFTH JOURNEY OF ANTONINUS THROUGH BRITAIN;
IN WHICH THE SITUATION OF
D U R O B R I V Æ,

THE SEVENTH STATION THERE MENTIONED, IS DISCUSSED;

AND

CASTOR, IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
IS SHEWN, FROM VARIOUS REMAINS OF ROMAN ANTIQUITY,
TO HAVE AN UNDOUBTED CLAIM TO THAT SITUATION.

ALSO,

A DISSERTATION ON AN IMAGE OF JUPITER FOUND THERE.

Printed from the Original Manuscript

By THE REV. KENNETT GIBSON, LATE CURATE OF CASTOR.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

The Parochial History of Castor,
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, TO THE PRESENT TIME;

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF MARHAM,
AND SEVERAL OTHER PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CASTOR.

By RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET,
AND 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

1819.

P R E F A C E.

WHEN the former Edition of this Work was published, in 1800, the Gentleman who supplied the Parochial History of Castor, &c. thought proper to withhold his name. It is now, however, well known to have been my invaluable Friend, RICHARD GOUGH, Esq. But owing to the Volume having been published without that respectable sanction, and from not having been much advertised, very few Copies of it had been disposed of, previous to the fatal accident in 1808 which destroyed all the unsold Copies. This circumstance has caused the Work to be enquired for; and has induced me to reprint a very small Impression of it, to gratify the collectors of Topography.

The Work here presented to the publick is the whole which could be found among the papers of the Rev. KENNETT GIBSON, B. A. formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge, who offered proposals for printing it*; but the Author's death, which happened in 1772, interrupted the design; and the MS. remained several years in obscurity, till, in the year 1795, it was offered to me by its then Proprietor, the Rev. Daniel Bayley†, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

“The Rev. Kennett Gibson was Curate of Castor many years; and, it may be presumed, his residence on such a spot gave him opportunities which he did not fail to

* Mr. Gibson proposed to print by subscription, for one guinea, “A Comment upon part of the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain: in which a particular inquiry is made after the true situation of *Durobrivis*, the seventh station there mentioned. In this work it will be attempted to prove, against the objections of some late writers upon British antiquities, that *Castor* in Northamptonshire has an indubitable claim to the station in question. The remains of Roman camps, military ways, tessellated pavements, sepulchral and other urns, local deities, aquæducts, the ancient navigable Roman cut called *Caer-dike*, coins, and several other Roman antiquities, are considered in an historical view; the whole tending to illustrate the parochial antiquities of Castor, and the adjacent parts in the liberty of Peterborough, and some other places in the county of Northampton.”

The Proposals for the above work were dated Castor, July 3, 1769.

† Several articles from Bp. Kennett's library, rendered valuable by his MS notes, fell into Mr. Bayley's hands by consanguinity, his mother having been grand-daughter to the Bishop.

improve. The result of his inquiries seems, therefore, an incontrovertible establishment of the Roman station DUROBRIVÆ at *Castor*, in a neighbourhood so fertile in Roman remains. If *roads* and camps, coins and pavements, on every side of *Castor*, do not prove its Romanity and its eminence in the time of that great people, what farther evidence is required?

“ These evidences, however, do not seem sufficient to entitle it to a place in any antient Itinerary. In a very learned illustration of that part of Antoninus’s *Iter* which relates to Britain, which after long expectation has just made its appearance*, the name of DUROBRIVIS is transferred to *West* or *Old Lynn*, in a very different direction from that which has hitherto been given to the fifth *Iter* of Antoninus, and in a course less direct than is commonly assigned to the great Roman ways. If, however, the claims of towns to Roman *stations* are to be determined on such *slight* evidence as a few coins or a few inconsiderable banks, the claims of *Castor*, *Chesterton*, and *Alwalton*, must be incontrovertible. To put it out of doubt, we might produce a MILLIARY, other Roman coins, &c. now, if we are not misinformed, at Trinity College, Cambridge, found in this very tract; and though it does not, like that at Leicester, exhibit a name, like that it perhaps determines a distance, M. P. L. In p. 76, Mr. Reynolds admits, that the *Ermine-street* is very visible before *Stilton*; and that *Castor* is an old Roman *station* upon the river *Nen*, where this road again divides. So that, ‘ if the new situations assigned in this present work, to *Duroliponte*, *Durobrivis*, and *Causennis*, are admitted, a branch from this road must have left it at *Huntingdon*, and, passing through *Ramsey* and the *Fens* to *West Lynn*, returned into the Eastern line of it by the *Washes* and *Boston*,’ at *Sleaford*’ †.”

As it is plain, from what Mr. GIBSON says ‡, that he intended to pursue the history of *Castor* during the *Saxon* times at least, and perhaps as much later as he had opportunities of doing; Mr. GOUGH visited the spot, and endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, not only for *CASTOR*, but its dependencies; and MILTON§ being one of them, he could not pass it over without due attention to the Noble Family whose resi-

* *Iter Britanniarum*, &c. by the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, M. A.

† Mr. Gough, in a Review of this Work, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXII. p. 58.

‡ P. 12, note †.

§ Of this house we have heard of a drawing or etching by a right honourable Artist; but have not succeeded in our application to obtain it, or to discover what memorials or correspondence there might be of or respecting the Queen of Scots in the archives of the noble owner; whose ancestor, by virtue of his office as governor of *Fotheringay* castle, was summoned to attend upon her during the five last weeks of her life.

dence it has been for three complete centuries, and whom he followed to their silent mansions in the adjoining church of MARHAM, of which Mr. Gibson was rector.

With a view to illustrate the manners of the age, extracts were given from a Household Book of the FITZWILLIAM Family from 1605 to 1612.

Since the first Edition of this Work was published, the curious Portrait of a Painter then unknown, has been ascertained to be that of THOMAS GOWER*.

From the old Mansion-house of the DOVE Family at UPTON was produced a Stone Dial, which, if it does not compare with that erected at Whitehall by Edmund Gunter, is at least a curious monument of science for the age.

As connected with the same County were added, an account of the goods, &c. of the Priory of St. ANDREW, in the town of NORTHAMPTON; and of a Roman Tesselated Pavement discovered at COTTERSTOCK in 1798, where others had been found 60 years before.

In this new Edition, I have been favoured by my friend Mr. BRITTON with a more correct description of Castor Church.

I have also inserted four subjects of interest in the neighbourhood, as originally communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine, by my late worthy Correspondents, ROBERT HENSON, Esq. and Mr. JOHN CARTER, F. S. A.

These several additions to Mr. GIBSON'S Work will, it is hoped, not be found unworthy of public notice.

Dec. 1, 1818.

J. NICHOLS.

* See p. 125.

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A COMMENT

ON PART OF THE

FIFTH JOURNEY OF ANTONINUS

THROUGH BRITAIN.

CHAP. I.

IT has been no small help towards understanding the history and geography of our own country, that some of our best Antiquaries have given us new editions of the *Itinerary of Britain*, a work generally ascribed to Antoninus.

But to which of the Antonine family we are to ascribe this account, is a secret we have not yet been able to discover. Antoninus Pius, and Caracalla, are the two principal candidates.

In Mr. Horsley's opinion, the claim is due to the latter; as Caracalla was some years in Britain himself, and seems to have had the best opportunity, of any of the Roman Emperors, of gaining a thorough knowledge of this Island.

The limits that are settled in the *Itinerary* suit better the reign of Caracalla, and the peace made by him with the Britons immediately after the death of his father Severus, than that of Antoninus Pius. For, this latter built the Roman wall in Scotland; and yet we have no stations mentioned in the *Itinerary* which are within forty miles of that wall. The wall that was built by Severus is in the North of England; and there are not above two or three stations in the *Itinerary* advanced beyond this wall; and these too at no great distance from it. These things Mr. Horsley has more fully considered in the fourth chapter of the first book of his "*Britannia Romana*." He says there is good reason indeed to suspect, with Dr. Gale*, that the *Itinerary* has not all been composed by one person, at least not by any one of the Antonines, because Constantinople and some other places are mentioned in this work, which were not founded till long after the last of the Antonines. It might be begun by some one, and carried on by others. And if any of the Antonines composed a part which relates to Britain, he (as above) inclines to Caracalla. It

* *Anton. Itin.* p. 1.

cannot however be denied but that the work is antient and genuine, and that we owe more discoveries of the names of Roman places in Britain to it than to all other authors put together. From this work we learn what names they gave in the middle ages to many towns, which are still in being, or of which only the names remain in the histories of those times, and memory of them in ruins out of the way, or in villages little known. The editions of this useful work I cannot pass over in silence : the recording of them is a tribute indeed which has before been paid to the memory of the Editors ; but it is in a work that is now but in few hands.

The editions are as follow :

1. Editio *Florentina*; per hæredes Philippi Juntæ, anno 1519, 8vo. Accedunt Pomponius Mela, Julius Solinus, Vibius Sequester, P. Victor de regionibus urbis Romæ, et Dionisius Afer de situ orbis, Prisciano interprete. Prodiit curâ Antonii Francini Varchiensis, qui in Mela multa sanavit vulnera ope antiquissimi codicis literis scripti Longobardicis.

2. Editio *Lugdunensis*; apud hæredes Simonis Vincentii. Excudebat Nathias Bonhomme eâdem formâ quâ et prior. Quonam anno prodiit, non liquet, nec cujusnam curæ debemus. In principio autem libri nos docuit editor, ad exemplar Aldinum opuscula hæcce emandata fuisse.

3. Editio Gulielmi Harrisoni, Londini, 1587, fol. ad calcem nempe luculentissimæ descriptionis Insulæ Britannicæ, Raphaelis Holinshedii Chronico premissæ. Illam partem Itinerarii tantummodo complectitur quæ ad Britanniam spectat. Codicibus MSS. usus est Harrisonus. Hanc editionem secutus est Gulielmus Burtonus in Commentariis ad Antoninum doctissimis.

4. Editio Hieronymi Suritæ Cæsaraugustani, Coloniz Agrippinæ, in officinâ Birckmannicâ, sumptibus Arnoldi Milii 1600, 8vo. Ad diversos manuscriptos codices et impressos comparavit, emendavit, et doctissimo commentario explicuit editor.

5. Editio Petri Bertii, Lugduni Batavorum, 1618, fol. ad finem Ptolemæi Geographiæ.

6. Editio Antonini Itineris Britanniarum, doctissimi Thomæ Galæi S. T. P. nuper Decani Ebor. commentariis illustrati, Londini, 1706, 4to. Opus posthumum, auxit, revisit, edidit Rogerus Gale, Thomæ filius eruditissimus." Accessit Anonymi Ravenatis Britanniz Chorographia, cum Cod. MSS. collata, et conjecturis plurimis adornata.

7. Exemplar Editionis Suritanæ in Bibliothecâ Bodleianâ (quod ad cl. Edvardum Bernardum non ita pridem pertinebat) cum codice MS. membranaceo collatum.

8. Aliud Exemplar Editionis Suritanæ in eâdem Bibliothecâ cum codice MS. collatum. Sed codexne membranaceus an chartaceus fuerit, non constat. Certè hoc etiam exemplar olim fuit doctissimi Bernardi, qui et ipse contulit.

9. Antonini Iter Britanniarum (juxta primam editionem) cum variis lectionibus. Accedunt Roberti Talboti annotationes è codice MS. in Bibliothecâ Bodleianâ. Edidit T. Hearne, M. A. Oxoniæ, 1711.

It is to our present purpose to mention here what the learned and skilful Antiquary Bishop Gibson, in his *Life of Camden*, has remarked, that Italy was the place where Topographical Surveys were first attempted for the more easy and delightful reading of the Roman Histories; and there the difficulty was very inconsiderable. The express remains of the old names preserved in the new ones was a sufficient direction in many cases; and where that guide failed, they were led to them, as by a thread, by their Histories; which, being so many, and withal so minute in every the least circumstance, point out the places in the plainest manner, and render all geographical inquiries a very easy task. France, Spain, and Germany, had not this advantage in so high a degree; but, as they were subdued by the Roman arms, so had they the good fortune to fall under the notice of the Roman Historians; who, being sufficiently acquainted with their affairs, by their nearness to Italy, and their long subjection to the Roman Empire, described them with a tolerable exactness. But Britain was another world to them; and accordingly, when they undertook to write of our affairs, and to give descriptions either of people or places, their accounts were unavoidably confused and imperfect.

Our English Writers upon the subject of Topography have judged here Antoninus's Itinerary to be the best direction; who has described the mansions where the military force of the Romans, when upon a march, were to stop, with their respective distances, in fifteen several ways that might be travelled across England. Yet this work contains but a heap of bare names, without any circumstances of action, and therefore is but a poor guide in such inquiries; upon account too of the faults in the original, as well in the manner of writing the names, as in the numbers; or in regard that there remain no footsteps of several places there mentioned; or because of the diversity which languages and length of time have occasioned in proper names.

My present inquiry, which more particularly relates to the Station called, in the fifth Iter of Antoninus, *Durobrivæ*, has difficulties to encounter, of the nature of some of the above mentioned. And hence authors of great abilities and good credit have assigned different places for the Station in question. Though the name of *Durobrivæ* occurs before, both in the second, third, and fourth Iter of Antoninus, it may not be unworthy of notice, that all Antiquaries have agreed in those three Iters; fixing that Station at Rochester in Kent, though it is not quite answerable in its distance from London to the milliary numbers of the Itinerary, which places it twenty-seven miles from the last-mentioned city, whereas it is about thirty, which in the main answers to twenty-seven of the Itinerary, according to Horsley. We find a greater difference in the fifth Iter, where *Durobrivæ* is mentioned again. And some writers from this, others from certain circumstances which they have alleged in confirmation of their several opinions, have supposed the site of this station either to have been at Castor in the county of Northampton, upon the Northern border of the river Nen, or else just opposite to it on the South

side, where a town called Dornford, according to some writers, formerly stood, but now not in being; the spot is in the parish of Chesterton in the County of Huntingdon. Some maintain, that both these places were comprehended in the Station; while others contend for Stamford, or Tatteshall in Lincolnshire, or Brig-Casterton in Rutlandshire.

Whether their sentiments, or mine, backed with the authorities and reasons I shall produce, will be thought of greatest weight, the reader will be left to judge, from the comparative view in which they will be considered in this work.

And here we are to take a view of those Stations which are mentioned in Antoninus's fifth Journey through Britain, and preceding that called on this account *Durobrivæ*. I have made use here of Bp. Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, who gives us the Itinerary of Antoninus through Britain, as it is compared by Mr Burton with the several editions.

ITER V.

Iter a Londinio, Lu.

guvallum ad Vallum

M. P. ccccxliii. sic;

Editio

Aldina.

Suritana.

Simleriana.

Cæsaromagum. m. p. xxviii.

Coloniam. m. p. xxiv.

Villam Faustini. m. p. xxxv. xxv.

Icianos. m. p. xviii.

Camboricum. m. p. xxxv.

Durolipontem. m. p. xxv.

Durobrivas. m. p. xxlv.

In Dr. Gale's edition,* the seventh Station is called *Durobrivis*. In Talbot's, *Durobrivias*. In both the editions by Bernard, that of Florence, Lyons, Harrison's, the Suritan as above, and Bertius's, *Durobrivas*.

Had the distances of each Station in the Itinerary of Antoninus been so near to the truth that we might rely upon them, and naturally look out for them at modern towns, about the distance mentioned, especially at such which bear any similitude to those of the Itinerary, it would be an easy matter to fix where the several Stations had their site. Dr. Gale says, in the preface to his learned Commentary on the Itinerary, that the light he had from some other copies which were communicated to him was next to nothing. No alteration appears to be made by them in the distances (which are the main concern) except as follows:—Iter I. at *Isurium*, Bentley's copy reads, 8 for 24; and at *Prætorium*, both that and the Oxford copy read 22 for 25. Iter II. at *Luguvallum* the Oxford copy for 12 reads 15; and at *Deva*, Bentley's for 20 reads 10. Iter V. Vossius's copy, at *Villa Faustini* confirms the reading of 25 for 35; and Iter VI. the same copy at

Lactodurum

Lactodurum reads 18 for 16. Notwithstanding this obscurity, we find his conjectures very consonant to reason, even where he met with the greatest difficulties. Thus in the 13th Iter he says, “Adeo discrepant numeri ab Antonino in hoc Itinere designati, a veris Stationum distantis, ut ne duo quidem cum illis conveniant: adeoque tamen persuasi sumus de certo illarum situ, ut nunquam in aliis locis fidem obnixè nimis supputationibus ejus, multum jam depravatis, adhibendam esse censeamus.”

And, had he had nothing but the distances to combat with, he would have been right in fixing as he does the seventh Station of the fifth Iter, called, in Antoninus *Durobrivis*, at Brig-Casterton, in the county of Rutland.

He gives his opinions in these words, page 94 :

“*Durobrivis*. Dornford Camdeno, ubi manifesta vidit urbis prostratæ indicia, et nummos Romanos. Numeri M. P. vero hic multum redundant Antonino; dissitæ enim sunt *Durobrivæ*, si ad Dornford habeantur, vix 20 milliaria a *Duroliponte*. Suspicio itaque *Durobrivas* hasce esse Brig-Casterton ad secundum ultra Stanfordiam lapidem, et pro 35 legenda esse 30 M. P. quæ vera est distantia inter oppidum illud et Gorman-cester, atque eo potius, quod ferè eandem habet à *Causennis**, quam et illis assignat Antoninus.

“Cæterum duæ viæ consulares à Dornford manifestis procedunt dorsis, hæc ad sinistrum (*Forty-footway* dicta, quia 40 pedum lata) per Tynwell† paulo supra Stanfordiam at Brig-Casterton progreditur; altera illa ad dexterum (*Long-Ditch*, et *Strata alta*‡ dicta) per Deeping se insinuat in Lincolnenses. Prior Boream versus pergit à Brig-Casterton, et magnâ se mole attollit ad crucem quinque milliarium §, ibique divortium facit, ut unâ semitâ Nottinghamenses viset, et alterâ Lincolnenses per Withamum. Ravennas hic agnovisse videtur *Durobrisin*.”

Mr. Gale is positive, as I have above-mentioned, as to the true site of all the Stations in the XIIIth Iter, though he allows no two distances agree with the right; and likewise, in this Vth Iter now under consideration, he takes *Camborice* and *Duroliponte* to have been where Cambridge and Godmanchester now are situated, though but 21 miles asunder, whereas the Itinerary of Antoninus, in all the editions, makes the distance of these two Stations 25 miles. And I only desire the same liberty he has made use of; that is, not always to suppose the Itinerary exactly true in its distances between Station and Station. My opinion is, that we often find so great an agreement between the antient and present names of places, that we may fix a Roman Station without much regarding the numbers of miles said to be between Station and Station in the Itinerary of Antoninus. I therefore say, that CASTOR, though but 20 miles from Godmanchester, is the *Durobrivæ* mentioned in the fifth Journey of Antoninus; the distance in the

* Nottingham, according to Gale.

† Mr. Peck, in his Annals of Stanford, has proved this to be a mistake; for, the road went between Tynwell and Stanford, on the North corner of Austin Friars wall.

‡ The High Street.

§ Five-mile cross.

Itinerary between *Duroliponte* which we will suppose to be Godmanchester, and *Durobrivis* is, according to that account, 35 miles. Mr. Gale, therefore, having fixed upon Godmanchester for his Roman Station of *Durolipons*, was to find another place nearly suiting to the numbers in the Itinerary, to fix *Durobrivis* at; he pitches upon Brig-Casterton, a place perhaps of some note in the time of the Romans, though no Station, as coins and other memorials of those people are frequently found there; but still the distances of the places are not reconcileable with the Itinerary. This he would therefore correct, and would read 35 M. P. as there inserted, to have been an error, and 30 miles the true number.

Might I not with equal propriety correct the numbers of this fifth Itinerary, and, instead of the distance of thirty-five miles between *Durolipons* and *Durobrivis*, suppose twenty to be the true reading, or indeed any other number that best suited my purpose? Nay, I might even retain the present reading of 35, at *Durobrivis*, which, supposing that Station to be where Castor now is situated, is just that distance from *Camboricum*, Cambridge; and urge that *Durolipons*, from the faulty distance as we find it in the editions of the Itinerary, has most likely been put in long after the time of the Antonines. It will be seen, in the account I shall give of the Roman transactions in the midland part of Britain, that, besides their great military roads, upon which in general their armies marched, they had others formed for the protection of their corn boats, a guard of horsemen always attending them. The way this guard must march about in accompanying these corn boats will shew that, in this part of the Itinerary, we might reconcile the numbers in it, so as to suit nearly the places assigned for *Camboricum*, *Durolipons*, and *Durobrivæ*. But then again we have farther difficulties to cope with in the following Stations: and how are we to prove the distances accurate between the Stations of *Durobrivæ* and *Gausennæ*, or *Causennis*; if, with Camden, we should place *Causennis* at Brig-Casterton, in the county of Rutland? His reason for this is, because the river, by which this little town is situated, is called *Gwash*, or *Wass**, and the Roman military way there crosses it; which, he says, and the distance not inconsistent, makes him believe, till Time produce some more probable conjecture, that the Station of *Gausennæ* is there. It is however very surprizing that one of Camden's capacity, and who is generally very accurate with regard to the geography of his country, should affirm, there is no inconsistency in the distance between Castor and Brig-Casterton, to suppose that at the latter was the Station of *Causennis*; for *Causennis*, in the Itinerary, is said to be 30 M. P. from *Durobrivis*; but the distance between Castor and Brig-Casterton is not above twelve miles.

Gale, in his Comment upon this part of the Itinerary, speaking of this eighth Station†, observed the distances answer between Brig-Casterton and Nottingham, as they likewise

* "Wasche River cometh by Casterton." Leland's Itin. vol. VI. p. 21.

† P. 95, 96.

do between the latter place and Lincoln. Nottingham, in his opinion, has its name from the hollow rocks and caverns, which he supposes to have been the work of the Romans, and which now are remaining; *Causennis* signifying, as he thinks, the same. His words are, "*Causennis*, aliter *Gausennis*, rectiùs *Gosennis* vel *Gauvennis*. *Ceven*, et *Covenne*, et *Gobennæ*, sunt rupes conglomeratæ. In comitatu Eboracensi* rupes propè Ottely dicuntur *the cheven*; in illo Cantii, oppidum *Sevennoc*†, i. e. *Cevennoc*, ita dicitur a vicinis collibus. *Gevenny* est tum mons, tum fluvius in agro Monmuthensi, unde *Gobannium* Antonino. *Causennas* itaque lego, per illas autem intelligo *Nottingham*. De Illâ Camdenus‡ a præruptis saxis in australi parte fluviolum Linum despectat; et castrum sublime in rupe surgit. Nec dubito quin operosæ illæ cryptæ, concamerationes, cavernæ subterraneæ è vivo saxo excisæ in hac urbe Romanam loquantur magnificentiam, uti ut illæ aliæ quæ Devæ et Iscæ Silurum celebrantur, eosdem auctores, quod omnes admittunt, habuerint§. Adde his, supputationem distantiae a *Causennis* ad *Durobrivas*, (*Nottingham* et *Brig-Casterton*) pulchrè cum numeris Antonini concordare, uti etiam cum illis quos inter *Causennas* et *Lindum* locat. Saxonibus fuit oppidum hoc *Snottengaham*, *speluncarum domus*, antiquis *Caff* et *Kaou* Britannis Caverna. Si itaque minus ardeat conjectura nostra quæ *Gauvennas* à *Ceven* deduxit, originem istius dictionis à *Kaff* vel *Kaou* petas licet, quod non minus nostram confirmabit sententiam, de situ hujus Stationis."

He might too, in support of this derivation of *Causennis*, have mentioned the *Causenses*, taken notice of by Pliny, a people of Old Castile in Spain, between the cities of Segovia and Valladolid, where is a place now called by the Spaniards *Coca*, which signifies hard, probably (Mr. Ainsworth thinks) as having a rocky situation.

But we may still assert, with Camden, Brig-Casterton might be *Causennis*, though a place of a level situation; and this not without some probability, as Gale we see allows *Gevenny* in Monmouthshire to have its name both from a mountain and river, to either of which the word *Gavenny*, if I rightly understand him, may allude. Now a river runs by Brig-Casterton, called *Gwash*, probably from *Causennis*, the Roman station.

However, Mr. Horsley || observes, that *Causennæ* is placed in this Iter, between *Durobrivæ* and *Lindum*, thirty miles from *Durobrivæ*, and twenty-six from *Lindum*, according to the present numbers in the Itinerary. That Ancaster (in Lincolnshire) is the only place, beside Brig-Casterton, where there is any appearance of a Station all the way from Castor to Lincoln. That this creates some difficulty with respect to this intermediate Station; which he thinks best removed by supposing a transposition of the numerals VI, or that XXX and XXVI are through mistake set instead of XXXVI and XX, over against the names *Causennis* and *Lindo*. For, this being supposed, the same general distance is preserved, and the particular distances answer with the utmost exactness,

* Camden, p. 569.

† Bochart, Geog. Sac. Lib. 1. c. 42.

‡ P. 412.

§ R. Higden, Polychron. p. 200. Gyrard. Camb. Itin. Camb. c. 5.

|| Britannia Romana, in the essay on Antonine's Itinerary, pp. 432, 433.

supposing

supposing *Causennæ* to be Ancaster. Dr. Stukeley is very positive that Great Paunton must be *Causennæ*. But Mr. Horsley says, he cannot say that either of the times he viewed Great Paunton, and inquired about it, he met with any convincing proofs of its having been a Station. Witham and Stoke are no more than two brooks at this place; Great Paunton stands near the confluence, but not on the *lingula* between them. The military way is about half a mile or more from this place; and it is about twenty-three computed miles from Lincoln, and not above twenty from Castor; so that the distances do not answer. Dr. Stukeley's negative argument is very strong, in a letter with which he obliged him: "As it is impossible," says he, "that Ancaster should be the place (if the numbers be just) so it is impossible any other between Ancaster and Great Paunton should be it; for, between these two places is nothing but bare heath, not a drop of water, not a village nearer than half a mile, no mark of a station, no coins found, but the plain perfect uninterrupted high ridge all the way*." Mr. Horsley says, he cannot be convinced that Great Paunton will do without altering the numbers; and, if any change is to be made there, he begs leave to prefer his former conjectures with relation to Ancaster; for that still keeps up the good agreement between the sum total and the particulars. The author of the New Survey † pronounces Ancaster a Roman town, and a Station, observing that Roman antiquities have been found there; and Mr. Horsley says, he has the good fortune to agree with this author in the conjecture that Ancaster is the place which was anciently called *Sidnacester*, the Bishop of which is mentioned in history ‡, and had in his diocese either a part of Lincolnshire or the whole of the county, the see being afterwards translated to Lincoln. The original name might be *Causennacester*, or *Sennacester*, the first syllable being dropped; and there are many greater deviations and changes than this into *Sidnacester*, or even into Ancaster, which, according to the author of the New Survey, retains a part of the other name. The military way called *High Dike* is very certain (either by its visible remains, or some other evidences) all the way from Castor to Lincoln. It is very magnificent between Stamford and the New Inn near Coultsworth, and appears very high for about six miles over the heath before we come to Ancaster; though between the New Inn and this heath it was in several places almost lost. It is also very visible over most part of the heath from Ancaster to Lincoln, though for four or five miles near this city it was but obscure. Ancaster has a low situation, and has no running water § but what a brook affords at the North end of the town. It is at present no more than an handsome village. He thought the foss and rampart of

* Since Mr. Horsley's publication of this account, Dr. Stukeley has fixed upon Stanefield, which he thinks was a considerable Roman town; infinite quantities of coins being found there, for the *Causennis*, or *Corisennis*, as Richard of Cirencester calls it. See his *Medallic History of Carausius*, p. 172. † P. 245.

‡ See the late Dr. Pegge's Essay on this subject in Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. I. Appendix, p. 1 to 4.

§ These are circumstances that no way answer to the above derivation of *Causennis*, which alludes both to a rocky and watery situation, or at least to one of them, according to Gale.

the Station easy to be traced out. The church and South part of the town are included within it, and the East of it is yet very conspicuous. The brook is but small; and yet he remembers not so much as a brook upon the heath, till he came there. Dr. Stukeley has given some account of this town*. He tells us, that the bowling-green behind the Red Lion Inn is made in the ditch, and that, when they were leveling it, they came to an old foundation. Castle-close is full of foundations; and many Roman coins have been found here. The Doctor saw many himself; and some speak of Mosaic pavements discovered here. All this makes it the more probable that *Causennæ* has been at this place; and the distances will answer with the utmost exactness, if the conjecture above-mentioned be admitted; for Ancaster is just fifteen computed miles from Lincoln, and twenty-seven from Castor.

All things considered, Brig-Casterton may still be *Causennæ*, and Castor *Durobrivæ*. We shall find, in the prosecution of this work, that the Romans had other roads besides the grand military or consular road in Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, also from Lincoln to York, and made with a view to protect their navigation and conveyance of corn to their several fixed and fortified Stations in the North. If such roads were usually travelled upon when Antonine's Itinerary was made, the distances specified in the Itinerary will very nearly, if not exactly, suit Castor and Brig-Casterton, the two Stations between *Camboricum* and *Lindum*. I thought it not improper here to mention this, though I have before taken notice of it.

The Gales have shewn great learning, both in fixing the Roman Stations at such places, which still retain some traits in their names to those of the Itinerary, and also in judiciously correcting the distances of the Stations in the Itinerary. But I cannot with them allow, that Brig-Casterton, in the county of Rutland, is the Station called *Durobrivæ* in the fifth Iter of Antoninus. I think, where the name of a modern town, and situated upon a Roman road, can be proved to have some affinity to that of an antient Roman Station in the Itinerary, if the distances are not very exceptionable, at such a place we should readily fix each Station. Now there is no affinity between Brig-Casterton and *Durobrivæ*; and we find no other name it has gone by. CASTOR had one, which suits the antient name. It is now still replete with numerous proofs of Roman antiquity, greater than Brig-Casterton, or other places assigned for this Station of *Durobrivæ*, can boast of. My long residence at Castor, and careful inquiry after every particular relating to the antiquities of these parts, have afforded me proofs sufficient to think there was a considerable Roman Station there, and that it was the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus.

It has been observed †, that the Romans did not frame a new name for every place they conquered, but generally contented themselves with the names they found; only

* Itin. Curios. l. p. 81.

† Dr. Gibson, in the life of Camden, prefixed to his edition of the *Britannia*.

filing off the roughness, and giving it a Roman termination. So that in truth the names and places mentioned in Britain by Latin authors, as easy and elegant as they sounded, were generally barbarous, and of a pure British extraction: and of such extraction I shall shew *Durobrivæ* takes its rise, as will be seen in its proper place.

We are also to observe, that the later conquerors were not so modest as the former. The glory and the extent of Empire was what the Romans aimed at; and, if the Britons would be content to submit, they might enjoy what they had, and live as quietly as they pleased. But this indeed was only at the beginning of their empire here, as we may easily conclude from the groans and complaints of the Britons.

But the Saxons (whatever they pretended) came over on another errand. Their business was not dominion, but possession; and when they had gained that end, by driving out the poor Britons, their next business was to root out all memorials of them. The antient names were changed, and in a short time every thing had a Saxon appearance. So that now almost all our names of places are originally Saxon.

By these rules we are led, as by a clue, to discover the antient names of places.

We shall apply them therefore to Castor, in the prosecution of this work. I shall describe the antiquities of the village, and its environs, such as Antiquaries, as far as they knew, have taken notice of, and which I have had a better opportunity of giving a certain account of.

With regard to the present site of Castor, where I suppose the station of *Durobrivæ* to have been, it is in fifty-two degrees thirty-six minutes North latitude; a large village situated upon the North side of the river Nen, or Nine, in Northamptonshire, and four miles West of the city of Peterborough in the same county. The parish of Castor includes three other hamlets, Alesworth, Sutton, and Upton. Alesworth joins to the town of Castor; the parochial church is at Castor; and at Sutton and Upton there are two Chapels of ease, they being each of them about one mile in distance from Castor.

Castor discovers to the curious observer such evident marks of its former eminence and undoubted claim to antiquity, that we cannot suppose (if a Roman Camp and Station existed here in any part of the time that Britain was a Roman province, and which certainly did exist) that it was small, and insignificant enough to be omitted in the British Itinerary of Antoninus. It certainly is not. It is the *Durobrivæ*, the Station between *Durolipons* and *Causennæ*. There are no places, upon or near the Roman military road between those stations, that can now or ever have produced any such remarkable proofs of their antiquity as would entitle them to the least claim of a Roman Station.

We have many instances of towns, once of eminence, now degenerated into mean villages, and therefore, with those who are unacquainted with their history, held in little esteem. To considerate people, their present meanness will be of trifling account; and the inquiry after what they have anciently been may prove neither disagreeable nor unprofitable.

I am

I am not without cherishing a hope, that, small as the town of Castor now is, yet this and the adjacent villages, with what reflections may arise in tracing them back to their antient state, and the account I can give of their antiquities, which may serve to illustrate many more in Britain, will not therefore meet with any censure from the meanness of the subject that may by some be objected, or from the view in which they have hitherto been considered.

My intention is, to prove that the Station of *Durobrivæ* in Antoninus's fifth Iter through Britain is situated at, or nearly at, the spot of ground where Castor, upon the banks of the river Nen, or Nine, now stands, in Northamptonshire, in which parish it took up a good deal of ground, and also upon the opposite side of the river in Huntingdonshire, at a place formerly called Alwalton, in the parish of Chesterton, and the parts adjacent, at *Dornford*, to the East of the encampment at Dornford.

Durobrivæ is originally a British name, by the Britons first called *Doorebriff*. Their conquerors, the Romans, adopted the name as usual, but with a Latin termination, after their fixing a station here, and called it *Durobrivæ*. After the Romans left Britain, the name was changed by the Britons, and Castor was called *Caer-Dorm*; in the time of the Saxons, *Dormanceaster*, according to their usage of changing the names of places, as above-mentioned. Yet, by these changes, the name was so little altered, that there is the greatest probability we are not in the wrong in asserting that the *Durobrivæ* of the fifth Iter of Antoninus was where *Dormanceaster* once stood; and we are certain the latter was at the place where Castor now stands.

Mr. Camden, whose authority is of great weight, and whose opinion is generally founded upon such indisputable circumstances as carry with them full conviction that his conjectures are better founded, when he fixes any Roman station, than most others who have spent their time in such enquiries, seems to have left us little room to seek for the Station of *Durobrivæ* at any place but at Castor.

Describing the counties of Huntingdon* and Northampton; he says, the river Avon, touching upon the county of Huntingdon, and running under a beautiful bridge at Walmesford or Wandesford, passes by the little but very eminent city of *Durobrivæ*. He quotes that antient writer, Henry of Huntingdon†, as mentioning it, and that its Saxon name was *Caer-Dorm*‡, or *Dormanceaster*. This, says Camden, took up a great deal of ground on each side of the river in both counties, as some think; and others, that the little village of Castor, on the other side, about a mile from the river§, seems to have been part of it, as well as Chesterton. Camden is of this last opinion, from the

* Bishop Gibson's edit. of Camden, pp. 508, 522.

† This author, according to Leland's Collectanea, vol. III. mentions it thus: "*Caer-Dorm*, i. e. *Dormcastria*, quæ sita est in Huntingdunensi provincia super flu. quod vocatur Nen, penitus destructa est."

‡ In this he was mistaken; *Caer-Dorm* was the British name; the Saxons called it *Dorm-ceastre*.

§ Castor is no more than half a mile from the river.

inlaid checquered pavements found at Castor. Undoubtedly (he says) here stood the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus, that is, the river passage, now for the same reason called *Dornford*, nigh Chesterton; which, besides the old coins, has the manifest marks of a destroyed city, and doubtless was a place of more than ordinary note. A Roman way runs directly from hence to Huntingdon; and a little above Stilton, formerly *Stichilton*, it appears with a high bank, and in an old Saxon charter is called *Ermingstreet**. Here, he tells us, it runs through the middle of a square fort. This indeed is not exactly true; it runs in quite a different direction. The fort was defended on the North side by walls, on the rest by ramparts of earth, nigh which, when Mr. Camden wrote, they had dug up stone coffins and sepulchres; and the same have lately been found there.

To support his opinion that *Durobrivæ* stood on both sides of the river, he appeals to antient history, in which he finds this account: That there was a place called *Durmundceaster* by Nene, where Kinneburga† founded a little Nunnery, first called *Kinneberge Caster*, and afterwards, for shortness, *Caster*. In a field in this parish (which, instead of *Dormanton*, they call *Normanton* field, and frequently *Normangate* field) there are such quantities of coins turned up by the plough, that one would almost think they had been sown there; and two Roman military ways, still in good preservation, and some others of less note, and indeed unmentioned by our antiquaries, are easy to be traced.

Mr. Burton, in his Commentary upon the Itinerary of Antoninus, is of the same opinion with Mr. Camden. Blome too, in his *Britannia*, places the Station of *Durobrivæ* not far from Peterborough, and to the West of that city. Castor has this situation. Mr. Blome‡ mentions it as an ancient city, which by the English Saxons was called *Normanchester*, and, with the authors above quoted, places it on both sides the river Nen, describing Castor as a part of it. Mr. Moreton§ thinks none so likely as the village of Castor to answer to the *Durobrivæ* of the Itinerary of Antoninus.

We find, from these several accounts of the writers last-mentioned, that they are inclined to fix the Station of *Durobrivæ* about Castor. However, this they have proved, that here was once a Saxon city, called in the time of the Saxons *Dormeceastre*, and by the Britons *Caer-Dorm*||. And, notwithstanding this city is mentioned under so many different names, as *Durmanceastre*, *Normanceastre*, and *Dornford*; yet these may be proved to have that affinity to the more ancient one of *Durobrivæ*, that, I think, we

* A farther account of the *Ermingstreet* road will be given when we come to that part of this work to which it more properly belongs.

† An account of this Kinneburga's history is reserved for that part of this work which treats of these parts during the time of the Saxons.

‡ Edit. 1683.

§ History of Northamptonshire.

|| *Caer*, a British word from *Cau*, to shut or inclose. Baxter's Glossary, Edit. 1719; and Lluyd at the end of the same work, quoted by Baxter, says, the trench or bank of an old camp is called *Caer*. Dr. Stukeley, in his *Medallic History of Carausius*, p. 203, is for deriving *Dornford* from *Durnomagus*. I find, in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. III. p. 222, and of Hearne's Edit. p. 135, the Latin word *magus* is the same as the British word *dry*; the authority he uses is an antient Latin dictionary, together with the Saxon, "*Magus sit Celtis oppidum prodente Junio.*"

cannot have any reason to induce us to think this station was situated any where else than upon the river Nen, at or about Castor.

I cannot use better authority in further proof of this than the next writer in point of time, upon this subject, that is, Mr. Baxter. Every reader of the Etymological Glossary published by this Author must discover and admire his happy discernment and acuteness in bringing to light out of that obscurity they were before concealed under, many passages of antiquity, and ancient names of places; and, amongst the rest, those of Britain. In this book, he says of *Durobrivæ* *, that he supposes some mistake has been committed by a transcriber in Ravennas in writing *Durobrisin* † in that work; and that *Durobriga* is the true reading, which signifies *a city by a running water*. He farther tells us, that *Durmundceaster*, the name they called it by in the Saxon times, signifies the camp or city of *Durmant*, which word in the antient British signifies the *mouth* or *shore of a running water*. The name above mentioned was in after-times changed into *Caer-Dorm*, and by us, in English, termed simply *Caster*, or *city*. And this place he farther mentions as situated by *Dornford*, or *Durmantford*, at and over the river severally called *Antona*, *Antina*, or *Annina*, by the Ravenna geographer ‡, and *Naiona* (for so he should have written it, not *Maina*, or, as in the Vatican MS. *Mavia*; which *Naina* is plainly our river Nin or Nen §;) for it is farther described to be in the Southern bounds of the *Girvii* ||, and *Antonenses*, or inhabitants of Huntingdonshire, and on that part of the county which was bounded by the river Antona.

Next to the evidence of the antiquities of Castor, from proofs of the Romans having been there, those of the Saxon kind may deserve some notice; because it is both a general and a very just observation, that the Saxons usually built on Roman foundations; and here at Castor we are sure was a Saxon city. But yet, as this is but a secondary evidence, it is by no means, says Mr. Horsley, to be judged equal to the former.

A natural and easy etymology deserves some regard. Mr. Baxter has greatly distinguished himself in this way. As affinity in names is not to be altogether slighted, I shall make what use of such I can from the last-mentioned author. He observes ¶, that the word *Dur* (to whatever word prefixed) in the British language signified water. The words, *Bre*, *Bri*, *Bra*, in the same language, or, with a fuller sound, *Breg*, *Brig*, *Brog*, were of equal signification, and evidently came from those used by the Celto-Scythians and Germans, of *Berg*, *Byrig*, *Borg*, and *Burr*; and among the Phrygians, *Pergu* and *Per-*

* Voce *Durobrivæ*. † See Gale, p. 9. Mr. Horsley thinks we have in Ravennas *Durobrisin*, instead of *Durobrivis*.

‡ He is commonly styled the anonymous Ravennas, and is thought to have been a monk of Ravenna in Italy. The time in which he wrote is as uncertain as his real name.

§ Baxter, Gloss. v. ANTONA & NAIANA.

|| Fen-men. There was another river of this name in Britain, in the county of Hants, now the river Test, upon which stands Southampton, taking its name in respect of this river, as Northampton does from the other. The river Avon, which runs into the Severn, formerly *Sabrina*, bore the same name; but of this I shall treat more fully when I come to speak of Tacitus's account of Publius Ostorius Scapula's fortifying the banks of these rivers.

¶ Gloss. Ant. Britann. Prefatio ad Britannos, p. 5. & voc. *Durobrivæ* & *Duria*.

gamos, that is, the citadel or castle of a mount or city, or any place of habitation or settlement. He elsewhere observes, that it is pretty certain, the language of the Armenians (which formerly was common both to the Phrygians and Thracians) is similar to a great many of the smaller words of our British tongue. Moreover, that what we commonly call the Oriental languages cannot be explained, in many cases, without having recourse to the Armenian and to our British language. He gives several examples, among which the following are to our present purpose: *Dur* is water in the Armenian tongue; in the British it is *Dür*; in the Greek ὕδωρ; whence we may refer, and derive, that of the Romans, *Sudor*. *Dür* too, in Ptolemy's geography, is a river in the province of Munster in Ireland, and in Gallæcia and the Subalpine Gaul is the river *Duria*, and more to the same purpose*. Hence I would refer the derivation of *Durobrivæ*, and consider it as a compound word of *Dur* and *Brivæ*; and so I have authority sufficient to affirm that the station which bore this name in the fifth Iter of Antoninus was situated upon the river Nen or Nine; the Northern camps being in the parish of Castor, the Southern in those of Chesterton and Alwalton in the county of Huntingdon†. For *Durobrivæ* is a nominative plural, and signifies, as I take it, *camps by a running water*, or the *river camps*; for so the word may be applied, especially where the camp or Station has evident marks of having been fortified. The derivation is so natural and applicable to these camps near Castor, that I much wonder it has not been urged as a conclusive argument, by former writers, in favour of Castor.

Durobrivæ is a word no way proper to apply to a single camp; but such is that the Gales contend for at Brig-Casterton. And Mr. Peck, who is for Stanford, has not, as we shall see presently, been able to prove the least trace of a camp there. I had some pleasure to find this farther confirmation that my opinion is not erroneous; from a charter of King Edgar, dated in the year 972, the 16th year of his reign, to the abbey of Burgh, or Peterborough, in which Castor is mentioned thus, "*Castra*, that is, *the camps*."

Yet, to do justice to the sentiments of the learned writers upon these subjects; I shall lay before the reader Mr. Peck's sentiments, with some strictures of my own upon what he has advanced in favour of another place for this disputed station, in his Annals of Stanford.

In his first book, and seventh section, speaking of the four great Roman roads in Britain, and mentioning *Ermingsstreet* as one of them, he quotes those words of Camden

* Giraldus Cambrensis speaks to the same purpose.

† Or, as it is now called, *Allerton*, corruptly for *Alwalton*; Dr. Stukeley, in his Medallie History of Carausius, p. 170, thinks, from *Aldwarnton* (*antiquum opus vel ædificium*.) And not far from hence is a place called now Newark; a name, he says, commonly given to remains of Roman buildings and Roman walls by our Saxon ancestors: so *Warkton*, near Kettering, Northamptonshire; *Warkhouse*, Northumberland. Now though there are these remains at Alwalton, yet in the MS book called Swapham, in the Chapter-house at Peterborough, he might have found it written *Adelwoldtune*, which in the time of abbot Adulph was given to the church of Burgh by Leofwinus, alderman, filius Alwini.

I have before mentioned relating to *Dornford*. And in section eight he says, Mr. Burton, by his manner of quoting Camden, seems to concur with him. This, he says, in Camden's judgment, is Antoninus's *Durobrivæ*, which he interprets *Fluminis Trajectus*, a ferry or passage over the river. Now Camden himself says, "*Briva*, Trajectum vel vadum Britannis priscis et Gallis significasse existimo, cum ad flumina solummodo reperitur;" which is well translated by Bishop Gibson, when he says, "it signifies (as I suppose) among the antient Britons and Gauls, a bridge or the passage over a river; since we find it no where used but at rivers. In this island there were one or two *Durobrivæ* *, that is, unless I am much deceived, passages over the water. In Gaul there was *Briva Isaræ*, now Pontoise, where was the passage of the *Isara*, or *Ysore*; *Briva Oderæ* †, over the Odera; and *Samarobriga* ‡, for that is the right name, over the river Soain."

Mr. Peck here observes, that the expression in Camden, "significasse existimo," seems to intimate that he did not understand Welsh, and for that reason speaks with so much diffidence. What, he says, confirms his conjecture is, Mr. Talbot § says, *Durobrivias*, or *Doorebriff*, signifies sharp stream, *fluctus rapidus*; that this of *Doorebriff* is an account widely different from Mr. Camden's notion of *Briva* above recited; and yet, if he be right in all other parts of his assertion, that *Briva* only occurs where there is a river, is as well suited to a river as his.

In his ninth section, speaking of rivers, he desires leave before he goes on to remark, that the present name of the river whereon the town of Stanford is seated is Welland. Now, *veallan* in Saxon signifies *furere*, *æstuarè*, *ebullire*, to rage, to boil, to bubble; and *vealland*, the very name, *furens*, *æstuans*, *ebulliens*, raging, boiling, bubbling; a name so well agreeing with the nature of a sharp stream, or *fluctus rapidus*, that it looks like a translation of the British *Doorebriff* into the Saxon *Welfand*, as it is the just etymology of the latter ||.

But against this etymology of Mr. Peck, I shall oppose that of the learned Baxter ¶. "*Lenda* apud Ravennatem fluvii nomen est. Et videtur sane dici *Weland* in Antoniano conventu. Quid enim *Lenda*, nisi *Len-dav*, sive *plena aqua*? Corinaviis autem hodie *Len* dicitur quod nostratibus est *Llhaün*. *Dav* etiam idem esse quod *av* alias ostendimus (nempe *Aqua*). Hoc συνώνυμον vocabulo appellari possit *ui-len*, et Saxonibus vitiose

* He had a proof there were two, if he had consulted the Itinerary.

† I should rather think it was *Briga Oderæ*, now Oderberg. E. Long. 17°. 45'. Lat. 50°. 6'. a town of the King of Bohemia, in the dutchy of Silesia, situated on the river Oder, 20 miles East of Trappaw, which will carry another meaning with it, the town or fort upon the Oder.

‡ Wells, in his antient Geography, reads *Samarobriga*, now Amiens in Normandy.

§ Annotationes in Antonin. Itin. impressæ in calce I. Lelandi Itin. vol. III. p. 145.

|| But, according to Mr. Moreton, *Weland* glides with a *gentle* stream to Stamford. Hist. of Northamptonshire, p. 3.

¶ Glossar. Antiquit. Britannic. p. 149.

Welud, Anglisque hodie vitiosius *Wefud*, tanquam aquæ-ductus. *Trajectus ad Lendam* fuerit nomen *Stanfordiæ*."

And indeed this derivation of Welland seems to me much more agreeable to the nature of this river than that of Mr. Peck. I never heard that the Welland was more remarkable than the Nen for its raging, boiling, bubbling. The *plana aqua* of Baxter may with more propriety be applied to it.

Mr. Peck (section 10) thus goes on : Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Bohun, in their Geographical Dictionary, assert Stanford is the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus in these parts. I say, in these parts, because, as Mr. Camden hath told us, there are two places of this name mentioned in the Itinerary. Also, Mr. Talbot, speaking of the *Durobrivæ* hereabouts, places it about Stanford ; " Puto esse Stanfort aut simile * ; " I take it to be Stanford or the like. After which, he goes on very remarkably upon the name itself. We have *Durobrivæ* (mentioned in the Itinerary) twice between London and Canterbury, which I told you I thought to be Rochester. And indeed I think the name (of *Durobriviæ*, or *Durobrivæ*) ought to be used both here (at Stanford) and there (at Rochester), as we often see that one and the same name, as far as a word only extends, from some common propriety, is imposed in two places very remote from one another. For whereas these two local appellations have been wrested from the language of that people who then inhabited this island, the last syllables being changed, and handsomely turned into a Latin translation, it is like either the difference must have been greater, or certainly (such as it is) more remote from the last syllable.

In section 11, Mr. Peck tells us from Mr. Lambarde †, Rochester is called in Latin *Durobrevum*, &c. in British *Doorebriff* ‡, that is to say, *swift stream*, &c. Perhaps then, although the present name of Stanford be Saxon, we are now not to seek either for the British or Roman name of that place, as some imagine. For, should he, with Talbot, Lloyd, and Bohun, call Stanford the British *Doorebriff*, and the Roman *Durobrivæ* in these parts, almost so much, he thinks, emerges from what has been already offered. However, he says, if we contend for Stanford, as others may contend for Chesterton, and others for Castor, to be the *Durobrivæ* in these parts mentioned in the Itinerary, he for the present leaves it undetermined. Yet, in section 12, he says, he finds none of Camden's and Burton's opinion, that *Dormceaster* stood upon both sides the river Nen. But he admits with the former (though he says he never saw it) there may be a square fort at Dornford,

* Talboti annotationes, in loco supra citato, fol. 25.

† Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent, p. 293.

‡ So Gale, p. 76, It. II, " *Durobrovis*, Rochester. Anonymus Ravennas paulò secius *Durobrabis*. Vidi ego chartas antiquas in libro Textu Roffensi dicto, ante annos DC scriptas, in quibus legitur HROFI bpe VI, civitas *Roibi*, et *Durobrevia*. In tabulis Peutingerianis stationum militarium habemus *Roibis*, et apud Gallos *Breviodurum* inversim. (In Gallia Lugdunensi item in Itin. Antonin. a Julia-bona Durocases.) Si *Durbriff* sit Britannis *amnis rapidus* (Burton, p. 179) ii qui exinde hujus vocis originem petunt, habent a Mado flumine (qui hic rapidissimè ut Tigris volvitur) suæ sententiæ argumentum. Pro *Durobrovis* autem legunt alii *Durobrivis*, et pontem voce illâ *Briva* denotari credunt; est enim Antonino, *Briva Isaræ* in alio Itinere oppidum quod hodie vocatur Pontoise."

through

through which the *Ermingstreet* way runs. Yet he cannot allow that the grand station of these parts was situated by the water on both or either side of the very river banks, having afterwards had a view of the country: for the meadow on either side is a low flat; and particularly on the South very broad and spacious as well as low, and consequently upon every flood liable to great inundations. So that its situation lays it open to such inconveniences as the wisdom of the Romans, he persuades himself, would hardly ever permit any Station of theirs (especially when they might ground so near as Castor) to be endangered with. Sure I am, says he, that their last station, by being placed at Chesterton (except we make Chesterton, Dornford, and Castor, all one, and then it will be the biggest that ever was heard of), looks as if they did not care for coming too near the banks of such an angry river as the Nene.

In section 13, he quits Morton, and shews he is of Mr. Camden's opinion, that Castor was a part of this Station, from the remains of antiquity, such as chequered pavements, and great quantities of coins. These, he observes, are very good evidences to prove that Castor was infallibly a Roman Station, but not that the Roman town there was a mile long, and reached quite down to the river, much less that it took in Dornford and Chesterton, which would make it above a mile longer yet; a length, he says, so unconscionable for one Station, that he cannot but smile at them who contend for it. Afterwards, in section 24, he says, that he should think if Stanford is not the *Durobrivæ*, and Brig-Casterton *Gausennæ*; yet that there was a Roman town near Stanford, as well as at both these places. Likewise, what if he should go on a little farther, and say Castor was *Dorm* or *Dormceastre*, whence also *Dornford*; and that Stanford was *Doorebriff*, or *Durobrivæ*, from the rapidity or roughness of the Welland. For his part, he sees no absurdity in all this; however, he desires his readers will please to take him right: he only surmises what he sometimes thinks; and the matters he writes of are too uncertain for him to affirm any thing in. But, if Castor was only a British city, known by the name of *Dorm*, as he above supposes, or *Dormceastre*, whence also *Dornford*, why does it, and the parts about and near it, exhibit so many signal proofs of Roman camps and antiquities relating to them; a particular account of which will hereafter be given?

Mr. Peck, however, is still for proving there was a Roman Station at Stanford; and in support of his conjecture, in section 20, he tells us, that within the walls of the Austin Friars there, in the year 1714, a large parcel of glazed tiles of different colours were dug up, two inches thick, twelve long, and nine broad; a whole load of them was found as they lay a paved floor, and more might have been taken up, but that they were spoiled, &c. These he had seen, and was satisfied they were Roman. And, section 26, he mentions a Roman coin of Carausius. But, will such insignificant proofs as these be thought sufficient to place *Durobrivæ* at Stanford, or even to persuade an antiquary that there ever was a Roman Station at all at Stanford?

The tiles are not answerable in dimension and character to such we undoubtedly know to be Roman. I think no discovery has been made of any of that sort that were glazed. Pliny informs us*, that the Romans used broad thin bricks, “*ῥιδαρον, quo utimur, longum sesquipede, latum pede.*” It is very probable the standard assigned by Vitruvius† is the same with this; but, the passage being incorrect, Mr. Woodward says, he shall not allege it‡. The bricks above mentioned by Pliny were in common use among the Romans; the length of them, one foot six inches, and the breadth one foot. Mr. Woodward observes, the Roman bricks in London wall are in length seventeen inches and four tenths, eleven inches and six tenths in breadth, and one inch three tenths of our measure in thickness. This may afford some light towards the settling and adjusting the dimension of the Roman foot, and shewing the proportion that it bears to the English; a thing of so great use, that one of the most accomplished and judicious writers§ of the last century endeavoured to compass it with a great deal of travel and pains. Indeed, it is very remarkable, that the foot rule followed by the makers of these bricks was very nearly the same with that exhibited on the monument of Cossutius in the Colotian gardens at Rome, which that admirable mathematician has with great reason pitched upon as the true Roman foot. Hence likewise appears, what indeed was very probable without this confirmation, that the standard foot at Rome was followed in the colonies and provinces to the very remotest part of the empire; and that too quite down to the time of Constantine, if the wall of London was built by his appointment.

As to Mr. Peck’s other proof, the coin of Carausius found at Stanford, it will avail as little as the bricks; for coins have been found in many other places in these parts: but it is not a single one, but the very great number found in general, and of a long succession of Emperors, and other evident marks of Roman antiquity, such as Stanford never produced, by which we must fix the Stations of that nation in Britain. The observation of Mr. Camden is undoubtedly a just one||, that most or all of the Roman cities or forts of note afford, in the revolution of fifty or sixty years, either inscriptions, statues, bricks, coins, arms, and other utensils. Many such Castor daily produces; but this is not the case at Stanford.

The chief arguments in Mr. Peck’s account of *Durobrivæ*, and in his support of Stanford to be that station, might by any one have been readily turned against him. For, if *Doorebryff* signifies in Welsh *swift stream*, why may we not, in his own way, as well apply it to the situation of Castor upon the river Nen, as to the river Welland, when he gives us sufficient room for so doing, by calling, as above, the river Nen such an angry water, so very much partaking of that nature, and deserving such an epithet, that, he tells us, he thinks the wise Romans would not venture themselves too near it in their

* Nat. Hist. XXXV. cap. 14.

† Architect. 11, cap. 2.

‡ In a letter addressed to Sir Christopher Wren, 1707, and quoted in Mr. Hearne’s edition of Leland.

§ Mr. Greaves, in his discourse on the Roman foot, p. 32.

|| P. 471.

incampments? And if the river Nen is of this nature, may we not apply his *Doorebriff**, *furens, æstuans, ebulliens*, equally here, as at the Welland? And, indeed, had the before-mentioned author taken the pains to have made proper observations upon the camps about Castor, he would have found the Romans were as wise as he believes them to have been, and as cautious of the danger they had to expect from an angry river, as he terms it. But still he might have seen evident marks of a Roman city nearly upon the spot he thinks they would not have made choice of for such purpose, upon the Northamptonshire side of the river Nen, in Dormanton field in the parish of Castor, by him termed a low flat part, and in his judgement so situated as to be frequently under water.

The case is really otherwise, and there was not the least danger from this angry river. The situation of the city was such, that it was sufficiently guarded against an inundation.

The road called *Ermingstreet* in our Saxon accounts, and which was one of the four great consular or military roads of the Romans, is still remaining in Castor field; and it never was known that any flood washed over this in these latter times. We are certain that the ridge must have worn away in so many hundred years since the time of the Romans, having perhaps never been used or repaired but in their time, or at least not later than this city, through which it passed, flourished during the Saxon heptarchy. If the waters in the highest floods never overtop this road now, we have reason to imagine they did not formerly when it had a greater elevation. The waters in the highest swell of the river Nen have been seldom known to approach near this road, except at a place called now *Ford-green*, and in a small piece of meadow ground upon that side of the river just below the encampment at Chesterton. Upon that meadow, and upon the space in Castor parish South of this ancient Roman road, there are not the least grounds to suppose the Romans had any dwelling. Upon both sides the river, we may indeed trace the Roman camps; and at Castor, the Saxon city. But these are upon a rising ground from each side the river. The winter encampments stood higher upon a hill, one of the principal to the South at Chesterton, the other on the North at Castor; there were likewise *Castra Exploratoria*, and camps they used only in the summer season. The military road, visible still on both sides the river, was connected between each camp by a very noble extensive bridge and causeway; remains of which were very evident when this part of the river was made navigable. An act of parliament was passed for this purpose in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne, 1714.

The Britons and Saxons, we are certain, inhabited the parts we are speaking of, finding no inconvenience from their proximity to the river Nen: I mean, those parts where the Roman city stood, their fortified camps being always on higher ground.

According to Isidore, the ancients gave the name of *Castrum* to a town in a high situation. And we are farther told, the Romans, in fixing their stations, always pitched upon

* In Dr. Gibson's edition of Camden, p. 238, we meet with a word, different from Mr. Peck's *Doorebriff*, signifying swift stream, viz. *Durwhern*, olim *Durovernum*, Canterbury.

such grounds as were the driest, and which were not overlooked by any neighbouring hills*. So that the nature of the place determined the situation of their camps. But their towns and cities they always chose to have near a river, and on the South side, as at Castor; so that the nature of the place determined the situation of their camps, towns, and cities. Though I cannot deny that the Roman camps in the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, upon that part of the river, or at least not far distant from it, where I would fix this Roman Station, were thus separated; and though this is Mr. Peck's grand objection, that the Station in question was not there, being, if all the camps are supposed to have the single appellation of *Durobrivæ*, the largest Station that ever was heard of; yet he might have found sufficient proofs that there have been as large in Britain in the time of the Romans; and, if so, his objection is of no force. For *Urioconium*, a Roman Station generally agreed to have been situated at Wroxeter in Shropshire, was bigger, as Mr. Camden informs us, being three miles in circumference, as appears from a survey of the remains of its walls, as taken by Mr. Lyster†. Yet Mr. Peck has elsewhere given us his opinion that this Station of *Durobrivæ* might be so large (contradicting his former assertions), and indeed why the Stations should be closely connected and numerous hereabouts, when from Tacitus he proves the Romans wore out the bodies of the Britons, in clearing of woods and paving of fens. But he well observes, the words of Tacitus are, "*Paludibus emuniendis*," &c. Of which, Sir William Dugdale queries whether the word *emuniendis* does not mean walling or banking? Be that as it will, if the fens were first drained by the Romans, as Sir William surmises, perhaps (he says) this may be the reason why we find the Roman Stations so thick hereabouts; the attempt only of such a work requiring an almost incredible number of hands; and those hands that laboured, as many more to furnish them with proper subsistence and other necessities.

Let me add to what he said; as they found it necessary to have a Station in these parts, it was likewise so that it should be as large a one as the nature of the country would admit of.

These fortified camps protected the great works they were carrying on from the incursions of the *Iceni*.

As the country hereabouts was either encumbered with thick forests in the upland parts, or impassable marshes to the North-East and North-West, they, with great labour, endeavoured to make these both passable and habitable, and they cleared and drained them by the hard and rigorous labour of the conquered Britons; "*Corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis verbera inter ac contumelias conterunt*‡. Of these works of the Romans a fuller account will be given in another place of this work.

* "*Ne mons castris immineat per quem supervenire hostis, aut prospicere possit quid in castris agatur.*" See Hyginus de Castrametatione; as referred to in the Roman Thesaurus of Grævius, tom. XIII. p. 1021. † P. 672.

‡ C. Cornel. Tacit. in vitâ Agricolæ, p. 573.

Thus have I endeavoured to prove from etymology, as well as situation, that CASTOR and its environs are as proper to fix the Station of *Durobrivæ* at, as those of *Brig-Casterton* and *Stanford*, which the authors above quoted have contended for; and that the rapidity of the Nen, which Mr. Peck so much objects against, was no hindrance to the mutual intercourse of these camps.

It may still indeed be alleged, that Mr. Camden says, here stood *Dornford*, meaning upon the South side of the river, and that the place of passage is at this day called *Ford-green*. If therefore *Durobrivæ* is the same as *Doorebriff*, it cannot be applicable here, as signifying a place by a rapid and consequently not easily passable stream; whereas the word *Ford* denotes an easy passage.

In answer to this, we may take this into our consideration; whether or not it would not be easy to the Romans, who had a bridge over it; and that, this being ruined by length of time, the bed of the river in that part would be raised, so as hereafter to make it fordable.

It is also very probable that this *Dornford*, or rather as I think it should be called *Dormford*, and *Caer-Dorm*, were all one, and stood upon the North side of the river, in the parish of Castor, and not where Camden supposed it. Most of the Roman Stations were upon the North side of rivers, which is some argument in support of this conjecture.

Whether my next step, to prove the placing of the Station of *Durobrivæ* at Castor, is reconcileable to the numbers of Antonine's Itinerary, as I have above shewn it is to etymology, depends upon the difference between Roman and English miles; and that the Romans made use of a road between Station and Station, and the present places we suppose they have been at, shorter than we now generally travel upon: for this, I shall produce the best authorities I have met with.

Mr. Horsley's opinion is*, that the Itinera contain an account of the several Stations that were situated on the Roman military ways; and the several Itinera seem to be so many marching routes for the soldiers. The routes are far from being always direct, for they sometimes fetch a very wide compass. Thus one of them goes from Carlisle through York and West Chester to London, and another, though not so long, yet is as winding or more than this†. Dr. Plot‡ observes, that the Stations or mansions seem to have been the extent of the daily marches of the soldiers, the length whereof as they were seldom under ten, so they as rarely exceeded thirty Italian miles. He observes farther, that, were we sure of military ways, and also of our numbers, and did we know certainly what sort of miles are used in the Itinerary, it would then be an infallible guide to us. But each of them have their difficulties. He therefore endeavours to determine the length and proportion of the miles expressed in the numbers of the Itinerary, and this

* Horsley's Essay on Antonine's Itinerary, at the end of his *Britannia Romana*, p. 383, edit. 1732.

† See Iter II. V. XII.

‡ History of Staffordshire, p. 400.

from that part of it where we are clearest and best agreed ; thence raises a general rule, and fixes a common proportion for the measure of the miles. As the Itinerary was written by a Roman, and most probably for the use of the Roman officers, and with respect to the Roman ways (a general account of which Mr. Horsley has given us) ; so it appears most rational that the miles mentioned in it must be Roman. Computed English miles, every one knows, are of different lengths in different parts of the Island ; but yet this variety is far from being so great as most do imagine. It would perhaps be thought impossible to lay down any proportion that stately obtains between English computed miles and those of the Itinerary. And yet, on a thorough and impartial trial, he finds that through the most part of England, wherever we are sure, the proportion of miles in the Itinerary to English computed miles is generally as three to four, or three computed miles make four in the Itinerary. What variations occur he takes notice of, but they need not here be inserted.

To settle the proportion of the Itinerary miles to our computed, is in some measure (as he before hinted) to attempt to settle an uncertainty. It would be more to the purpose, if we could by any means determine the ratio of the Roman in the Itinerary to our English miles measured on the surface, which Ogilby calls road miles. Ogilby's mensuration includes both the crookedness of the ways, and the inequalities of the surface ; but his horizontal are exclusive of both, as Mr. Horsley found on a careful examination. And Ogilby expressly distinguishes between the direct superficial protraction of a road and the direct horizontal distance, where he makes the former 176 miles, and the latter not above 162, though he does not tell us what method he took to determine this matter *. His road miles measured by the wheel, Mr. Horsley observes, exceed the mensuration by a chain ; the wheel takes in the inequalities which are saved by the chain. And yet the Itinerary miles are almost constantly fewer in number than either the measured miles in Ogilby, or those that Mr. Horsley measured with a chain ; according to the proportion of a Roman mile to an English measured one, 13 English should equal 14 Roman. Instead of this, he found in measuring by the chain (from *Riechester* to *Lanchester*) that about nine such miles as are used in the Itinerary answered to ten or rather more in the dimensions of the surface.

To reconcile these matters, he supposes the miles in the Itinerary to be Roman horizontal, or such as have no allowance made for the inequalities on the surface, yet believes they had allowance for the bends and turns in the way. This suits with great exactness almost every case where we can be certain. Thus the miles in the Itinerary may be truly Roman, and yet a smaller number of them correspond to a greater number of road miles which are English, though with some variety too, as roads are more or less winding, or

* See Ogilby's Survey, Edit. 1698, p. 4. in the Explication of Plate IV.

the ground uneven. This variety, however, is contained within certain limits, the same with those which comprehend the several proportions of horizontal to road measures in general.

The ratio, as appears from Ogilby, of horizontal to road miles is different in different places. About 4 to 5 to 6 in whole numbers seem to be the most common; about 11 to 12, or 12 to 13, where the difference is the least; and 3 to 4 or 2 to 3, where it is greatest. And the intermediate numbers will express the intermediate proportions.

But now the ratio of the Roman horizontal miles to English road miles is compounded of the ratio of a Roman to an English mile, and of a horizontal to a road mile. The first of these is constantly 13 to 14, or $\frac{13}{14}$; the latter is in all the following variety, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{9}{10}$, $\frac{10}{11}$, $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{12}{13}$, according to the different degree of crookedness in the roads, and of inequality in the surface. Now if these several proportions be compounded with the standing ratio of $\frac{13}{14}$, the result will be the true proportion between the miles in the Itinerary and our English road miles.

It would be a very great advantage if we could be sure of all our numbers in the Itinerary; but, as we observed before, the uncertainty with relation to some of these, even in the best editions, is such as renders it no easy task to adjust them. The different names of the same places in different Itinera, and the different numbers expressing the same distance between the same places, is a convincing argument that neither numbers nor names are altogether correct. If indeed a new Station (which may perhaps lie a little out of the way) intervene in one Iter, which is not named in the other; it is not then to be wondered, that the one number should in this case be greater than the other. But sometimes one number expressing the very same distance between the same places is greater than another, when there is no manner of reason to suppose the least deviation. It seems most equitable to charge all such errors as these not on the author but on the transcriber. Mr. Horsley would rather suspect an original error, when the numbers are consistent in the several Itinera, but to all appearance disagreeable to matter of fact; or when the distance between two main termini, or two places only once mentioned in the Itinerary, is different from the truth, and yet all copies agree in the same numbers. Only even miles, and no parts of a mile, are mentioned in the Itinerary. For this reason, when we come within half a mile of our distance, we are as near the truth as we can be assured of. Again, the frequent disagreement there is between the sum total set before each Iter, and the amount of the particulars in the Iter, is another proof that the numbers are erroneous. Lastly, where the way and stations are pretty sure, being perhaps very well ascertained from some other considerations, but the present numbers of the Itinerary are by no means to be reconciled to the distances, an error must be presumed. These and such like are the evidences which make it appear that some errors have crept into the present copies of the Itinerary. He remarks some things as to the emendation of them, which though necessary as in other authors, yet finds upon trial
but

but few requisite here. He well observes, that almost every one professes an inclination to adhere to the numbers of the Itinerary as we now have them; and yet every one in fact does alter and make free with them. Where the distances between the same places are expressed in different numbers in different Itinera, we need not scruple to make choice of that which best agrees to the fact, &c. Where the distance of two Stations that are not the next to one another answers to the sum of the numbers in the Itinerary, but the intermediate numbers do not suit the middle stations, there can be no great hazard in altering the intermediate numbers, so as to make them agreeable to what appears to be the real distance, especially when this can be done by supposing a numeral or two transferred from one line to another. We see (says he) a remarkable instance of this in the fifth Iter. And whenever the numbers of the Itinerary bring us within a mile or two of what is certainly known to be a Roman Station and situated upon a Roman way, along which the Iter proceeds, it is but just to suppose that a single numeral has been omitted or mistaken; or, if the error in distance should be greater, perhaps five or ten miles in defect, it is very probable that a single X or V has been dropped, or an X changed into a V, which we may venture to restore. He believes the few conjectures he has made are all of this sort. Most of our military ways were probably laid down by Julius Agricola. And it is most likely that the Romans erected Stations, and laid their ways as they carried on their conquests; though whether the ways were prior to the Stations, or the Stations to the ways, or both were made together, may be hard to determine.

Mr. Horsley * gives an account of the four grand Roman ways in Britain, which have (as is thought) since the Saxon times been possessed of four particular names, *Pax quatuor Cheminorum* †. These are *Watlingstreet*, *Herminstreet*, the *Foss*, and *Ikening* or *Iknildstreet*.

The *Herminstreet* is the only one that I shall here give an account of fully, as *Durobrivæ* stood upon it. According to Leland (who writes it *Erningstreet*, saying it is near Caxton) this is one of the four principal roads through the kingdom, and goes directly from Caxton to Huntingdon ‡, and its course from the South to the North. It is thus described by our Antiquaries.

Mr. Horsley § calls *Herminstreet* the military way which leads directly from London to Lincoln, and so to Wintringham, in a line as strait as can be expected. It is said that the *Via Consularis* (termed in the Ely book *Ermingstreet*) goes from Royston ||, towards Huntingdon. And the author of the New Survey ¶, speaks of a road by Royston, which

* P. 400.

† Pax regis multiplex est—alia, quam habent quatuor chemini, *Watlingstrete*, *Fosse*, *Hikenildstrete*, et *Ermingstrete*, quorum duo in longitudinem regni, alii duo in latitudinem distenduntur. Chemini vero minores sub lege comitatûs sunt. Leges S. Edwardi, cap. 12.

‡ Leland, Itin. vol VI.

§ Essay on Antonine's Itinerary, in Horsley's Brit. Rom. book III. chap. ii. p. 388.

|| Salmon's Survey, p. 285.

¶ P. 242, 243.

is called *Erminstreet*, and that some lands in Therfield are said to lie next *Erminstreet*, and that a Roman way about Stamford is also called *Erminstreet* in the writings of the monks. But this way, in his opinion, was erroneously so called. The same author observes *, that the great Northern road by Royston and Stamford is by some authors and some of the oldest monkish writers called *Erminstreet*. He rejects their opinion indeed, and speaks less favourably of their authority here than he does on another occasion. But, however that be, Mr. Horsley thinks him mistaken in asserting that this military way passes by Grantham. The writings of Peterborough abbey also mention *Herminstreet* †.

Antiquaries are of different opinions in regard to the derivation of the name of this road. To give the reader room to judge for himself, an abstract of them is here laid before him.

Erminstreet, or, as some write it, *Hermenstreet*, in Camden's opinion, is a German word derived from Mercury, who (as he is informed from the learned J. Obsopæus) was worshiped among our forefathers the Germans by the name of *Irminsull* ‡ (that is, Mercury's pillar: and that Mercury presided over the highways his Greek name *Ενδοιος* does sufficiently intimate. And besides, his square statues, formerly called *Hermæ*, were every where erected in the highways. Mr. Selden §, I find, is of a different opinion; yet I suppose Mr. Camden might make use of his authority, though he does not quote him; that is, that he sides with him as to the name of *Irminsull* (but Selden says that it seems to have this name being of English idiom, whereas Camden as above thinks it German) in that signification whereby it interprets a universal pillar worshiped for Mercury, president of the high ways. This road, saith Mr. Camden, went from London to Carlisle; to which and its derivation from Hermes Dr. Gale assents ||. The author above gives us a remarkable inscription at Thornbrough, a little above the bridge at Cataract, the antient and so much celebrated *Cataractonium*: we owe it to Mr. Camden.

Mr. Horsley takes no notice of *Hermenstreet* having any relation in its name to such an inscription, though he has given it; yet the Doctor as above and Camden think it might take its name from an altar of this kind. The inscription is as follows:

* Salmon's Survey, p. 241.

† Mr. Moreton, p. 502, traces this road from Essex to Royston, Stilton, Castor, &c. At Castor, he says, it has the name of *Normangale*. In this he is wrong; the field indeed is so called, but the road is called *Forty-footway*.

‡ Dr. Smollett, in his *Present State of the World*, mentions that in the Cathedral at Hildesheim in the dutchy of Holstein, there is now an image of the old Saxon idol *Irminsul*. § Peck's *Annals*, p. 5.

|| Gale's *Essay on the four great Roman roads*, published at the end of Mr. Hearne's edition of *Leland's Itinerary*. Mr. Roger Gale, the son of Dean Gale, thinks *Ermin* is from *Earning*, a Saxon word which signifies old. Gale, *Ant.* p. 14. Horsley's sculptures in Yorkshire take notice of Mr. Gale's conjectures as to the reading of part of the following inscription; though not of what he says about *Hermenstreet* way.

The reader may take which derivation he is most inclined to adopt. I shall, for my own part, however, beg leave to concur with those who maintain that this, as well as our other antient roads, are certainly military works.

Mr. Camden (with good reason) gives no credit to those who ascribe the four principal roads in the kingdom (of which this is one) to a person called *Mulmutius** many ages before the birth of Christ. They are certainly the work of the Romans. Remains of them are to be seen in all parts of the kingdom, which run in some places through drained fens, in others through low valleys, raised and paved. This account, Mr. Camden says, we have from Galen†. Trajan repaired the ways, paving such as were wet and dirty, or else raising them: such as were rough and overgrown with thorns he cleared; and where rivers were not fordable he made bridges. If a way was too far about, he made it more direct and short; if it lay over difficult and steep mountains, he led it through places more plain and easy; if a road was annoyed by wild beasts, or was desolate, he had it turned through such parts of the country as were better inhabited; and, if the way was rugged, he took care to smooth and level it.

When Agricola was lieutenant here, Tacitus tells us that the people were commanded to carry their corn about, and into the most distant countries, not to the nearest camps, but to those that were far off and out of the way; and the Britons upon this complained that the Romans put their hands and bodies to the drudgery of clearing of woods and paving of fens‡, with stripes and indignities to boot. And we find in the old records in the days of Honorius and Arcadius, there were certain highways from sea to sea: that they were the work of the Romans, Bede assures us in these words: “The Romans lived within that wall which I have already observed Severus drew cross the Island to the Southward, as the bridges, temples, cities, and highways made there, do plainly testify to this day.”

It was usual with the Romans in making such highways to employ both the soldiers and the people, that they might not grow factious by too much ease§. Excellent masters in the arts of war, they wisely took care to preserve their soldiers from the effects of effeminacy and sloth, by exercising them in times of peace in draining the country by ditches, mending the highways, making bricks, building bridges, and the like; a good example for our nation to follow, and which was wisely put in practice by us in the reign of king George the Second in the Northern parts of this kingdom, after the suppression of the rebellion in the year 1746. Highways, says Isidorus, were made almost all the world over by the Romans, to shorten the roads, and to employ the people. And the sentence passed upon criminals was many times to work at them; as may be gathered from Suetonius in the life of Caligula||. And, moreover, we find the *Via Appia, Pompeia*,

* God knows who, says Camden, *Britann.* p. 79.

† *Lib. ix. c. 8.*

‡ *Paludibus emuniendis* is banking of fens, in the opinion of Sir William Dugdale, as I have mentioned above.

§ *Vopiscus* in *Probo.* See Camden, vol. II. p. 852.

|| *Cap. 27.*

Valeria, and others in Italy. Along these highways, Augustus at first had young men placed at some small distance from one another, but after that post-waggons * instead of them; that he might have quick and speedy intelligence from all parts of the Empire. We find him taking such care about the public highways, that in the beginning of his reign during the two first years of his administration, finding them extremely neglected of late years, he left some of them to be repaired by certain senators at their own proper charges, and undertook the *Via Flaminia* himself; for which work statues were erected to him upon the bridge of the Tiber, and at *Ariminum*.

I believe a silver Denarius of Augustus in the collection of the late Dr. Mead, alluded to the works of this kind which that emperor carried on. The reverse of the coin is inscribed: S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAE. QVOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. AD. A. DE. i. e. "Senatus populusque Romanus Imperatori Cæsari quod viæ munitæ sunt ex ea pecunia quam is ad ærarium detulit."

It was upon these roads that the cities were built: as also inns † for the accommodation of travellers, and mutations ‡, for so those places were called where travellers could change their post-horses, draught beasts, or waggons. And therefore (in Mr. Camden's opinion, in which he certainly is right) whoever seeks the places mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary any where but upon these ways, must certainly wander and run into mistakes. And perhaps it may deserve notice, that at the end of every mile along these roads, pillars were erected by the emperors, with figures cut in them to signify the number of miles.

Hence Sidonius Apollinaris:

*Antiquus tibi nec teratur agger,
Cujus per spatium satis vetustis
Nomen Cæsareum viret columnis.*

Nor let the ancient causey be defac'd,
Where in old pillars Cæsar's name's express'd.

For the repairing of these ways, there were standing laws. These, Mr Camden informs us, are to be found in the Theodosian code, under the title, *De itinere muniendo*, "to excite every one to further the business with the utmost zeal and readiness." There were also overseers appointed for them. And in our antient laws there is mention made, *De pace quatuor cheminorum*, that is, the peace of the four principal roads§.

These roads being proved the work of the Romans, the next thing is to assign the course of the *Erminstreet* as our antiquaries lay it down.

Mr. Horsley says its course is from *London* to *Lincoln*, and so to *Wintringham*, in a

* Vehicula.

† Mansiones.

‡ Mutationes, or changing places.

§ Laws of Edward the Confessor before cited.

line as strait as can be expected. According to Dr. Stukeley, it begins at *Newhaven* in *Sussex*, goes through *Radmil* and *Lewes*, and then by the *Surrey Stane-Street* at *Croydon* and *Streetham*, and seems to have crossed the Thames at the ferry called *Stanegate* by *Lambeth*. Mr. Horsley thinks no Iter proceeds directly upon this road for any number of stations together. Part of the fifth Iter, at least from *Durobrivæ* (Castor) to *Lindum* (Lincoln), has been, he says, directly upon it, and some part he believes of the first, but little more. Some incline to give the name of *Hermenstreet* to the military way from *Cataract* to *Carlisle*, or to suppose this to be the continuation of *Hermenstreet*, which was united with *Watling street*, to *York*, or beyond it to *Cataract*; and others may think that the other branch from *Cataract* to *Riechester* is the continuation of *Hermenstreet*; and some, that both these branches belong to it. Leaving every one to his own opinion in this, he only observes, that the military way to *Carlisle*, as soon as it enters Scotland, bears the name of *Watling-street*; and as for that to *Riechester*, it is almost universally so called, both in England and Scotland. Others also suppose some of the military ways South of London to be a part of *Hermenstreet*.

The author of the New Survey will have it lead from South to East; and traces it through *Hampshire* and *Surrey* to London; and when it has crossed *Enfield chase*, it enters *Hertfordshire* at *North-hall* common, which it passes over, then by *Newgate-Street* and *Berkhamstead* comes to *Hertford*, and leading through *Braughin*, *Here-street*, *Barkway*, and *Barley*, keeps a strait course through *Essex*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, to its period at *Yarmouth**. It takes in (he says) of the seventh and ninth journeys all the several Stations, making a perfect line in other parts, as Mr. Horsley says above. The former writer thinks it erroneously called *Hermenstreet* about *Royston* and Northward of it, that is by mistake too called so about Stamford, in the writings of the monks.

Mr. Gale†, in his Essay towards the recovery of the four great Roman roads, has treated of this among others in so masterly a manner, that I flatter myself I need make no apology for inserting it here.

Mr. Hearne mentions this author as a gentleman of excellent learning and great judgement in these affairs. He had studied the subject with all possible care and diligence; and as this Essay is written with abundance of modesty, and without any affectation, so he questions not but it will be a standing monument of the author's fame, and would meet with a favourable reception from all such as have a just value for learning and antiquity.

We find, says he, *Ermingsstreet* running directly from South to North, through the

* Mr. Gale says, this is the true *Ikenild street*, as he takes it, which has its name from the people called *Iceni*, inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdoushire; and is now first discovered with any certainty at *Barley* in Hertfordshire. See his Essay on the roads, p. 115.

† Hearne's edit. of Leland, vol. VI. p. 106.

whole length of the Island. He refers to the Cottonian MS. and the scheme there of this road, an engraving of which he has given us; but in that no town is placed, as he observes, at the Northern extremity of it, by which we might judge where this chorographer would terminate it; and, by a great mistake, *Durobernia*, by which he supposes he means *Dover*, is situated at the Southern point of it. However, this is sufficient to shew his opinion of the course it took; and Henry of Huntingdon* was of the same mind; as was also old Robert of Gloucester†, who tells us, that,

Fram South to North takith *Erning strete*,
 Fram Est into the West go'th *Ikenild strete*,
 Fram Southeest to Northwest, that is sumdel grete,
 Fram *Dover* into *Chestre*, go'th *Wattyng strete*,
 The ferthe of thise is most of all that tilleth from *Toteneys*
 Fram the one ende of *Cornwaile* anone to *Cateney*s,
 Fram Southwest to Northeast into *Englands* ende;
Fosse men callith thilke way, that by many toun doth wende.

Lambarde is a little more particular, and acquaints us‡, that some were of opinion it led from Southampton to St. David's in Wales; but others to Carlisle in the North, which he believes will be the truest, as well from the authorities abovementioned, as because otherwise we have none of these great roads laid out to carry us, as it were, through the heart of the kingdom; and, what may weigh more than all, because we may follow the almost continued tract of such a way from the Southern shore to the Northern limits of England at Carlisle, through several Roman cities and Stations, and even in some places meet with it under the very name of *Ermingsstreet*. In this, I am fully persuaded, Mr. Gale is right.

This way took its rise at Southampton. Antoninus in all probability has travelled, says this writer, in his seventh journey from that place to London, through Winchester, Silchester, Henly, and Colebrook§. The relicks of a military way are still visible in several parts between Winchester and Silchester. In the direct road you have also two towns, one called *East*, and the other *West Stratton*; and two miles North of Silchester you meet with *Stratfield* in Berkshire, upon the road to Henley. Considering how much Antoninus seems to keep upon these great roads, though it must be owned he often leaves them, it is much more probable the *Ermingsstreet* came from this country than from Surrey, where Mr. Selden conjectures|| that Old street called Stane street was

* Lib. i. p. 299. This writer was archdeacon and canon of Lincoln; he flourished about the year 1153, being the time when Stephen, king of England, died. He has written the history of England, in ten books, from the descent of the Angles and Saxons upon Britain, to the year 1153. Polydore Vergil says this was an excellent historian, "historicus egregius."

† MS. in Bibl. Bodl. inter Codd. Digbeianos, number 205, fol. 10. b.

‡ Perambulation of Kent, p. 268, edit. 1569.

§ Vide Comment. in Antonin. Itin.

|| Notes on Polyolbion, p. 256.

part of it. That seems to have come from Arundel (at least it is as yet discovered no farther) over Poleburrow heath to Belinghurst, and so into Surrey, in the parish of Oakly, and is often laid open * by making ditches between Stansted and Darking, through the churchyard of which last it goes to Bansted downs, and seems to have gone from Woodgate warren by Croydon and Stretham to London.

In this uncertainty are we till we get to London; and after we have left London, till we come to Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, to which place it probably may have been carried on through Moorgate and Finsbury, just without that gate, along with the present road, by Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton street, and Enfield, and thence by Hertford to Wade's mill; Sir Henry Chauncy giving us this account of it†: “The government of this country was divided between the Earls of Mercia and Essex by the great road called *Ermingsstreet*, which in those days came on the West parts of the vills of Cheshunt, Wormley, and Broxbourne, through Hertford, on the south side of Ware park, to Wade's mill, and so forward to Royston. And the marks of this old way, and the present division of the bishopricks of Lincoln and London, speak the same thing.” He supposes also‡ the hundred of *Edwinstreet*, in the same county, to have taken its name from it by a small variation of some letters. This may be much questioned; yet the *Street* is still very apparent in many places of that hundred, as near as Puckeridge and Buntingford, and in Odsey hundred, between Buckland and Royston, where it enters Cambridgeshire, and goes through Kneesworth and Wandy, both in Armingford hundred, which no doubt is so called from it, as is also *Arrington*, in Domesday book written *Ærningtun*§, near which it crosses the Rhee, or Grant, and then leads you through Holm, Caxton, and Papworth, and so over the Ouse, leaving Offord to the right, to Godmanchester and Huntingdon, and is expressly called *Ermingsstreet* in the old book of Ely, as Mr. Camden tells us ||.

From Huntingdon, it takes its course through Great and Little Stukeley, runs something to the Eastward of Upton, and West of Sautreys grange and abbey, to Stilton, a little above which town it appears with a high bank, and in an old Saxon charter is called *Ermingsstreet*, says Mr. Camden¶; which is another good evidence of its name and course in these parts.

From which place, Mr. Gale owns, he could not meet with it again under the name of *Ermingsstreet*; but, as we find a great military way very apparent in several places (as we shall demonstrate), and running with a conspicuous elevation in a direct line from where we left this to the Northward, so it cannot well be questioned but that it is the continuation of this *Ermingsstreet*, though it has had the misfortune to lose the name. Having passed at Stilton, it is very often visible between that town and Castor, an old

* Additions to Camden, p. 161.

§ Fortè *Æsinyngetun*.

† History of Hertfordshire, p. 21.

|| In Cambridgeshire.

‡ Ibid. p. 94.

¶ In Huntingdonshire.

Roman Station on the river Nen, which it there crosses into Northamptonshire, about three miles below the present road over Wansford bridge. At this Castor it receives another port-way into it, called now the *High Street* and *Long Ditch*, from Deeping into Lincolnshire. But the continuation of the street from Stilton is there named *Forty-foot-way* from its breadth, and in some maps *Watling Street*, which must be a great error, the course of that street being sufficiently known to lie another way. It is supposed it may have been occasioned by the name of the neighboring town of Wansford, which has been taken for *Watlingsford*; whereas the true name of it is, according to Mr. Gale, *Walmsford**; and in saying it might be so called from some *Vallum* or outwork there, formerly belonging to that other *Vallum Quadratum* mentioned by Mr. Camden at *Dornford* (i. e. where Castor and Chesterton now stand), he is certainly right; and so he thinks the street now called *Walmgate*†, in the city of York, might also take its name from its leading anciently to the *Vallum* of that city. Besides this, the old way did not go over that bridge, but crossed the river Nen, as above mentioned, at Castor, whence it turns to the West of Upton, and at this place about two years ago a coin of Constantine the Great was found, and brought to me: the reverse had this legend, SOLI INVICTO COMITI. From Upton, Mr. Gale mentions its going to Tynwell, in Rutlandshire; but this is a mistake, as I have before proved in this work. Thence it goes to Brig-Casterton, and is very apparent at the *Five mile cross*, where it divides itself, and sends one branch towards Nottingham, and another to Lincoln, which he takes to be that we must follow, because thence we scarcely lose the track of a great Roman way till it has brought us as far as Carlisle, where some end this *Erming street*.

From *Five-mile cross* it bends, by *Stretton* and *Stretton Stocking* in Rutlandshire, to South and North Witham in Lincolnshire, then a little to the West of Colts-ford or Colsterworth, and so through both Pantons to Ancaster, upon the heath of which it is generally very visible till it comes to Lincoln.

Leaving Lincoln, it takes North West, under the name of the *Old Street*, through Asthorp and Stretton, to the ruins of *Agelocum*, which are upon the same side of the Trent, but the present town of Littleburrough on the other. Then, after it has left Gainsborough a little on the left hand, it goes to Marton, near which town's end several pieces of the antique pavement shew themselves; and here it crossed the Trent into Nottinghamshire, in which county he could not discover any track of it. It were to be wished, the gentleman mentioned in the additions to Camden had been a little more particular, and mentioned some of the towns it passes by in its way from Doncaster to Marton. However, it must have in all probability crossed this corner of Nottinghamshire

* It is written *Walmsford* and *Walmesford*, in a charter of the Mercian king Wulfere, dated A. D. 664. See *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. I. p. 64.

† Mr. Drake, in his *Antiquities of York*, thinks it a corruption of *Watlingate*, where the Roman road went from York to Lincoln. A friend of mine, from the present name of the town, *Wansford*, thinks its ancient name was *Wanesford*, i. e. fordable for such carriages.

from Marton to Bauty, in Yorkshire, not far from which stands *Osterfield*, or *Austerfield*, and near that a large square fortification, perhaps a Roman camp*, with the remains of a military way, by its pointing seeming to be part of that we are in search for between Marton and Doncaster.

As soon as you are out of Doncaster, it rises with a high bank, and carries you to *Aldwick in the Street*, and is again visible a little to the West of the park by Pontefract. Thence it crosses the Aire to Castleford, and goes by Ollerton and Ledston to Aberford, and appears in several places upon Bramham moor. It is cut by the river Wherfe at St. Helen's-ford, a little below Wetherby; but the *agger* shews itself again immediately on the North side of it, and proceeds in a direct line to Aldborough [the *Isurium* of the Itinerary], frequently visible in the way thither, but is not the great road now used, which lies to the West of it; nevertheless it is well enough known in those parts by the name of *Road-gate*, or *Road-way*. Near Burroughbridge it passed the Eure, and a mile North from that river you have it again as soon as you are out of Kirby hill, whence it scarce ever disappears for near twenty miles together, having been paved, as it is still evident, from this place to Cataract in a strait line; and about fourteen miles of it, being hedged in on both sides, is now called *Leeming lune*, from a town of that name standing upon it, and the *High Street*.

Those famous pyramids called the *Devil's Arrows* stand near this street, a small mile West from Aldborough. Mr. Gale says †, if they were *Hermæ*, as he sees no reason to doubt they were, they will be a strong argument that the *Erming-street* took its course this way, and no weak confirmation of Mr. Selden's conjecture ‡, who derives that name from *Irminsull*§. It is certainly a more natural derivation of that word than what the anonymous author of the history of Alcester || gives us from the British word *Ar-mynth*, from its going over mountains, which he cannot find it does more than any of the rest of these principal ways, unless we should with him bring it likewise from St. David's, which he thinks would be only confirming one mistake by another. In November, 1709, the Rev. Mr. Morris, minister of Aldborough, caused the ground about the middlemost of these arrows to be opened nine feet wide. At first a good soil was found about a foot deep, and then a course of stones rough and of several kinds; but most were large cobbles, laid in a bed of grit and clay, and so for four or five courses underneath one another round about the pyramid, in all probability to keep it upright; nevertheless they all seem to incline a little to the South East. Under the stones was a very strong clay, so hard that the spade could not affect it. This was near two yards

* I take it to have been a Roman camp; and that Oster-field has its name from Publius Ostorius Scapula, who quelled an insurrection of the Brigantes, &c. in these parts.

† Vide Comment. in Antonin. p. 17.

‡ Notes on Polyolbion, p. 256.

§ Learned writers differ much with regard to the intent of erecting these pyramids, some supposing them remains of Druid temples, monuments of some victory, or British deities. Mr. Gale's conjecture to me seems the most probable.

|| Bishop Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, p. 690.

deep from the surface of the earth, and a little lower was the bottom of the stone resting upon this clay, and flat. As much of the stone as is within the ground is a little thicker than what appears above, and has the marks of a first dressing upon it, that it has been *taxata, non perdolata, a ferro*. The entire height of this stone is thirty feet six inches from the bottom *.

In the *Monasticon Anglicanum* †, among other boundaries of lands given to the monastery of Reculver, mention is made of one *Æpnpege*, there rendered in Latin *Via Prisca*: but in Somner's Saxon Dictionary *Platea, Via Equorum cursui accommodata*, a *Broad way* or *Great Street*. Be it which it will, the word agrees so well with the nature and name of our *Ermingsstreet*, that he is almost fully persuaded our Saxon ancestors named it, and not the Britons, and that the present *Ermin* and *Erning*, as it is sometimes written ‡, are only a corruption of *Æpnpege*, which at Reculver might denote some *Old* or *Great way*, more remarkable in those parts than ordinary, though at the same time it properly belonged to the *Ermingsstreet* we are speaking of. So we meet with several *Fosse ways* in England, which can have been no part of the *Fosse way*, yet carry the name, as particularly the great *Old way* from Dorchester to Egerton hill in Dorsetshire.

From Catarick this street divides itself into two branches, one of them running directly Northward, over Gatherly moor, to another at Aldborough and Stanwicks §, passes the Tees at Winston in the bishoprick of Durham; the other turns off North West to Maiden castle upon Stanmore, and is visible in several places; as about half a mile from Ask near Richmond to the South Eastward, and again near Stratford, and at Bowes, and so on to the aforesaid castle.

Mr. Gale does not positively affirm which of these is the continuation of the *Ermingsstreet*, though it seems most probable to have been this which carries us to Carlisle; first, because several of our writers end it there; secondly, because that city was of more note, from the antientest times of which we have any knowledge, than any town on the other branch; thirdly, because a great military way is almost all along very evident in those parts; and, fourthly, because all the stations that Antoninus gives us in his fifth journey from *Isurium Brigantum* to *Luguvallium* are seated upon it, as are several others before we come to the former of those places (*Godmanchester, Brig-Cas-*

* Dr. Stukeley, in his *Medallic History of Carausius*, published since this account, says, the Devil's Arrows are four immense obelisks of hard stone, brought from Knaresborough moor, where they lie above ground, as the Grey Weathers on Marlborough downs; whence the Druids took their materials for the wonderful works of Abury and Stonehenge. These Obelisks are set in a strait line; four hundred cubits distance from the two outermost; two hundred is the distance between the two innermost: they were designed for racing and courses, after the sacrifices and religious offices were finished.

† Vol. I. p. 87.

‡ Schema Cotton. and Robert of Gloucester's verses, Leland, vol. VI. p. 106, as before quoted. It is also written *Erning* and *Ernying* in two or three MSS. of the *Polychronicon*, in the Bodleian library.

§ Stanpæge.

terton, Lincoln, Littleburrough, Doncaster, Casterford, named in the margin*); so that he seems to have had this road chiefly in his eye during this journey.

An accurate account of this way you have in the late additions to Camden's *Britannia* †, viz. that from *Rear crosse* it goes to Maiden Castle; thence the course of it lies through that part of Brough, called Market Brough; then over Brough Fair hill, and a little to the North of Warcop, and over Sandford moor to Cowpland Beck bridge, and so to Appleby, which without doubt has been formerly a town of great splendour, as appears by the antiquities lately discovered. It is mentioned very likely, in the *Notitia Imperii*, by the name of *Aballaba*, though omitted by Antoninus; which is not a little strange, his way between *Vertera* [Brough under Stanemore] and *Brocarum* [Brougham castle] lying directly through it. No other reason can be devised for it than that perhaps this town was not in being when the *Itinerary* was composed, but might have its birth between the writing of that and the *Notitia Imperii*.

From Appleby, the way goes to the reliques of some camps on Speedy Moor; and the North end of Kirby-thore, where another way, ten yards broad, and paved with stone, joins it from *Caer-Vorran* near the Picts wall, and is called the *The Maiden-way*. *Caer-Vorran* is supposed a small corruption of *Caer-Vorwyn*, which in Welsh signifies the *Maiden-castle*, or fort. The road we have been following goes on from Kirby-thore to Temple Sowerby, and then on the North side of Whinfield park to Brougham, and over Eimott by Lowther bridge into Cumberland, and so to Carlisle. Betwixt these two last places it is very well known, being no other than the common road at this day in use, but passes through no town in its course there, except one called Heskett.

Before I leave the *Ermingsstreet*, I shall only farther observe, that it is probably mentioned in a charter of William the Conqueror to Weddershall, a cell of St. Mary's abbey in York, but lying in Cumberland. The words are ‡, “*Confirmo eis ex dono meo totam pasturam inter Eden et Regiam Viam quæ ducit de Karliolo ad Appelby.*” But in the next page it is mentioned among the boundaries of that cell more expressly thus, “*& abinde percurrit per Stratam Regiam quæ vocatur Hee-street, quæ ducit de Karlil usque ad Apilby way;*” by which words, it may seem as if there was another new way to Appleby at that time. When these boundaries were described, the old *Hee-Street* should be written *High-Street*, or rather *Heer-Street*, which is the same thing as *Via Militaris*; but if it was *High-Street*, it is not the first time that we meet with this *Ermingsstreet* under that denomination, particularly between Leeming and Cataract, in the county of York.

* *Castor* and *Chesterton* are here omitted after *Godmanchester*; but, from what Mr. Gale has elsewhere said of them, it must be through some mistake, and not designedly.

† P. 815, of the edition which he quotes.

‡ *Monasticon-Anglicanum*, vol. I. p. 397.

I shall not here examine into the merits of Mr. Gale's description of this road ; it is sufficient for me, that, from so good an observer, I have founded my proof that a Roman *Military*, *Consular*, or *Basilical* road [for by these several appellations we find them mentioned], had afterwards the name of *Ermīngstreet*, and in many places still retains evident proofs of its name and antiquity ; that it passes, if not from Southampton to London, at least from the last place through our camps about Castor to the city of Carlisle.

Mr. Dodsley, in the year 1756, published a Description of the roads and Roman stations in England : speaking of Stilton, he agrees that the Roman highway from Castor to Huntingdon, called *Ermīngstreet*, does, in some parts of this neighbourhood appear still paved with stone.

I have before given the author of the New Survey's opinion, which is contrary to this ; but he builds on a very weak foundation when he says the road from Royston is erroneously called *Ermīngstreet* ; yet he allows that perhaps it had that name as long ago as the Norman Conquest, because in buttings and boundings of lands in the parish of Therfield, in Hertfordshire, some are said to lie next to *Erminestreet*. This mistake, he says, having been once admitted, passed with the succeeding ages for truth, though it may be easily, as he thinks, disproved ; which, however, he has not so much as attempted. He mentions another Roman way about Stamford, called so in the writings of the monks ; and this too as an error. It was incumbent upon him to have shewn a well-grounded authority for calling the road from Barley to Yarmouth, as he has from London to the former, the true *Ermīngstreet*. From London to Castor, and so on Northwards, we are certain, was its course.

CHAP II.

THE ROMAN STATIONS OF ANTONINUS'S FIFTH JOURNEY TO DUROBRIVIS.

THE two main branches, or grand ways from London, Northwards, are *Watlingstreet* and *Ermīngstreet*, the military way on which this fifth Iter proceeds. Mr. Horsley supposes these to go off nearly at right angles to one another. The sum total of miles prefixed to this Iter, 443, agrees very nearly with the amount of the particulars, which is 448.

This

This route of the military Stations in the fifth Journey of Antoninus we therefore proceed from London to describe.

There is a remarkable pillar or stone in London, from which the Romans reckoned the distances of their Stations. We have a late historical account of this stone, inserted in the General Evening Post, September 10, 1797, by Mr. W. Fox, dated Salters hall, near London Stone; which London stone, says the author, has from age to age been preserved with so much care, but has had so little said about it, so as to ascertain the original cause of its erection, or the use for which it was fixed there, that it is now utterly unknown; and though we cannot, from the most ancient documents of history and records of antiquity, fix the exact æra of its first erection, yet he ventures to give us some probable conjectures concerning the antiquity of it, hoping that some ingenious correspondents may make a farther illustration upon what he asserts in the following account :

That *London stone* is a fragment of Roman antiquity is certain, and that London itself was a Roman city.

That no such city as London existed at the time of the Roman invasion by Julius Cæsar, 54 years before the birth of Christ (which is 1824 years ago from the present year, 1770); but the island of Britain became a province of the Roman Empire, under the emperor Claudius Drusus, anno 45.

That London became a colony about the time that Julius Agricola was Roman lieutenant (in Britain) under the emperor Domitian, anno 85. If therefore London appears (upon undoubted testimonials) to be a Roman city, being mentioned by divers historians and antient records by the name of *Londinium* and *Augusta* in the time of the Romans; *Londen-Caster*, and *London Byrig*, in the time of the Saxons; and in the time of the Normans by the name of *Londonia*, *Lundonia*, *Londine*, &c.; but for several ages past by the name of *London*; it will be no improbable conjecture, that *London Stone* was the centre whence they extended its dimensions, and might likewise serve for the *Milliarium Londinium* of the Roman colony in Britain, at which they began to compute their miles; for Camden, in his *Britannia**, says, “*London Stone* I take to have been a mile stone (such a one as they had in the forum), the chief place of public meetings and pleadings of antient Rome; from which the dimensions of all the roads and journeys were begun, since it stood in the middle of the city, as it ran out into length. This is confirmed by the discovery made of the Roman causeway at Holborn-bridge, and the rebuilding of the parochial church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, where, at the depth of eighteen feet below the present pavement whereon is erected that magnificent steeple, the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, discovered a Roman causeway of rough stone, close and well rammed with Roman bricks and rubbish; this causeway was four feet thick: under this causeway lay the natural clay, over which that part of the city extends, and which descends at least forty feet lower. He was of opinion, for divers reasons, that

* Vol. I. p. 372.

this *Highway* ran along the North boundary of the Roman colony, or præfecture. The breadth then, North and South, was from the causeway, now *Cheapside*, to the river Thames; the extent, East and West, from Tower hill to Ludgate, and the principal middle street, or the Prætorian way, was *Watlingstreet*. To strengthen Camden's conjecture as before related: after the dreadful fire of London, 1666, certain labourers digging the foundations of houses, in Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, about at the depth of twenty feet, discovered a tessellated or Mosaic pavement, with the remains of a large building or hall; the former supposed to have been the *Forum*, or governor's palace, and the latter to have been the *Basilica*, or court of justice, and was situated near the *Trajectus* or ferry of *Dour-gate*, now *Dow-gate*. Maitland is of opinion, with the judicious antiquary Leland, that it was anciently by the Britons, under the Roman government, called *Dour-gate*, that is, the Water-gate. Near to the aforementioned *Forum*, or Roman governor's palace, in the principal middle street, or Prætorian way, denominated *Watlingstreet*, the *Milliarium Londinium*, or the mile-stone of London (being for the same use and purpose as the Standard in Cornhill, the Royal Exchange, whence we reckon our miles), to which standard mile-stone of London four military ways antiently led, and centered in this city.

The first of these was denominated the Roman *Trajectus*, or ferry, which intersected the river Thames from *Stoney-lane* in Southwark, and, entering London at *Dour-gate*, directed its course to *London Stone*.

The second was *Watlingstreet*, or the Prætorian way, the centre of which was *London Stone*, and directed its course from South East to North West through to *Newgate*.

The third was *Erminestreet*, which directed its course from South West and North through to *Cripple-gate*, and took its way to *Highbury barn*, to *Stroud green*.

The fourth was the Vicinal Way, which led through *Old-gate*, by *Bethnal green*, to the *Trajectus*, or ferry, at Old Ford.

Which four military ways answered to the four original gates of the city, *New-gate*, *Cripple-gate*, *Ald-gate*, and *Dour-gate*; all entering at the *Milliarum Londinium*, or standard mile-stone of antient London. This stone Mr. Fox takes to have been placed in the lieutenantship of Julius Agricola, who was governor of Britain under the emperors Flavius Vespasian, Titus Vespasian, and Flavius Domitian, from the year of Christ 80 to 85. During his lieutenantship as governor general of Britain, he civilized the Britons, after the Roman manner, both in apparelling themselves, and building houses for themselves, and temples to their gods. This *London Stone* was originally placed on the South side of the channel of Cannon Street, fastened down with strong bars of iron deep in the ground, and was with great difficulty removed. The reason of its being removed from its ancient place was, because it was complained of as an annoyance, by causing carts and coaches to be overturned, and many people hurt; therefore it was ordered by a vestry, held at the parish church of St. Swithin (Mr. Richard Martin and

Mr

Mr. Basil Brown being churchwardens), that London Stone be removed from the South side of the channel to the North side, close to the wall and to the South West door of St. Swithin's church, where it now remains. It was accordingly removed Dec. 13, 1742, after it had stood as an old Roman mile-stone of London above 1600 years.

Supposing the distances of the Roman stations, mentioned in the fifth route from London to Carlisle, near the wall, to have been reckoned from this stone; I shall now shew where they were supposed to have been, which are thus described in Mr. Horsley's account of them, and subjoin what some other writers opinions are concerning them.

ITER V.

A LONDINIO LVGVVALLIUM

AD VALLUM M. P. CCCCLXIII.

[A LONDINIO

CESAROMAGO . . . M. P. XXVIII.

The fifth route

from *London* to *Carlisle*

near the wall 443 miles.

From *London*]near *Chelmsford* or *Writtle*.

Cesaromagus, or rather *Cæsaromagus*, the next Station to London, Dr. Stukeley places at Chelmsford or near it. This is twenty-five computed miles from London, which may seem to do very well, so nigh that great city, for twenty-eight in the Itinerary. Ogilby makes it near twenty-eight measured miles and a half, which is not, in Mr. Horsley's opinion, unsuitable. He is seemingly right in this: the English Atlas says indeed but twenty-eight miles. Some place *Cæsaromagus* at Dunmow, and *Canonium* at Writtle*; and others we find assigning different places for this Station; but the number of our miles confines us to the straightest course, as will farther appear in the sequel. For this reason, too, Mr. Horsley supposes the Roman Station to have been rather nearer London than the present town called Chelmsford is. If Writtle should be admitted for a Roman Station, Mr. Horsley is by all means for ascribing the name of *Cæsaromagus* to it.

But, as Saxon antiquity is the only evidence of its having been Roman, he shews a regard to the accurate distance. Writtle answers best by the general scale, but the number of miles brings us nearer to Chelmsford, and a Station might easily be lost in the confines of so large a town as this. *Cæsaromagus* is an expression equivalent to *Cæsar's town*, or village, in the same manner as *Drusomagus*, the city of Drusus. Mr. Camden's opinion is, that the city of *Cæsaromagus* was certainly in Essex; and thinks it probable to have been built in honour of Augustus: for Suetonius informs us †, that all the princes who were friends and allies of that Emperor built cities in his honour; in the names of which, the word *Cæsar* always made a part. Mr. Camden says, if he should fix *Cæsaromagus* at Brentwood, could the reader forbear to smile at his fancy? For his opinion could receive no support from the distances in the Itinerary, since the numbers are there so strangely corrupted; yet those from *Colonia* and *Canonium* agree

* See Kitchin and Jefferys's English Atlas; and Camden, p. 414.

† Vita Augusti, c. 60. Eutrop. vii. 8.

well enough. He draws no argument from its being situated on a Roman way *; he says he could not find one, nor vestiges of any such in this county. Nor do we meet with the least shadow of the word *Cæsaromagus*, unless it be a very small affinity in the name of the hundred formerly called *Ceasford*, now *Cheafford* hundred. And, indeed, as the names of some ancient places are very little altered, and others quite changed, there are others so mutilated that only one syllable or two of the former denomination remains. Thus *Cæsar Augusta*, in Spain, is now corrupted into *Saragosa*; *Cæsaromagus*, in Gaul, hath entirely lost its old name, and assumed that of *Beauvois*; and *Cæsarea* in Normandy, hath scarcely one entire syllable left in it, in the present name *Cherburg*.—Trifles, Mr. Camden calls these, to dwell upon. If *Cæsaromagus* be not in this neighbourhood, others may seek for it elsewhere. The discovery, he says, is beyond his reach, though he used all the assistance his eyes and ears could procure. Dr. Gibson, in his edition of Camden, says, Mr. Talbot's opinion is †, that *Cæsaromagus* was at Chensford or Chernsford; but that he wheel about from Leyton to seek for *Cæsaromagus* in those parts, seems a little strange. Had he gone thence over Epping forest, about the distance from London here set down in the Itinerary, viz. 28 miles, he would have met with a town, the first sight whereof might promise something great and august, I mean Dunmow, written in the book of Domesday *Dunmarw*, and in old deeds now in the possession of some of the neighbours thereabouts, and sometimes in the registers of the Bishops of London, *Dunmage*. This Dunmow appears, even from the name, to be a place of great antiquity, being derived from two old Gaulish or British words, viz. *Dunum*, a dry gravelly hill, and *Magus*, a town. As for the change of *Marwe*, *Mauge*, or *Mage*, into *Mow*, it is very natural, whether we consider the sound of *a*, changed commonly in after-times into *o*, as *Ham*, *Home*, *Fuld*, *Fold*, &c. or the melting of *g* into *w*, than which nothing is more common and obvious to any one who compares the more ancient with the more modern words: so that nothing now remains but the substituting *Dun* for *Cæsaro*; and nothing was more common with the Saxons than to take part of the Roman name, and out of it to frame another by the addition of *Burk*, *Chester*, *Dun*, &c. Besides, the distance between this and the next Station adds strength to the conjecture that *Dunmow* is the old *Cæsaromagus*, being distant in the Itinerary from *Colonia* (Colchester) 24 miles; which may agree well enough with the common computation of 20, since, as appears by Domesday book, our reckoning is according to the Saxon or German *leuga*, consisting of fifteen hundred paces, and the Italic make only one thousand. Add to this, that from Dunmow to Colchester is a direct road, wherein are still to be seen, in some places, the remains of an old Roman way; which, by the country people who live upon it, is to this day (particularly at Raine) called *The Street*; the very word, *Strata*, used by our countryman Bede to signify a Roman road. And, in an old perambulation of the forest, in the time of king John, it is said to be bounded

* There are at Raine. See below.

† Burton's Itinerary, p. 19.

on the North, *super stratam ducentem à Dunmow versus Colcestrium*, upon the street leading from Dunmow towards Colchester, meaning this road. To which it may be farther added, that, hard by, near Little Canfield, are two antient fortifications, both defended by deep ditches, one of which is called at this day *Castle-yard*; and these, together with the name and distance, induced the late learned commentator upon the Itinerary to settle the *Canonium* of Antoninus at Little Canfield, in the neighbourhood of Dunmow.

Dr. Stukeley*, however, thinks that *Cæsaromagus* was at Chelmsford; where, he tells us, was a temple, built by Cunobelin king there, dedicated by him *ROMÆ · ET · AVGUSTO*, as we are told by Tacitus in his Annals†.

COLONIA, M. P. XXIV. COLCHESTER.

Some writers make *Colonia* a different place from *Colonia Camaloduni*‡; Dr. Gale makes them the same §. He says, the numeral distance of 24 miles of this *Colonia* from *Cæsaromagus* (whether that Station be at Writtle or Witham) agree so well, though not entirely, with the true distances, and with those which are placed to *Camalodunum* in the Ninth Journey, where *Camalodunum* is 9 miles from *Canonium*, and 12 to *Cæsaromagus*, that he should easily think *Colonia* and *Camalodunum* the same place. Though he does not deny there was a Roman camp at the river Colne, yet he does not think this *Colonia* was there divided from it, because *Camalodunum* did not stand there. Therefore *Colonia* and *Camalodunum* may be one and the same city, and this at Walden; to which its distance from *Cæsaromagus* well agrees on this part, as well as on the other from *Villa Faustini*, if you read, with many manuscripts, M. P. XXV. in the room of xxxv.

Whether this *Colonia* (to use Camden's words) be derived from the same word signifying a colony, or from the river *Coln*, is uncertain. He is more inclined to the latter, since he had seen several little towns upon it, which, adding the name of *Coln* to that of their respective lords, are called Earls-Coln, Wakes-Coln, Coln-Engaine, Whites-Coln. [But yet, as Bp. Gibson observes, it is also true that it was usual for the Saxons to make a new name by adding *Ceaster*, *Burgh*, &c. to part of the Roman one, and so Earls-Coln, Wakes-Coln, &c. which were probably of much later being, and might be called immediately from the river, as that from the colony; why might not this be a colony of Londoners (as *Londonderry* of late years in Ireland;) especially since Tacitus has particularly said that London was a famous mart town, and very populous? If this be allowed, there is no doubt but that *Adelphius de civitate Colonia Londinensium* (one of the British Bishops at the council of Arles) had his seat here; though it be denied by some learned men, for no other reason but an imaginary supposition of a mistake committed by some ignorant

* Stukeley's Medallie History of Carausius, pp. 14, 46.

† Tacitus, Annal. iv.

‡ Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, p. 421.

§ P. 91.

transcriber.] This city the Britons called *Caer-Colin*; the Saxons *Coleceaster* [and more anciently *Colnceaster*, as in the Saxon Annals]; and we *Colchester*. It is a beautiful, populous, and pleasant place; extended on the brow of a hill from West to East; and adorned with ten churches: it is said formerly to have had fifteen, besides the large church which Eudo, in the reign of Henry I. built in honour of St. John, 1105; since that time turned into a private house. It had formerly strong walls, and a castle in the midst of the city; but now there are hardly any remains of either. We are informed by historians it is supposed to have been built by Edward, son to Ælfred, when he repaired Colchester, which had suffered very much in the wars. But that this city flourished exceedingly in the time of the Romans appears from the number of coins and Roman bricks found here, which are a certain argument of its having been a Station of theirs. The coins, indeed, in general, are not more ancient than Gallienus, viz. those of the Tetrici, Victorini, Posthumus, Carausius, and the succeeding emperors. Bp. Gibson mentions these bricks as Roman in his edition of Camden; he says that they are equilaterally square, like paving bricks, but thinner; some indeed very thick. It is likewise observable, that the towers and churches are built of Roman bricks and ruins; and at an inn in the market-place (the Queen's head, when the new edition of Camden by Dr. Gibson was published) the stable, as also the room over it, was of Roman building. And in a part of the town an antient house, some of the back part of which is the same, but the front more modern, whereon, in an escutcheon, are these figures 1090*; whence it hath been proved that numerals here in England are of longer standing than has been generally supposed; and longer by 43 years than appears by that other inscription, upon a mantle-piece, at Helmdon in Northamptonshire†. The inhabitants glory in Fl. Julia Helena, mother to Constantine the Great, who was born in this city, being daughter to king Cœlus. And, in memory of the cross which she found, they bear for their arms a cross engrailed, between four crowns. Of her, and of this city, thus sings Alexander Necham, though with no very lucky vein:

Effulsit sidus vitæ, Colcestria lumen
 Septem climatibus lux radiosa dedit;
 Sidus erat Constantinus, decus imperiale,
 Serviit huic flexo poplite Roma potens.
 A star of life in Colchester appear'd,
 Whose glorious beams of light seven climates shar'd;
 Illustrious Constantine, the world's great lord,
 Whom prostrate Rome, with awful fear, ador'd.

* Philosophical Transactions, No. 255, 266. What is here said about this ancient date has been since proved to be a mistake; Arabic numerals not having been introduced into England before the beginning of the fifteenth century. EDIT.

† Philosophical Transactions, No. 154.

The truth is, she was a woman of a most holy life, and of unwearied diligence in propagating the Christian faith; whence, in antient writings, she is often styled *piissima et venerabilis Augusta*.

Mr. Horsley is for this station being at Colchester, upon the river Colne, as it is owned to be Roman, and that one would think that its name does much favour its being the *Colonia* of the Itinerary; which is the common opinion. He is rather inclined to think that *Colonia* is the British name latinized, than that it is the Latin appellative turned into a proper name, and given to the river. We have also *Colonia* in Scotland, mentioned by Ptolemy. It is generally confessed that a military way has gone directly from Colchester to London, though there are little visible remains of it now. Forty-four computed miles from London to Colchester answer very well to fifty-two of the Itinerary. It seems to be a greater difficulty, that the measured miles from London to Colchester are only made fifty by Ogilby. But the roads here, Mr. Horsley believes, are pretty level; and consequently the horizontal miles come nearer the road-miles in numbers than in other places; or a mile's difference or two may be accounted for from the different limits in such large places. It deserves a remark that here the number of English miles falls short of the number of miles in the Itinerary, and in Kent they exceed, when reckoned from London; as may be seen in the second and third Itinera. This looks, he says, as if the Roman *Londinium* had been situated nearer to Kent, and farther from Essex, than the centre of the present city of London*.

The number of miles in the Itinerary between *Colonia* and *Durobrivæ*, 148, argues, says my author, very strongly, that this Iter must have fetched a large compass; and, as in some part of our route we have no sure evidences of a military way to conduct us through so long and winding a journey, it is no wonder if we sometimes wander in the dark. The whole extent of Essex seems formerly to have been one extended forest. But, though antient ways are soon sunk in grounds formerly woody and soft, and now much improved and inclosed, yet such ways as were laid through this county would probably be well paved; which may so far make it probable that *Stane-Street* has been antient and Roman. And, indeed, this military way, supposed to go from Colchester to Dunmow, is the best supported, he thinks, of any in the county; for which reason he is much inclined to take it for his guide; and he gives an account of it from Mr. Salmon, who (then) living in the neighbourhood of it, must have had the best opportunities of being thoroughly informed about it. "This way," says he †, "is called *Stane-street*; Braintree also seems to have been *Brain-street*. And he was informed that, in some old writings, this Braintree is written *Raintree*. It is also called *Stane-street*, in a perambulation of the forest of Essex, made in the reign of Edward I. where the jury find the following places then out of the forest: "Item dicunt, quod hund. de Dunmono, Henge-

* See Gale's Anton. Itin. p. 64 and 65.

† Salmon's new Survey, pp. 143, 144, 145.

ford, et Laxeden, ex parte boreali de la *Stanstreet*, quæ ducit de Stortford usque Colcestr', sunt extra forest. de perquisito Albricii quondam com. Oxon." It goes through Braintree to Dunmow; thence, by Takeley street, through Beggar's hall coppice, to a small piece of fortified ground, called by the neighbourhood Porting-hills, and Portingbury-hills, which seems to have relation to the military or *port* way on which it stands." The learned author supposes it to proceed by Bedler's green, and Great Hallingbury church, through a lane called Port-lane, to Wallbury camp. He supposes also a vicinal way towards Littlebury hill, struck out from the other, passing by Stansted Montfichet, which has a road in this direction called Stansted-street. Stansted itself looks like a corruption from *Stanstreet*. Thence the way goes through Newport, which carries with it a symptom of a military way. This, says Mr. Horsley*, is Mr. Salmon's account of this way: but he believes the former part, from Colchester to Dunmow, to be much more certain than the rest of it.

However, as above, Mr. Camden supposes *Colonia* and *Camalodunum* to be distinct places; and here it may therefore be proper to give his farther reasons in his account of the latter.

He observes, the Chelmer, with the confluence of the other rivers (being divided by a river island, and quitting its antient name for that of Blackwater or Pant), salutes the old colony of the Romans, *Camalodunum*, which has made this shore famous; called by Ptolemy *Camudolanum*, and by Antoninus† *Camulodunum* and *Camolodunum*; but that the true name is *Camalodunum* we have the authority of Pliny and Dion, and of an antient marble. How strangely some persons have lost themselves in the search after this city! though, says he, the very name points it out to them, be they ever so blind. Many have sought it in the West of England, as did one amongst the rest who thought himself no mean man in antiquity; and others in the farthest part of Scotland; and others have, with Leland, affirmed Colchester to be the place; when, all the while, the name is very little altered, and, instead of *Camalodunum*, it is called at present Maldon, and in Saxon *Malesune* and *Mealbune* the greatest part of the word remaining whole and entire. Nor are the plain remains of the name the only argument for this assertion; but the distance, too, from the *Mona*‡ of Pliny, and the situation in the antient Itinerary table, are as plain proofs as any in the world. Mr. Camden adds, he dare not say this place was so called from the God *Camulus*; and yet that Mars was worshiped under this name appears from an old stone at Rome, in the house of the Collotti, and from altars that have been found with this inscription:

CAMVLO . DEO . SANCTO . ET . FORTISSIMO.

And upon an old coin of Cunobeline (whose chief seat this was) Mr. Camden had seen a figure with a helmet and a spear, which probably was that of Mars, with the word CAMV.

* Essay on Antonine's Itin. pp. 427, 428.

† Itin. ix.

‡ The Isle of Man.

But,

But, because that piece was not in his hands, he presents us with two others; upon the first of which is engraven the head of Janus, possibly because at that time Britain began to be a little refined from its barbarity; for Janus is said to have changed barbarism into humanity; and for that reason to be painted with two faces, as having in effect changed the same visage into another form. But Mr. Walker's opinion is, if it be Janus, he had rather apply it to the shutting of Janus's temple by Augustus, in whose time Cunobeline lived at Rome; and both himself and the Britons were benefited by that general peace. Though whether it be the head of Janus is a doubt, for the faces upon his temples and coins were diverse, one old, the other young; but this seems made for two women's faces, whether Cunobeline's wives, sisters, or children, is not certain. The second coin Mr. Camden also gives us is Cunobeline's, with a horse and CVNO; and with an ear of corn and CAMV. which seems to stand for *Camulodunum*, the palace of Cunobeline. Mr. Walker is of opinion, the horse was frequently stamped upon coins, because of their extraordinary goodness in this country (the like is upon diverse cities and provinces in Gallia); or to shew that they were, in their own opinion, excellent horsemen. The boar also, and the bull, were emblems of strength, and courage, and fierceness. Antiently the Romans used, says this author, for their ensigns, horses, wolves, bears, &c. till the time that Caius Marius was in his third consulship, who then first ordered the eagle only to be the standing ensign of the legions; as Trajan, after the Dacian war, set up dragons for the ensigns of the cohorts.

Cunobeline governed this eastern part of the island in the reign of Tiberius; and is supposed to have had three sons, Adminius, Togodumnus, and Caractacus. Arviragus is likewise mentioned by Mr. Langhorn, as one of Cunobelin's sons; and that he had others, which, in the decline of his life, after the example of his great grandfather Belinus, seem to have presided with regal power over several provinces in his dominions. It is supposed that Adminius, or, as some call him, Etiminius (who, being banished by his father, joined the Romans), reigned some time, and had his royal seat at *Camalodunum*; and an antient coin is said to testify this, alluding both to the name of the king and city. That, however, we have no certainty from this coin what this city was, I think is very plain. The inscription is as follows:

Μητρόπολις Ετιμίνιου Βασιλέως, *Metropolis Etiminii Regis.*

After Adminius's banishment from the kingdom by his father, he was received by Caligula, and accompanied him into Batavia, on that ridiculous expedition which he made to put a terror upon Britain. As for Togodumnus, Aulus Plautius overcame and killed him in a set battle; and, the same person having put Caractacus to the rout*, carried him to Rome to grace his Ovation, or lesser triumph. This is that Plautius, who by

* See Camden, art. *Romans in Britain*, p. 55.

the advice of one Caius Bericus, a British exile (pretences for war always offering themselves), did, first after Julius Cæsar, make an attempt upon Britain, under the emperor Claudius, whom Claudius himself soon followed with the whole force of the empire, and with elephants; the bones of which being casually found have given rise to several groundless stories. Passing the Thames, he put to flight the Britons, who stood to receive him upon the other side, and easily possessed himself of *Camalodunum*; for which achievements his son was honoured with the title of *Britannicus*, and himself often saluted emperor; and, six months after his setting out, he returned to Rome: of which Mr. Camden gives a fuller account elsewhere, but it is unnecessary for me to insert it.

Mr. Camden's learned Continuator says, it will be very material to add what Mr. Sammes has advanced, in favour of his own hypothesis, as to the original of the name *Camalodunum*, that it comes from *Camol*, which in the Phœnician signifies a prince and governor, and the old *Dun* a hill; so that this may be called *The King's Hill*, as *Mons Capitolinus*, at Rome, signifies Jupiter's hill. Its being Cunobeline's *regia*, or palace, may seem to give some strength to the conjecture; but how it will suit with the old altar-inscription, which mentions *Camulus Deus*, and with the coins that confirm it, he much doubts; and yet these must be looked upon as the best authorities.

Camalodunum being reduced under the subjection of the Romans, Claudius placed here a stout band of veterans for a colony, and coined money in memory of this action, with this Inscription upon the reverse, COL. CAMALODVN.; and round his head, upon the other side, TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. GER. TR. P. XII. IMP. XIIX. Whence it appears that this action happened in the 12th year of his reign, and that after he had been successful in Britain he was saluted emperor the eighteenth time; and the ploughman with a cow and a bull, the figures upon the reverse, informs us that at the same time a colony was placed at *Camalodunum* *. Mr. Walker informs us †, that a colony was represented commonly by a plough drawn by two oxen, or an ox and a cow; which, at the building of the city, were yoked together, the cow inward, the wife being the housekeeper. The Roman drivers, saith Servius ‡, were clad in the Gabine fashion § (that is, with part of the gown covering the head, and the other part tacked), and in that habit held the crooked plough-tail so as to make all the earth fall inwards. The furrow thus drawn marked out the tracks of the walls and limits of the city; and where the gates were to be, they lifted up the plough out of the earth; *porta*, therefore, is derived à *portando*. Sometimes also (though we find no coins here to confirm it) a colony was represented by a banner; for, at Rome, when a colony was to be sent forth, a banner was set up, and an inscribed table under it, to shew who was the conductor, and what number was to go, and where

* Camden, Conjectures on Roman Coins. and the Britannia.

† Greek and Roman History illustrated by Coins and Medals.

§ *Cinctus Gabinus*.

‡ Ibid. p. 142

the place of their destination ; that all might have notice who were willing to give in their names. The number being full, out of every hundred they chose ten, who were therefore called *Decuriones*, and made up the *curia*, or common council of the colony ; these out of their own body chose their magistrates [*Decemviri*], who, as the consuls at Rome, had power to call together the *curia*, to propose and execute what was decreed by them ; Quæstors, also, Ædiles, &c. which were changed every fifth year ; and were therefore called *Quinquennales* ; c. v. *Col. Victrix*, c. i. t. *Tar. Colonia Julia Togata Tarraconensis* *. There were diverse sorts of colonies ; the one *Civium Romanorum*, the other *Latina* ; as *Col. L. Jul. Cori. Colonia Latina Julii Corinthus* ; others, *Latinorum Veterum* ; the differences whereof were taken from the persons that went, whether citizens, allies, or associate, and may be seen in Sigonius and other authors. A colony, saith Camden (from Servius and Tacitus, if the knowledge of this be material), is a body of men brought into a fortified place, and invested with the right of possession. These, for the most part, were veterans ; both that provision might be made for them, and that they might defend the place against rebels, and inure the friends and allies of the Romans to the laws and customs of the empire. These colonies were in great honour and esteem, being, as it were, images and representations of the city of Rome.

Camalodunum, in an old inscription which follows, was called *Colonia Victricensis*, from the veterans of the fourteenth legion, which had the name of *Gemina Martia Victrix*, whom Tacitus calls the conquerors of Britain. In Gale's edition of Antoninus we have this inscription entire, which others had imperfectly copied out of Gruter. It agrees with Mr. Camden's, except in the arrangement of the words in the several lines.

CN . MVNATIVS . MF . PAL
 AVRELIVS . BASSVS
 PROC . AVG
 PRAEF . FABR . PRAEF . COH . III
 SAGITTARIORVM . PRAEF . COH . II
 ASTYRVM . CENSITOR . CIVIVM
 ROMANORVM . COLONIAE . VICTRICENSIS
 QVAE . EST . IN . BRITANNIA . CAMALODVNI
 CVRATOR . VIAE . NOMENTANAE
 PATRONVS . EIVSDEM . MVNICIPII
 FLAMEN . PERPETVVS . DVVMVIRALI
 POTESTATE . AEDILIS . DEDICATOR . IIII.

Dr. Stukeley † mentions a silver coin, in the Bodleian library, of Carausius, found at *Camalodunum*, on whose reverse was the inscription of EXPECTATE . VENIES, struck

* A catalogue of all the colonies and municipia may be seen in Goltzius, to which I must refer the reader.

† Medallie History of Carausius, p. 69.

by the Britons, to court their brave countrymen to rule over them, whose wisdom valour, and humanity, at that time, the whole Western world rang of. The Britons were ever fond of the Phrygian original; and, he observes, in this singular legend, had respect to the verses in Virgil, Æneas to Hector:

*Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ? quibus Hector ab oris
Expectate venis?*

The same coin is mentioned in Seguin's Numismata, p. 200, struck in true British metal, block-tin. The Doctor had another of the same metal, very rare, being a colony coin of *Camalodunum*, which he elsewhere calls *Camulodunum Colonia*, and places at Colchester, struck in Claudius's time. He also derives Colne, the river, from *Colonia*.

It appears, however, by the inscription taken out of Gale's Antoninus, that *Camalodunum* was a *municipium* as well as a colony.

*Municipia** were such towns as kept their own laws and customs, and yet had also the right of Roman citizens, and were called *Urbes*, in colonies, though they lost some of the privileges of Roman citizens; yet, because old soldiers were planted in them, the governors of the provinces, for their security, chose to reside, and to have their *Conventus*, or seat of judicature, there; whereby colonies grew into more esteem.

In this Roman colony †, the first in Britain, was a temple erected to the honour of Claudius. Tacitus calls it the altar of eternal dominion. Seneca also takes notice of it in his scoffing satire upon the death and deification of that emperor. It is no great matter, saith he, that Claudius hath a temple in Britain, whom the barbarous people now worship and adore as a deity: for there were priests chosen to his honour, namely, the *Sodales Augustales*, who, under pretence of religion, juggled the poor Britons out of their fortunes and estates. But, after ten years, the course of things turned, and this colony was utterly ruined. For, when the veterans, that were brought into this country after it had been subdued, exercised a cruel severity and tyranny over the poor subjects, the sparks of war which had lain concealed so long broke out into a more violent flame than ever. The Britons, under the conduct of Bonduica or Boadicea, plundered and burned this colony, as it was secured with no fortifications; and in two days space stormed the temple, where the soldiers had got together to defend themselves, routed the ninth legion, that was coming to their assistance, and, in a word, killed seventy thousand Romans and allies; [Dio says eighty thousand]. This dreadful slaughter was, it is said, foretold by several prodigies. The image of Victory in this city turned itself round, and fell to the earth. In the court were heard strange cries; and the theatre re-sounded with howlings and groans. Houses were seen under the water of the Thames; and the

* Walker upon Coins.

† Camden, p. 418.

neighbouring sea looked bloody. This bay we since call Blackwater: Ptolemy called it *Idumanus*; which, says Camden, seems to denote the same thing. *Ydu* in the British signifies *Black*.

The Romans raised *Camalodunum* again out of its ashes; for Antoninus makes mention of it a long time after this. Mr. Horsley* supposes the likeness of the name was, as usual, Camden's principal inducement to fix this station at Malden†; he allows, however, that since his (Camden's) time it has been generally taken for that place. Some part of the land is supposed to have been washed away near this river, particularly an antient Roman city, called *Ithancester*, near Malden‡. This, by the account, seems to have been situated on the South side of the river *Idumania*; and Camden supposes it to be the *Othona* in the Notitia, in which conjecture he seems to have been almost universally followed. This antient town is thought to have stood near St. Peter's Chapel; and Mr. Horsley says, if he could suppose this part of the ninth journey to have proceeded to the East, he should conclude this antient city, or one over against it on the North side of the river, to have been *Camalodunum*; and Malden to have been *Canonium*, the following station: but he finds not any thing in the story which argues the city of *Ithancester* to be so far distant from Malden as St. Peter's Chapel. The account, as quoted by Camden§ from Ralf Niger out of Bede, is thus: Ceada the bishop baptized the East Saxons near Malden in the province of Dengy; but that city has since been swallowed up in the river Plant. Dengy Hundred lies on the South side of the Blackwater, which may seem to intimate that *Ithancester* was also on the South side of the river: but, notwithstanding any thing he sees in the story, it might be nearer Malden than St. Peter's Chapel. It is most likely to be the *Othona* in the Notitia, and yet may probably have arisen out of the more antient and more famous *Camalodunum*. If Witham be *Ad Ansam*, and we proceed in that course, the neighbourhood of Malden is at a very exact distance for *Camalodunum*; [six miles, or thereabouts, as in the Ninth Itinerary]. Mr. Horsley is inclined, after all his inquiries, most to give into the common opinion, that *Camalodunum* is to be settled at Malden, or near it, perhaps a little to the North or North West from it. *Camalodunum*, he thinks, was as likely to be known to Ptolemy as any one place in the Island. Now *Camalodunum*, as Ptolemy calls it, is placed by him in the same latitude with the mouth of the river *Idumania*, and fifty minutes of longitude East from it||, between *Extentio* and *Idumania Fluvii Ostia*. Mr. Horsley thinks, the mouth of the river seems to be placed by him near where the present Malden stands; and that so much more longitude as Ptolemy gives to *Camalodunum*

* Horsley's *Britannia*, pp. 445, 446. † Camden, p. 416. ‡ Camden, p. 411 of his *Britannia*. § Ibid.

|| Εἰδυμανία ποτ' ἐκβολαί, *Idumania fluvii Ostia*, which is agreed to be the mouth of the united Chelmer and Blackwater, is placed by Ptolemy in 20 deg. 10 min. longitude, and 55 deg. latitude. Καμυδδολανον, *Camalodunum*, is set by the same geographer in 21 deg. longitude, and 55 deg. latitude. Horsley's *Essay on the Itinerary of Antoninus* in his *Britan. Roman*. p. 446.

would certainly carry us a great deal too far to the East. Ptolemy also places *Camalodunum* much South East from *Venta Icenorum*, generally supposed to be *Castor* in Norfolk. Pliny places *Camalodunum* at 200 miles distance from *Mona*, to which our situation of it seems well to agree. The placing *Camalodunum* hereabouts seems to reconcile, as much as possible, all antient accounts and authors one with another, and better to secure the credit of Tacitus, who tells us, that before the destruction of *Camalodunum* the appearance of a colony destroyed was seen in the æstuary of the Thames, mentioning the same prodigies preceding the destruction of this colony, that have been above related out of Dio; adding that these things raised a courage in the Britons, and sunk the veterans with fear*. Ptolemy seems to have extended the æstuary of the Thames as far as *Idumania*. *Colonia* and *Camalodunum* have, as mentioned before, been supposed, by good Antiquaries, to be one and the same place. Mr. Horsley says, they plainly appear to be different; for this reason, that, in the Fifth Iter, it is 24 miles from *Colonia* to *Cæsaromagus*, whereas it is only 21 from *Camalodunum* to it. In the former no Station intervenes; in this, *Canonium* stands between them; and the number of miles may well be increased, but can never be diminished by the intervention of another place in the route. It is therefore probable that *Camalodunum* was some miles nearer than *Colonia* to *Cæsaromagus*; and, consequently, must be a different place: but, he says, the colony and the neighbouring forts might almost cover that part of the country. And, as a farther proof of what Mr. Horsley here advances of the extensiveness of the colony and forts hereabouts, within two small miles of Castle Camps, a Roman Station† in Essex, at Wethersfield in Suffolk, lately, either in the year 1764 or 1765, a Roman burial-place was discovered, where were found some pateræ, lachrymatories, a small lamp, and a spear; but the greatest curiosity was a glass urn, of a good colour and of an elegant make, the handle of which was fluted; it contained two gallons and a half wine measure, and was thought to be the largest that ever was discovered, at least in Britain. They were, and, I suppose, still are, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Barnard, rector of Withersfield, chaplain to his present majesty‡. And Bishop Gibson, in his Camden, speaking of Walden, mentions Sterbury Hill, a mile West of it, by which passes the river Cam, arising in the confines of Essex, and by reason of its (the usual) termination of *Dunum* doth well agree. From these two circumstances, joined to the antiquities found here, viz. a gold coin of Claudius Cæsar, and a silver platter of antique shape, together with its lying upon two military ways, and the remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood, as, the barrows of Barklow, the stone coffins full of burnt bones in the fields hard by, abundance of coins and pavements, and the forts at Chesterford, Castle Camps, and Shedy Camps; from all these, he says, put

* Tacit. Annal. lib. xiv. c. 32.

† Which Mr. Salmon thinks to be the *Colonia* of this fifth Iter or route.

‡ A drawing of them was presented to the Society of Antiquaries.

together,

together, the learned annotator upon Antoninus (Dr. Gale) concludes, that this place was the antient *Camalodunum*, viz. Walden, and, by consequence, *Colonia*, or *Colanea*, as he reads it, which he makes the same with *Camalodunum*. For the removing whereof to this place, viz. Sterbury Hill, besides the forementioned circumstances, and their agreement with the description of Tacitus given in his Annals, he alleges one consideration more, which is the remarkable fruitfulness of the country, fit in all respects for the residence of the kings of the *Trinobantes*, as *Camalodunum* was. Tacitus, Mr. Horsley, observes, speaks of awing the *Silures*, at the same time that he mentions the settlement of this colony; possibly the *Silures* might be mistaken for the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes*. Malden stands upon the South bank of the Chelmer, upon a gentle declivity, as Colchester stands upon the Colne. There is, as he observes, a fortified camp West from the town, containing about twenty acres, three sides of which are yet visible. A gold coin of Nero has been found there. It is, however, he says, universally agreed, that there has been a Roman settlement at Malden, and he thinks rather North of the river, and that the camp mentioned before has been one of the *Castra Æstiva*. The Roman town, as usual, might spread itself upon both sides of the river.

Upon the whole, it is my opinion, that *Colonia* was at Colchester; and being the first and greatest colony in Britain, if *Colonia Camaloduni* and this were one, and that at *Camalodunum* was the greatest, that at London being inferior to it, and its being both a colony and a *municipium*, as the inscription I have before mentioned proves, it is no wonder at its being very extensive. I would not therefore fix this Station, as others have done, at any of those places already mentioned in particular, except Colchester; the others may indeed be allowed to be a part at least of it, and dependant upon this as the principal town of the colony, which, I suppose, is most likely to have been at Colchester, for the reasons before alleged. These places, which were a part of the colony, were, in all probability, known by no other name than that of *Colonia*, or *Colonia Camaloduni*, which was the general Station, and had command and jurisdiction over the several other vicinal ones in the colony.

VILLA FAUSTINI, M. P. 35. SIMLER 25. VOSSIUS SD.—ST. EDMONDSBURY.

Mr. Talbot and Dr. Gale seem inclined to fix this Station at St. Edmondsbury *. Gale's manuscripts, instead of xxxv, here reads xxv. M. P. and Vossius's copy reads the same. Mr. Camden give us the same account of the Saxon name with Dr. Gale, and thinks it the *Villa Faustini* of Antoninus. Quoting, in support of this (Mr. Talbot's)

* *Quid sit, ait Talbotus, nescio; eam tamen in Suffolcia sitam fuisse arbitror, ut potuerit esse St. Edmondsbury, aut simile* Gale in his Commentary remarks, that *Faustinus villam Baiis habuit, cujus descriptionem dedit Martialis, lib. 3. epig. 58. quid ni habuerit in Britannia, rus magè ridens & amenum, quam hic apud St. Edmondsbury (Saxonibus illa fuit Beðepiceꝝ gæopð, Curia vel Villa Faustini) nusquam floret.*

opinion, he observes, he was a good antiquary, and well acquainted with this part of England [as being prebendary of the church of Norwich].

Mr. Horsley says, *Villa Faustini*, which is, according to some copies, 35 miles from *Colonia*, should, according to the proportion laid down by him, be about 26 English computed miles from Colchester. Bishop's Stortford is 27. If, therefore, we stick to the number 35, he guesses, that, *Villa Faustini* has been upon the East or North East side of the river Stour, about Portingham or Hallingbury, or near it. The distance he thinks exactly agrees. He took a view of the fort, called he thinks *Wallbury Dels*, of an oval figure, a mile in circumference, which he thought had an entrance at each end. The ditch was large, and the ramparts very bulky. These seem to have been double; but then the double rampart did not appear upon the South East part of the fort. As no military way was discovered leading to or from this fort by him, and he could not hear of any Roman coins being found at this place, he was inclined to think it Danish, or Saxon. And indeed this seems most probable from its being of an oval figure. He observes Dr. Gale's reading from Vossius, xxv M. P. instead of xxxv M. P. as it is in other copies of the Itinerary, justly merits the preference: for, on this supposition, there is no occasion to use the military way, mentioned before, as he observes, any farther than we are almost absolutely sure of it, and that is to Dunmow 19 or 20 miles computed, from Colchester, and exactly 25 Roman. Some *villa*, he thinks, may possibly have been near this place, which occasioned the name in the Itinerary. He quotes Camden, who tells us that from Dunmow to Colchester there is a direct road, wherein are still to be seen, in some places, the remains of an old Roman way, called the *Street*.

In an old perambulation of the forest, in the reign of king John, it is said to be bounded upon the North *super stratum ducentem à Dunmow versus Colcestriam*.

Hard by Little Canfield, are two ancient fortifications, both defended by deep ditches; one of which is called at this day Castle-yard*. There is a village called Stanway in the road from Colchester to Coggeshal; and near Coggeshal we are told that a Roman burial-place and some urns have been discovered†; which, in Mr. Horsley's opinion, farther confirms this to be the course of the military way, and Dunmow, that has been thought Roman, to be *villa Faustini*. Mr. Salmon is for placing this Station at Malden in Essex. But if Colchester be allowed likely enough to be the Station of Antoninus called *Colonia*, thence to St. Edmundsbury is not 30 small miles, answering well enough to the miles in the Itinerary. And I think upon the whole St. Edmundsbury was the *villa Faustini*.

ICIANOS M. P. 18. ICKBOROW.

Where this Station was, Mr. Talbot says, he knows not, but thinks it was in the county of Norfolk; for the antient people of the *Iceni* inhabited that county. Thetford

* Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, p. 410.

† Camden, p. 419.

and Ickborow are mentioned by him as likely to have been, one or other, the place of this Station *. There are some, Dr. Gale informs us, who place this Station at Exning; but the distance mentioned in the Itinerary, as well from the *Villa Faustini*, as from the next to *Icianos*, which is *Camboritum*, induces him likewise to place it at Ickborow, in Norfolk. Mr. Camden is of the same opinion. According to Mr. Horsley's computation, the distance of this Station from *Villa Faustini* should be near 14 computed miles; and, for this reason, he is inclined to place it at Chesterford, the distance, as he affirms, answering exactly, Chesterford being three short miles from Walden, and Walden eleven from Dunmow. He observes, the road near Chesterford, coming from Audley-end to Walden, had much of the Roman appearance. Yet he owns, that, in the Southern parts of England, the modern ways are repaired so much after the form of the Roman, that it is hard to distinguish a Roman way with certainty. That Dr. Gale expressly says, Walden is seated upon two military ways, the one going Northward, the other towards the East. He says, he is persuaded, that, if any military way has gone Eastward from Walden, the course of it has been towards Dunmow. The camps not far from Walden, and the golden coin of Claudius, and the patera found at Sterbury-hill, may easily be accounted for, by supposing a military road in the neighbourhood; so that, according to him, we need not upon this account make Walden a Roman town, and much less *Camalodunum*, with Dr. Gale. He says the distance and way seem plainly to point to Chesterford for *Iciani*; which name seems to be retained in that of Ickleton, a town in Cambridgeshire, but upon the borders; and the large fortified ground lies between Chesterford and Ickleton. The town of Chesterford is in Essex, but upon the borders of Cambridgeshire, upon the North-east side of the river Granta. The figure is oval; and from this and other circumstances he is right in suspecting it to be either Saxon or Danish, though they call the field the *Borough*, and Roman coins are found within this fortified place or ground call *Brugh* money. He believes the antient Roman fort has been that at the East end of the oval one. This is of a square figure; the wall inclosing the church-yard stands upon the North side of it, and the mill at one corner; another side of it runs close by the river; Roman coins are also found here. Though the Romans seem to have frequented the county of Essex very much, and to have had numerous settlements in it besides the famous colony of *Camalodunum*; yet Mr. Horsley says he never heard of any original inscription, or any antient sepulture, except one, belonging to it. These monuments, as well as the military ways, are the most ruined of any that he knew of, where there have been in all probability so many. He discovered, however, lying neglected in the mill at Chesterford, a curious piece of Roman antiquity, which he believed to be sepulchral. It contained three urns, answerable to

* *Est ergo Thetford, aut aliquid simile. Ickborow juxta Swaffam (Swafham in ora codicis, ab alia manu) in Northfolcia forte Icenorum civitas erat. Obiter emendatur locus Ptol. ubi mare Deucaledonium pro Caledonio legitur. Nam à sylva Caledonia, quæ vicina est mari illi, nomen habet.*

the three busts that appear upon the outside of it; but, as there is not, nor ever was, any inscription upon the stone, it is impossible to know who the deceased persons were.

The Saxons pursued the same measures here at Chesterford as they appear to have done in many other instances; that is, to make a fort and settlement just by the place where the Romans had one before*.

According to some †, *Icknild street* goes by Chesterford, running into the country of the *Iceni* ‡. However, he was assured at Cambridge, that the military way near Hogmagog hills is very visible, pointing towards Chesterford; and observed, that the way from Chesterford towards those hills lies along higher ground; and where it parts with the road to Cambridge, it still continues to run along some elevated ground. This makes it more probable that the Roman way has taken this course. Hogmagog hills are about three miles, according to some, from Cambridge, others say five; which make up but eight miles from Cambridge to Chesterford by computation. I here think my author mistaken, and that they are twelve at least. But he says, if this be the certain course of this military way from Chesterford Northward, where shall we fix our next Station of *Camboricum*? or how shall we find our way to it?

Chesterford, however, I will allow with him to be Roman. And the late Dr. Stukeley § has given us this farther account: that at Chesterford there has been found a valuable and most singular coin, repositied in the cabinet of John Wales, esq. of Colne, which, he says, we owe to the discerning eye and judgement of his worthy and learned friend, Charles Gray, esq. of Colchester, one of the Curators of the British Museum, F.R.A.SS. who picked it out of a great number of coins in Mr. Wales's custody. It is, he says, an invaluable monument of that emperor's glory. It is of excellent workmanship and perfect preservation. It has the faces of three emperors distinct upon it, and perfectly known; Dioclesian in the middle, Carausius upon his right, Maximian uppermost; exactly, says the Doctor, according to the rule of manners. The legend upon the obverse, CARAVSIVS . ET . FRATRES . SVI; reverse PAX . AVGG. C, in the exergue, shews the place where the coin was struck, *Cataractonium*, Thornborough, at Catartic, in Yorkshire. The coin is brass.

Ickburrow seems, however, from its similarity to *Icianos*, and other circumstances, to have been that Roman Station, in my opinion.

CAMBORICO, M. P. XXXV. CAMBRIDGE.

This Station Mr. Talbot thinks to have been at *Cambridge*, but, nevertheless, does not affirm it.

* Essay on the Itinerary, p. 429.

† Ibid. p. 430.

‡ Dr. Stukeley thinks it has run near the borders of the counties of Cambridge and Essex. It. Curios. p. 75.

§ Medallie History of Carausius.

It is uncertain by what name former writers called the river now known by the name of the *Cam*; some will have it to be *Grant*, but others *Cam*; which last Mr. Camden thinks most probable, both because it seems crooked (for so the British word *Cam* signifies, whence a crooked river in Cornwall is called *Camel*); and also, because old *Camboritum* stood upon its banks (a town mentioned by Antoninus in his fifth Journey* in Britain), as he is persuaded, both by its distance and name, and also by the great number of Roman coins found nigh the bridge. For *Camboritum* signifies a *Ford over Cam*, or a crooked ford; the word *Rith* in the British language signifying a *ford*. The Saxons call it *Epant-cearcep* and *Epont-cearcep*, which name it still retains. But Camden says, he cannot find the derivation of it. To derive it from the Saxon word *Epon*†, a fenny place, might prove a mistake; and yet Asserius, more than once, has called some fenny grounds in Somersetshire *Gronnas paludissimas*, which is a mixture of Saxon and Latin; and it is well known, that a city in West Friesland, of the like situation, is called Groningen.

About the year 700, Bede saith, this was a little desolate city; when he tells us, that just by its walls was found a little trough or coffin of white marble, delicately wrought, with a lid of the same, exactly fitted to it. Now it is a small village, belonging to King's college in Cambridge; which town was either a limb or a daughter of the antient *Camboritum*, from the nearness of the name and situation, being not a mile distant, and about a quarter of one from the river. Mr. Camden thinks that *Cam* was never formed out of *Grant*, being a change too forced and strained, where all the letters are lost but one; but rather, that the common people might keep to the old name of *Camboritum*, or the river *Cam*; though writers more commonly used the Saxon word *Grantbridge*‡. Bp. Gibson says here, it is supposed by some to be the *Caer-Graunt*, otherwise *Grant*, mentioned by Nennius among the twenty-eight British cities. The Saxons also name it, *Epantabpýge*, *Epantabpiege*, and *Epantcbpige*.

He also takes notice, that a mile North of Cambridge, in the territories of Chesterton, is *Arbury*, or *Ardborough* (more truly *Arbury*), where§ is a large camp, of a figure inclining to a square. There have been Roman coins found in it; one particularly of silver, with the head of Rome upon one side, and upon the reverse, Castor and Pollux on horseback. Dr. Gale says he saw this dug up in these camps; and mentions that Castor and Pollux were sitting upon the same horse||. The adjoining Chesterton has probably its name from this camp, or old *castrum*.

Three miles or thereabouts from Cambridge, and South-east of it, are certain high hills (mentioned before in the account of *Icianos*) called Hogmagog hills (by the students Gogmagog,) and by Henry of Huntingdon the most pleasant hills of Balsham, from a village at the foot of them: where, he adds, the Danes committed all barbarities imaginable.

* Not in his third journey, as printed by mistake in Camden.

† Hoveden, fol. 251. Flor. Wigorn. p. 402.

‡ Usser. Primord. p. 33.

§ Aubrey, MSS.

|| Comment, on the Itinerary, p. 92.

Upon the top of all is an entrenchment of considerable bigness, fortified with a three-fold rampart, and impregnable in those days, according to the opinion of several judicious warriors, were it not for its want of water: and some believe it was a summer retreat of the Romans, or the Danes; but others, says Dr. Gibson, think it was a British work. It has two graffs between the three rampires (as the usual way was), being rudely circular; and the diameter is no less than 246 paces. It is upon a hill, as the British way of encampment was; and it is probable enough that the antagonist to it might be at Ardborough; which, from the form, coins, and nearness of water (a thing which that people was always particularly careful of), must have been the work of the Romans. Near the camp there runs a Roman high-way from the brow of the hill Southwards; which, he supposes, together with the Roman coins found there in digging, 1685, induced Dr. Gale, author of the Commentary on Antoninus, to reckon it a work of the Romans, not regarding the circular figure; inasmuch as it appears, both from Vegetius and several other instances in other parts of England, did not confine their camps to a square*; but departed from it as the nature and convenience of the ground required.

This camp, says Camden, seems to be the place that Gervase of Tilbury called *Vandelbiria* (Wandlesbury), because the Vandals, when they ruined some parts of Britain, and cruelly destroyed the Christians, did encamp there, pitching their tents upon the top of a little hill, where lies a plain surrounded with trenches, with only one entrance, and that like a gate.

Mr. Salmon, in his account of the Roman roads and stations, supposes *Camboritum* to have been at Chesterford, but in his new survey fixes it at Hogmagog Hills.

Mr. Horsley, on the contrary, thinks nothing more probable, than that *Camboritum* has been at Icklingham in Suffolk, about three miles eastward from Mildenhall upon the North side of the river that comes from Bury. This place is certainly Roman, as appears from Mr. Salmon's account of it, which he has transmitted in his New Survey†, and which Mr. Horsley has transcribed. "The road from *Ad Ansam*, mentioned in the Ninth Journey, half a mile before it comes to the ford, cuts the high bank, which looks like some old British moat for the division of the country. It is such as Devil's Ditch on Newmarket Heath, and perhaps answers to it, for the Foss is upon the South side of the *Vallum*, as at the other. Here, indeed, is a foss upon both sides, but not for the whole length. This work is continued for half a mile or thereabouts; the rest may have been demolished, when both sides of it were under the same government. There is a

* *Quid igitur religiosissime semper quadratam formam castris suis imposuisse Romanos contendunt? Habes præter Vegetium, habes præter circulare hoc castrum triplici vallo munitum, et aliud duplici circumdatum apud Yanesbury, in agro Willoniensi, ubi numismata Trajani, Aurelii, Sabinæ, Augustæ, in lucem paucis abhinc annis prolata, rem extra controversiam ponunt. Habes et tertium inter Somersetenses, quod appellant accolæ Camalet, et quod triplex etiam cingit agger, ex quo indies eruuntur nummi Romanorum. Fatendum tamen est nomen aliquid Danicæ originis sapere, credo enim rusticos nostros Hoogmaght, quod altum robur significat, et naturæ loci satis congruit, in nomen fabulosum gigantis nescio cujus Hogmagog corrupisse. Camboritum autem vadum Cami innuit. Cam. fl. Rhyd vadum Brit. Gale, Itin. p. 93. † P. 160, 161.*

field called Kent Field, corrupted from Camp Field; another Rompit Field. Coins are found here in as great abundance as any where in England*, chiefly of the lower emperors Antoninus, Tetricus, Commodus, &c. They are most frequent in a ploughed field, half a mile from the town North-west; some are found in the moors when they dig to fence or drain them, which is a substantial proof that they were not hid by the Romans to shew they had been masters here; for it is ten thousand to one they should ever see the light†. About three years ago a leaden cistern was found here by a ploughman, the share striking against the edge of it. The treasure it had concealed was gone. The cistern was in being when this account was written; it contained about 16 gallons; and was perforated on each side for rings to lift it by. There is ornamental work on the outside of it, imitating hoops of iron, but cast with the thing itself. Upon one side of it is the mark A, perhaps intending the measure or use of it." A military way has been generally supposed, by Dr. Gale and others, to have run out into these parts of Suffolk. Mr. Horsley had not an opportunity of searching for it or tracing it out himself; and therefore pretends not to describe it from inspection. But, by what he could judge, there is good reason to suppose such a way to have gone out from Cambridge by Newmarket, or near it, and so towards Icklingham. This course of the way would be (if he is not mistaken) beyond the fenny country in Cambridgeshire; and, perhaps, the difficulties arising from such grounds may have been the reason why the way to *Camboricum*, and from it, has been but one and the same, going and returning in the same line. He instances in that from *Deva* (West Chester) to *Segontium* (Caernarvon) in the eleventh Iter; though these, indeed, are the *termini*, whereas this is the middle of an Iter. The river, upon which Icklingham stands, runs into that which comes from Cambridge. If the name of this river has been *Cam* originally, we have then the etymology full on our side‡; for Mr. Salmon intimates, that there has been a ford over the river near this place. From *Iciani* to *Camboricum* is 35 miles in the Itinerary, that is, 10 miles more than from *Camboricum* to *Durolipons* (which he endeavours to prove to have been at Cambridge, as we shall take notice of in the account of the next station), and 25 Itinerary miles distant from Icklingham. Those 10 miles, according to him, agree with much exactness to the distance between the stations near Chesterford and Cambridge; and the stations he thinks are a little nearer to each other than the towns. He believes the military way has gone off to Icklingham, not far from Cambridge; and this will secure our distances, and make us very exact.

* Camden, p. 441.

† As to the coins found in the moors, I agree with him, they were not hid by the Romans for the purposes he mentions; but, I think, probably lost treasure, by the sinking of some boats which had treasure on board. I shall hereafter prove those found in other places were left as monuments of their conquest of Britain.

‡ *Camboritum*, as above, a ford over a crooked river. Stukeley's *Itiner. Curios.* I. p. 75.

After having given the opinions of others in relation to the station of *Camborico*, *Camboricum*, or *Camboritum*, by which different names it is called in different manuscripts and editions of the Itinerary ; though *Camboritum* seems to be the best reading, yet, it may be observed, the signification is the same. This premised, I shall add a word or two with regard to my own sentiments. As I have been induced to think *Icianos*, the station before *Camboritum*, to be at Ickborow ; so, I think, we may affirm, that, at Cambridge, or near it, was that of *Camboritum*. Mr. Horsley's account of a road from Icklingham, generally supposed, by Dr. Gale and others, to have gone to Cambridge over Newmarket Heath or near it, has been mentioned. The method I would proceed in is, to suppose a direct road from Ickborow to Brandon Ferry, and thence to Icklingham, passing at Mildenhall, which is near it. Icklingham is about twelve miles from Ickborow, and from Icklingham to Cambridge, supposing the road to have gone pretty strait, about twenty-two ; in all thirty-four ; and the Itinerary reckons 35 between *Icianos* and *Camboritum*. Granchester has been by some supposed to be the place of this Station, as mentioned above. There is a town within a mile of this, and by the map about two from Cambridge, called *Comberton*. The transition is easy from *Camboritum* to *Comberton*, and its distance from Ickborow will be nearly, if not quite, answerable with the distances of Grantchester and Cambridge. It would not therefore be absurd, after all, to say the Station of *Camboritum* was at *Comberton*, especially if this place has ever produced any Roman antiquities, a thing I am not at present certain of.

DUROLIPONTE, DUROLIPONS, M. P. XXV. GODMANCHESTER.

Mr. Talbot says, as above, this Station is from the last mentioned in the Itinerary, M. P. XXV. *alias* XXVIII. *Lege* XVIII. *sic cod. Longolii recentiori*. *Quid si hoc sit Huntington?* *Nam illic Dour et Pons locum esse declarant ; per quem fluvijs ponte junctus decurrat.*

Mr. Camden says, on the other side of the river [Ouse], over against Huntingdon, and, as it were, the mother that brought it forth, stands *Gormonchester*, now called *Godmanchester*, reckoned the biggest village in England. To omit its great repute for tillage, it is by this learned author and Dr. Gale, with some others, thought to have been a Roman city. Henry of Huntingdon calls it in his time a village, not unpleasant ; but formerly, says Camden, as he truly writes, it had been a noble city ; for, omitting the Roman coins frequently ploughed up, and the distances in the Itinerary [together with the bones of divers men of far greater stature than is credible to be spoken of in those days] ; omitting these, says Camden, the very name implies it to be the same city that Antoninus calls *Duroliponte*, instead of *Durosiponte* ; for *Dur-Osi-ponte* signifies in British a bridge over Ouse ; and all own that this bridge was known indifferently by the names of *Use*, *Ise*, *Ose*, and *Ouse* ; but, in the Saxon times, when it lost that name, it took that
of

of Gormoncester, from Gormon the Dane, who, by articles of peace, had these parts granted to him by our king Alfred, as this verse may witness :

Gormonis à castrî nomine nomen habet.

The town from Gormond's castle took its name.

Dr. Gale wonders, however, that Camden mentions the distances of the Itinerary, though at the same time he does not deny some sort of likelihood in his derivation of *Durosiponte* from *Duroliponte*, since he says the distance from *Camborito* is but 15 miles; but, if we, with Longolius, as quoted by Mr. Talbot, read 18 in the Itinerary here, we shall find it very exact.

Dr. Gale says, though he fears the conjecture which he offers may be too bold, yet he is unwilling to suppress it. He observes, that a little above the town is a spring very efficacious in curing the leprosy. The leprosy with physicians is called *Elephas**, *Elephant*. Our ancestors pronounced it Oliphant, and expressed that disease by the name of *Gormes*. These are inducements to write here *Duroliphant*. For, as that other city (Bath) was called by them, who resorted in numbers there to have their pains and diseases under which they laboured removed, *Akemancester*; so also they called this city *Garmancester*, from the disease called *Elephantiasis*, or the leprosy. This is Dr. Gale's conjecture. and it seems to be a very sensible one. There are some other names for this place mentioned in authors. I find in Leland, and in Dr. Gibson's edition of Camden, that some old writers have called this city *Gunicester* and *Gunicastrum*, positively affirming that Machutus had his episcopal see at this place.

Mr. Horsley thinks there has been no military Station either at Huntingdon or Godmanchester, though the situation upon the North side of the river, on a gentle descent, favours the opinion of Huntingdon, as to the name *Godmanchester*; but the distance will not do for *Durolipons*. This name intimates a bridge over a river, to which, he says, the name Cambridge is not unsuitable. The distance from *Camboricum* is 25 miles in the Itinerary; and so should be 19 English computed miles, which will be just about the distance from the Roman Station at Cambridge to that at Icklingham. By this a period is put to the difficulties of this Iter; the way, the distances, clear and certain to the end of the Journey, as, he says, will appear in the sequel. I last, says he, left the Military Way visible near Hogmagog Hills, pointing towards Granchester, about a mile above Cambridge, though some think it goes to Chesterton, a mile below; but all agree somewhere near Cambridge. Perhaps Grantchester and Hogmagog Hills were both of them *Æstiva*, and the Station itself just at Cambridge. It is therefore highly probable, the way proceeded in this direction towards Godmanchester and Huntingdon, till it met the

* Est Elephas morbus qui propter flumina Nili

Gignitur.

Lucret. vi. 1112.

other line of the Roman Way coming from Castor on the Nen. It is probable, I think with Mr Horsley and Dr. Gale, it passed the Ouse near Huntingdon, at Offord, i. e. Oldford, near Portmead Meadow: it is mostly visible hence to Chesterton, where it crossed the river.

Mr. Horsley's opinion, that neither at Huntingdon nor Godmanchester has been any military Station, seems, from the accounts I have given above, to want better reasons to support it than he has given us. His account seems calculated in favour of his own scheme of placing *Durolipons*, the Station in question, at Cambridge. He says this name, as above, intimates a bridge over a river, and to which, he says, the name of Cambridge is not unsuitable. Why, I may ask, is it less so to Huntingdon, or Godmanchester? where there is a bridge between these two towns; and, for aught we know to the contrary, these towns, though now at some distance, might formerly be so contiguous as only to be separated by it. Mr. Leland's* account favours this supposition, and is as follows:

“Gumicester vulgo Godmanchester, oppidum magni nominis, ut apparet ex fundamentis et numismatibus erutis. Eruuntur etiam et ossa, sed majora quam habeant hujus ætatis homines. Usa tantum dividit hoc oppidum ab Huntingduno. Unde conjectura est, Huntingdunum antiquitus partem fuisse Gumicestriæ, vel hac fatiscente præsenio Huntingdunum principia sumpsisse. De Guma (nisi fallor) ille mentionem facit qui scripsit vitam S. Machuti, quem ait Gunicastriæ fuisse episcopum, et patrem ejus ibidem fuisse comitem; nisi quis velit per Gunicastriam Guincastriam intelligere. At quamvis impressus libellus de vitâ S. Machuti *Gunicastriæ* legat, ego tamen vidi libellum M. S. qui habebat *Gumicastriæ*, quæ lectio mihi videtur esse verior. Emi ibidem à quodam sacrificulo numismata, inter quem unum erat C. ANTHI prælonga cæsarie, qualem Romani habebant ante notos tonsores.”

DUROBRIVIS M. P. XXXV. CASTOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This Station I fix at Castor. I have before given some reasons for its being here, and the opinions of some writers in favour of the place, and endeavoured to answer some objections of others against it. The Itinerary makes the distance between *Durobrivis* and *Durolipons* xxxv miles; and, therefore, according to Mr. Horsley, it answers to 26 computed English miles. It is, however, about 21 measured miles only as the road now goes, and it most likely, in the time of the Romans, might have gone more about than it does now; and so the numbers in the Itinerary may be reconcileable to the distances of Godmanchester and Castor.

Mr. Horsley is inclined to think the Roman town and Station of *Durobrivæ* stood nearer the river than Castor itself, and, as usual, upon the North side of the river rather than

* Ex Libro de vita Neoti. Lelandi Collectanea, tom. III. p. 11.

on the South. The fortified ground on the South side of the river near Chesterton is, indeed, very remarkable, and the elevated way may be traced through it, and is very visible before it enters, and after it has passed. It passes obliquely through the entrenchment, the line no ways parallel to the sides of the camp, nor does it go in or out of the gates or entries of the camp; in which Mr. Horsley speaks very true. He therefore thinks the way has been prior to the fortification, and that this camp on the South side of the river is only one of the *Castra Æstiva*, or summer intrenchments. That the encampment has been, perhaps, for the better securing the pass of the river; and some restraint they seem to have been under, as the ground upon which the camp is situated may have been the reason why the ramparts were not drawn parallel to the military way.

It seems to have been almost fortified round. It stands upon a hill. I have lately measured this camp by the chain, and find it in length 787 yards, and in breadth 258. It consists of a small field, a large one, and half another large one, called Castle Fields. There is a morassy meadow to the North, between it and the river Nen; it has been partly defended by walls, and partly by a foss; and it is remarkable, that the foss is upon those sides of it which are not near the meadow or river; this foss surrounds nearly three sides of it. The South-east end is 75 yards, and the North-west 198.

I must here remark, that Mr. Horsley's account is, in one respect, erroneous, when he says this part of the road passed at Gunsford Ferry. In this and the ferry he mentions, he has been misinformed. The true name of the ferry which he calls Gunsford is *Gunswade*. The Roman road he is speaking of, which passed through the camp at Chesterton, came directly to a place now called *Ford Green*, about two miles above the place he mentions. It is true, however, that near *Gunswade* Ferry there is a road which, I am pretty certain, has been a Roman one, and which crosses the river just above it. It goes through the field North of Castor, passes near the camp there, and in Alesworth Field has a very high crest. It meets the Forty-foot Way, which goes on from the camp at Chesterton across a field in Castor parish, called *Normangate* Field, to the park of the Right Honourable the Earl of Exeter at Burghley, in Upton Grounds. The antient road called Langdike Way crosses it before. Mr. Horsley says we have all the proofs of this Station that can be required, and mentions some of its Roman antiquities. The distance answers between this and *Lindum* (Lincoln), near enough to the Itinerary miles. He says, he must conclude still *Durobrivæ* has been the Roman Station near *Castor*; and that it is a great satisfaction that hence we are very sure of the course of our Military Road to the end of our Journey.

Besides this Military Way, which goes to the camp at Chesterton through the field South of Castor, I mentioned another, which has passed unnoticed before, just above Gunswade Ferry. There is yet another, which is not mentioned by our writers, which I have traced out. It is a vicinal road; it goes from the camp at *Castor*, a little to the North of it, and thence by a camp in the same parish, East of it, called the Lynch Hill
and

and Mill Field, it proceeds to the walled camp formerly at Allwalton, *i. e.* Aldwarkton, in the county of Huntingdon. These two last seem to have been exploratory camps. At Chesterton this joined the main road called *Hermanstreet*, and from the camp at Castor passed in a northerly direction till it joined this road again in Upton grounds. At Allwalton above mentioned evident marks of a Roman fortification are to be seen close by the river, such as Roman bricks, and the remains of its ramparts opposite to the mill there. Coins also are frequently found. These coins, both here and at Chesterton, as well as those upon the North side of the river Nen at *Castor*, are called *Dorman* pennies by the country people.

Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Morton have traced out that part of the Military Road in Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire more particularly, than the authors I had before had occasion to mention. I have found their accounts of it very exact. They inform us, that, advancing in a North-west direction, through *Castor* Field, and leaving Upton to the West (at Sutton Cross) both in the parish of *Castor*, it there divides. The left-hand road (*Hermenstreet*) goes by Bernack, where it had a beacon set upon the very ridge. It appears with a high causeway, especially by the little wood of Bernack, and runs along by Walcot to Burghley park wall, where it entered and went through it; but great part of it is now dug up to be applied to the use of making gravel walks there. After passing the river, it went by Brig Casterton and Ancaster to Lincoln.

The smaller branch of this road called *Langdike* road in these parts, as having been trenched upon the sides thereof, runs North-eastward. There are still many footsteps of it remaining, particularly that part of it South of Hillow Wood. Upon Helpstone-Heath its high ridge is entire. A good part of the floor in the chancel of the church at Helpstone has been repaired with small Roman bricks, brought thither from some place in the neighbourhood; but I must beg leave to contradict what Mr. Moreton has advanced, that they are in the South aisle, having often viewed it. The most perfect part remaining is upon the steps of the altar, consisting of two circles, each having five rays proceeding from their centres to the circumference, of different colours, and forming the representation of a star; and between these is a space of two feet and a half of Mosaic figures geometrically formed, representing, by their different arrangement of the several coloured bricks into lights and shades, a beautiful groupe of cubical figures. About a mile Eastward of Ashton in the manor of Torpwell, not far from this part of the Roman road, has been discovered a round hollow place, the sides built up with stone, which, from its shape, the ashes, the iron slags, and other circumstances, it is very probable, was an iron furnace in the time of the Romans. Marks too of iron works have been found in this neighbourhood, at Worthorp, Thornhaugh, Upton, and Ufford. I mention this as remarkable, since no iron mines have been in later times discovered in these parts. In the lordship of Thornhaugh, and in a ground near that called *Sakerwell*, a gold coin of the emperor Honorius has been found; a circumstance mentioned

tioned by Mr. Morton; and this is a proof that the Romans frequented these parts. The inscription upon the obverse side was DN HONORIVS. P. F. AVG. A diadem round the head. The reverse, representing a general officer with a banner in the right-hand, in the other, a Victory with wings, standing on a helmet, with a laurel-wreath in her hand; under the general's feet a captive; the inscription, VICTORIA. AVGGG. struck, I suppose, at Constantinople, as most of his were *. This coin was struck between the years 402 and 408; for, it is to be observed, that; about the year 402, Theodosius the Second, when but two years old, was made emperor, and joined to Arcadius and Honorius †, and this coin from the AVGGG. shews there were then, as we may infer from it, three *augusti* or emperors. This Theodosius reigned half a century, and it is very evident that in his reign the Romans quite abandoned this island. Sozomen ‡ informs us, that Arcadius died when Bassus and Philip were consuls, that is, in the year 408, leaving Honorius and Theodosius to reign jointly. There is a similar gold coin of Honorius; it is the 27th of the second table of Dr. Gibson's edition of Camden, which has AVGGG. upon it; which, according to Mr. Walker, in his conjectures there upon the Roman coins, has nothing observable, but that from AVGGG. we may infer there were then also three *augusti* or emperors. Now this there was, as mentioned above, between the years 402 and 408; but he refers this coin to a later date for the three *augusti* or emperors at one time, which was after the year 420, when Honorius was emperor in the West, Theodosius Junior in the East, and Constantius, who had conquered our Constantine, him who was elected here on account of his name, was made emperor by Honorius. The word CONOB. upon the reverse of this coin, and several others of Honorius, shews it to be pure gold (*obrizum*), and stamped at Constantinople; for, says Mr. Walker, as far as my observation has carried me, CONOB. is never upon any coins but golden ones §. A similar coin of gold I had formerly in my collection, but it was purloined from me. Several coins were not long since found at Walcot, and late in possession of the Rev. Mr. Parnham of Ufford.

From Helpston the road afterwards proceeds in a strait line to Lolham Bridges in the parish of Maxey. Mr. Moreton mentions a silver coin of Maximinus found here, from whom some would derive the name of that town. This gentleman was wrong in saying this road crossed the river Welland here, it being only an occasional water by the overflowing of that river, which frequently happens; it does not cross the Welland till it comes to West Deeping Bridge, where it enters the county of Lincoln. This part of the road is thought to have been made, or at least repaired, by Lollius Urbicus, who was pro-prætor of Britain, A. C. 144, in the reigns of the emperors Hadrian and Antoninus. At least Lolham Bridges, and a Station here, was so called from him. There is a farm still called Lolham near it, as if one should say *Lollius's Station* or *house* ||. However it

* See the catalogue of Dr. Mead's gold coins, p. 15.

† Horsley's Brit. Rom. book. i. c. v. 74.

‡ Ibid. from Sozomen, lib. ix. cap. i.

§ This is a mistake; for it is on coins of all metals in Mezzabarba; and is explained, *Constantinopoli Officina B.* or *Secunda.*

|| So a place called *Julham* is *Julius's Ham*, &c. See Kent, in Camden, p. 238.

be, these bridges are certainly of great antiquity, whereof eleven arches are still to be seen, saith Camden, though ruinous with age. Mr. Moreton's account mentions six bridges consisting of 14 arches. They have been handsomely repaired at the charge of the county. Upon the South end of the third arch of the West side, on a stone in the corner of the abutment, I lately observed the following letters, $\frac{PE}{COT}$. Though this inscription seems antient, it has no date to it, as the rest of the parts of the bridges have, where repaired; yet I do not affirm it to be Roman, neither can I guess at the meaning of it. From these bridges the road runs to Cates Bridge, all along in sight of the Fosse or Cardike. It goes a little to the West of Bourn, and to the East of Stanfield, where, undoubtedly, Dr. Stukeley thinks, was a considerable Roman town, infinite quantities of coins being found there. This, in his opinion, is the *Causennis*, or *Corisennis*, as Richard of Cirencester calls it. Mr. Horsley's reasons for placing this Station at Ancaster have been mentioned before. Here, at Stanefield, an old vicinal Roman Way branches off to the West, running between the towns of Swayfield and Corby to Coltersworth or Coltsworth. It is about four miles beyond Bourn and Staneby, and five on this side Paunton or Ponton, and seems to have come from the East, in a direct line from the Washes (the *Metaris Æstuarium*) communicating with the German Ocean, and is now called *King's Street*, leading from that part of the Wash called *Holland*. From Stanefield the Langdike Road goes by Stow Green, on the right of Folkingham, in a strait line; so on the left of Sleaford; beyond which it proceeds on the right or Eastern side of Lincoln Heath by Temple Bruer, or else by Ancaster to Waddingham. From whence to Lincoln it is called Old street road. It goes hence to Washenborough and so to Littleborough in Nottinghamshire, across the Trent, the Station of Antoninus, called, in his Itinerary, *Agelocum*.

Another vicinal road from Brig-end causey likewise led into it.

Lollius Urbicus, the maker, or at least repairer, of this part of the road, is mentioned in an inscription found at the West end of the wall in Scotland, near Calder, or at the fort of Bemulie: part of it is defaced. But Mr. Horsley thinks it undoubtedly ran thus: *Imperatori Caesari Tito Ælio Hadriano Antonino Augusto Pio PATRI PATRIAE LEGIO SECVNDA AVGVSTA sub QVINTO LOLLIO VRBICO LEGATO AVGVSTI PROPRAETORE Fecit*. It is, says Mr. Horsley, highly esteemed*.

There is another great road connected with the camps, the *Durobrivæ* of the Romans; which Sir William Dugdale takes notice of in his History of Embanking and Draining, and calls it a wonderful Roman causey. Dr. Stukeley, in his Medallie History of Carausius, ascribes it to that Emperor. The first part of it is called King's Hedges, going from *Granta* (Cambridge) in a strait line to Downham in Norfolk. The second stretching quite across Bedford level from East to West from the said Downham to Peterborough;

* See Sculptures in Scotland, in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, as represented in No. 2, Pl. 192, Fig. 8, and the account of the same in p. 197.

and in Mr. Salmon's opinion seems to have pointed from thence to the camp at Chesterton (on the Nen) either directly from the city of Peterborough, or by falling into the High-Dike about Castor. No doubt, says Dr. Stukeley, but this fenny tract of ground of so vast an extent gave a good deal of trouble to the Romans, upon their first expeditions; as being a constant asylum to those Britons who refused the Roman yoke. And it would have been in vain for Carausius to have proposed his artificial canal (Cars-Dike) without a suitable care for rendering the whole county safe and tenable. For which purpose the two roads were made, the one North and South nearly, the other East and West.

That of King's Hedges crosses the Cars-dike, at Landbeach, goes by Denny abbey to *Stretham*, so named from the street to Ely, to *Rough hill*, so named (according to him) from the Romans, to *Littleport*, retaining the memorial of the road in the British word *Porthvia*. At Suthrey ferry, it crossed the Cambridge river going to Lynn; thence by Helgay reached the high country at Denvers sluice in Norfolk, and Downham; thence the road goes in a strait line by Lynn to Castle Rising, the sea coast, and Brancaster, a Roman fort.

The other Roman road going East and West from Downham is (as I hinted above) taken notice of by Dugdale, p. 175. This, Dr. Stukeley observes, is the narrowest of the fens through which it passes, yet in length 24 miles, consisting of gravel, 60 feet broad, and 3 feet thick, the materials of which must be found elsewhere and brought hither. It unites the counties of Norfolk and Northamptonshire, a most admirable contrivance, and, he says, of the Emperor Carausius.

Mr. Salmon, however, observes, that they may be mistaken who have represented this road as made all of gravel, because stone is to be had in the neighbourhood, more durable and better for this work. This road is said to go by Plantfield, Charke, to the high ground at March; thence to the high ground at Eldern hall, Whittlesea, Peterborough, the Plantwater stream nearly accompanying it the whole way, whereby the corn of Norfolk was brought by the corn boats to Peterborough, and (I may add to what is said by the Doctor) most likely to the camps about *Castor*, then a woody country, and very little, if any, land under tillage. I can here assert, this road certainly came to *Castor* and up to the camp there. It came in a right line from Peterborough in a Western direction, passing through the park of the Right Honourable the Earl Fitzwilliam at Milton, afterwards through the field to Love's hill, and so on to the centre of the camps, branching off from this last place, as is said above, to meet the Forty-foot way.

By this *agger*, we find, the Romans had a communication between the garrisons in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; and those of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, by the Forty-foot way, leading from this neighbourhood to Stamford, and with Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire. And we shall find they had the same with the upper parts of

Northamptonshire, &c. as well as the lower, called the Soke, by the Nen, or at least by a road which runs from fort to fort along its banks.

Dr. Stukeley observes, that this same road is extended in the same right line, by Swafham, Repham, Walsham, to the sea-side at *Walcot* and *Hapsburg*, Roman names, through the whole county of Norfolk.

That these roads are Roman their remains frequently found sufficiently testify. Dugdale, he says, p. 174, takes notice, that many Roman urns and antiquities were discovered in cutting the several drains across the Isle of Ely; at Ford-Ea particularly, by Denver (sluice), with burnt bones; an urn upon the North side of Wisbeach; another at Peakirk: this is close by the Cars-Dike. Likewise they have often discovered the Roman road running East and West, in digging the drains. Dr. Stukeley mentions, that in his time, at March, an urn full of silver Roman coin was found, fair and perfect, of all the Emperors, and many Consular: there was not one Emperor wanting, down to Carausius, as if designed for a cabinet. Whence he supposes them buried, not without reason, in the time of Carausius. Dr. Snell, rector of March, got many of them, particularly Otho and Carausius. Mr. Fairfax, of St. Neots, Mr. Roger Gale, and many more, had parcels of this fine treasure: Mr. Collector Collins; and some I have seen that have lately been added to the valuable collection of coins, consisting of Roman, British, and English, of Dr. Burrough, Prebendary of Peterborough.

To shew farther the connexion and extension of these Roman roads with and from *Durobrivæ*, I shall here at present mention two more, taken notice of by Dr. Stukeley. As *Granta* (Cambridge), or, as I before hinted, called also *Camboritum*, was either at or near that place, and, it might be at *Comberton*, was connected with *Durobrivæ*; so is another Roman road, he supposes, made by Carausius, leading from Cambridge to Puckeridge, where it falls in with the great *Hermen-street*. The Doctor says he could discern many traces of it in the present road, as particularly beyond Barley. There are many memorials of it in the names of places, as Braughing, Brough, Barkway, which he says is Burghway, Hull street, Hare street (i. e. *Stratum Militare*;) he also observed several mile-stones, particularly a little on this side of Hare Street.

Another Roman road, which he likewise ascribes to Carausius, connects the city of *Granta* and Bath. It goes by Comberton, crosses the *Hermen-street*, South of Caxton, to Sandy, by Amptbrick-hill, Ridgmont, so called from the road, Woburn, Little Winslow, Edgcot, so called from the road *agger*. It enters Oxfordshire at *Ælia Castra*, Alcester, by Biceter, being the encampment of Hadrian the Emperor when in Britain; thence to Stunsfield, between Burford and Lechlade, to Cirencester, where it falls into the Foss-way. This is called the *Akeman-way*.

This road, passing by Comberton, may in some measure strengthen the conjectures I have before advanced, that it may have been a Roman town, and the *Camboritum* of Antoninus.

Burford,

Burford, near which this road, according to Dr. Stukeley, passed, being a place of great antiquity, may well deserve some notice to be here taken of it.

It is pleasantly situated on the side of a rising hill. Here the learned Dr. Heylin, our famous cosmographer, says Mr. Brome, had his birth and education; and the festival of St. Nicholas, one of the Bishops in the primitive times of Myra, the metropolis of Lycia, annually holden on the 6th day of December, is still here celebrated, as in some other schools of England, for a feast and a play-day, saith that excellent person in his description of Lycia. Bishop Kennet, in his *Parochial Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, tells us, it was formerly called *Berghford*, or *Bregford*; and, as he farther informs us, a synod was here convened, at which were present the two kings Ethelred and Berthwald; Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury; Sexulph, bishop of Lichfield; Bosel, bishop of Worcester; and Aldhelm, afterward bishop of Sherborn, then only priest and abbot of Malmesbury; which said Aldhelm, at the command of this synod, wrote a book against the error of the British Christians in the observation of Easter and other different rites, wherein they disturbed the peace of the church: the reading of which book reclaimed many of those Britons who were under the West Saxons.

After this, it is farther related, that, about the year 752, Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, when he was no longer able to bear the severe tributes and exactions of Ethelbald king of the Mercians, who did most cruelly oppress him, and began to suck the very blood and marrow of his subjects, came into the field against him, and in a pitched battle at *Beorgford*, saith the *Saxon Chronicle*, published by the learned Mr. Gibson afterwards bishop of London, routed him totally, taking from him his banners, on which was painted a golden dragon, and so eased and freed himself and his subjects from that tributary vassalage; the memory whereof has continued for several ages in the custom used here of making a dragon, and carrying it about the town solemnly on Midsummer eve, with the addition of a giant to it; the reason of which latter practice is not so easily discovered, saith the ingenious Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*.

About this time it was appointed by archbishop Cuthbert and his clergy, in a convocation holden in Mercia, king Ethelbald being present at the same council, with his princes and dukes, that the sacred Scriptures should be read in their monasteries, and the Lord's Prayer and the Creed taught in the English tongue.

CHAP. III.

OF THE BURIAL OF THE ROMANS.

HISTORY informs us, that by the side of these great Roman roads were also the graves and monuments of famous men.

In all the old high-ways that lead from Rome, Mr. Addison* remarks that one sees several little ruins on each side of them, that were formerly so many sepulchres; for the antient Romans generally buried their dead near the great roads. Hence this line of Juvenal†:

Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis, atque Latina.

Dr. Kennet, in his Parochial Antiquities‡, tells us, it was the custom among most nations to appoint the place of burning and of burial without the city, particularly among the Jews and Greeks: from them it may be supposed to have been derived down to the Romans.

That the Jews buried without the city, is evident from several places in the New Testament. Thus the sepulchre, in which Joseph laid our Saviour's body, was in the same place in which he was crucified§; which was near to the city||. And we read in St. Matthew, that, at our Lord's passion, the graves were opened, and many bodies of Saints which slept arose, and came out of their graves after his resurrection, and appeared unto many.

The Roman history informs us, that, in the year of Rome 248, Posthumus was rewarded with a privilege never before granted to any. He was empowered to have a burial-place for himself and his family within the walls of Rome.

The body of Poplicola was buried, according to Plutarch, near a quarter of Rome called *Velia*, which was on the hill Palatinus, and at the extremity of the forum. In which he agrees with Dionysius Halicarnassensis¶, who places his tomb near the forum. But they differ from one another as to the manner in which Poplicola's funeral honours were performed. The author of the Roman Antiquities informs us, that his body was burnt upon a funeral pile; but, according to Plutarch, he was buried.

It was indeed customary enough for the Greeks and Romans to burn their dead; but it is nevertheless certain that they sometimes buried them without burning. We have

* Travels, p. 110.

§ John ix. 41.

† Sat. i. 171.

|| Ibid. ver. 20.

‡ P. 346.

¶ Antiq. Rom. V. c. 48.

several instances of it. It appears by the earliest accounts we have, that inhumation was universally received at Athens, and other places, according to Cecrops' law, quoted by Cicero: *Mortuum terrâ humato*. His words in his second Book of Laws, c. 22. are these: *Antiquissimum sepulturæ genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur; redditur enim terræ corpus, et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur*.

We are told by Pliny*, that anciently dead bodies were not burned: *Ipsum cremare apud Romanos non fuit veteris instituti*.

This custom, according to him, was introduced when the Romans found that the bodies of their fellow-citizens, which were buried in distant countries in time of war, were often dug up again by their enemies, and exposed to the insults of the barbarous nations. And he adds, that the Cornelian family continued this old custom down to the time of Cornelius Sylla the Dictator: *Primus Sylla a Patriciis voluit cremari*. Sylla had violated the sepulchre of Caius Marius, and, fearing the like usage himself, was the first Patrician that ordered his body to be burned after the Phrygian manner; which was done accordingly A. U. C. 676, ann. ante Christ. 74. The custom of burning of bodies was continued down to the time of Theodosius the Great, as Godfrey observes in his remarks on the Theodosian code; and Macrobius, who wrote in the time of Theodosius the younger, says that the custom of using funeral piles was entirely abolished in his time†. Moreover, that the ceremonies of inhumation were performed in all ages by the Romans, Gruter and Fabretti evidently prove by antient monuments and inscriptions.

The learned Sir Thomas Browne, M. D. of Norfolk, gives us an account of some urns found in the common field of Brampton, in the county of Norfolk, in the year 1667‡.

This account I insert, as it contains some particulars relating to urn-burial. "The workmen making some ditches there for an inclosure, fell upon divers urns, all which they carelessly broke, and, finding nothing but ashes or burnt cinders in them, they scattered what they found. Of these pots, none were found above three quarters of a yard in the ground. Some were large and capacious, able to contain above two gallons; some of a middle, others of a smaller size. The great ones probably belonging to greater persons, or might be family urns, fit to receive the ashes successively of their kindred and relations; and therefore of these some had coverings of the same matter, either fitted to them, or a thin flat stone laid over them; and therefore also great ones were but thinly found, but others in good number. Some had large wide mouths, and bellies proportionable, with short necks, and bottoms three inches diameter and near an inch thick; some small, with necks like jugs, and about that bigness; the mouths of some few were not round, but after the figure of a circle compressed; though some had

* Nat. Hist. II. 63.

† Saturn. VII. 7.

‡ See Memoirs of Literature, p. 395, December, 1712; published by John Burton, from the Author's Posthumous Works, 1712, 8vo.

small, yet none had pointed bottoms, according to the figures of those which are to be seen in Roma Soteranea, Viginerus, or Moscardus.

“Those of the larger sort were found with their mouths placed upwards; but great numbers of others, placed with their mouths downwards, which were probably such as were to be opened again, or receive the ashes of any other person. Though some wondered at this position, Sir Thomas says, he saw no inconveniency in it; for, the earth being closely pressed, and especially in the small-mouthed pots, they stood in a posture as like to continue as the other, as being less subject to have the earth fall in, or the rain to soak into them; and the same posture has been observed in some found in other places, as Holinshed mentions of divers found in the isle of Anglesea.

“Some had inscriptions; the greatest part none. The inscriptions were upon the largest sort, and were upon the reverted verges thereof. The letters of some few were after a fair Roman stroke, others more rudely and illegibly drawn. Out of one, Sir Thomas got a silver denarius, with the head of *DIVA FAVSTINA* on the obverse side; upon the reverse, the figures of the Emperor and the Empress joining their right hands, with this inscription, *CONCORDIA*. There were some of Posthumus and Tetricus, with a radiated crown; which, being of much later date, begat an inference that urn-burials lasted longer, at least in this country, than is commonly supposed.

“Good authors conceive that this custom ended with the reigns of the Antonines, whereof the last was Antoninus Heliogabalus; yet these coins extend above fourscore years lower.

“There were also found some pieces of glass, and finer vessels, which might contain such liquors as they often buried in, or by, the urns; divers pieces of brass of several figures, &c.”

In the tenth page of the work abovementioned there is a draught of one of those urns, which, being repositied among the many curiosities of the late Sir Hans Sloane, is, I suppose, now to be seen in the British Museum.

Sir Thomas farther informs us, that “they found near these urn-places, about three quarters of a yard deep, an observable piece of work, which was a square of about two yards and a quarter on each side. The wall, or outward part, a foot thick, in colour red, and looked like brick; but was solid, without any mortar or cement, or figured brick in it, but of an whole piece; so that it seemed to be framed and burnt in the same place where it was found. In this kind of brick-work were thirty-two holes, of about two inches and a half diameter, and two above a quarter of a circle, in the East and West sides. Upon two of these holes, on the East side, were placed two pots, with their mouths downward. Putting in their arms, they found the work hollow below, and the earth cleared off: much water was found below them, to the quantity of a barrel, which was supposed to have been rain-water, which soaked in through the earth above them. The upper part of the work being broken and opened, they found a floor about two feet

feet below; and then digging onward, three floors successively under one another, at the distance of a foot and a half, the stones being of a slaty, not bricky, substance. In these partitions some pots were found, but broken by the workmen; being necessitated to use hard blows for the breaking of the stones; and, in the last partition but one a large pot was found, of a very narrow mouth, short ears, of the capacity of fourteen pints, which lay in an inclining posture, close by, and somewhat under, a kind of arch in the solid wall, and was taken up whole, almost full of water, clear, and without smell, and insipid; which being poured out, there still remained in the pot a great lump of a heavy crusty substance. What work this was, we must as yet reserve to better conjecture; meanwhile we find in Gruter, that some monuments of the dead had divers holes, successively to let in the ashes of their relations; but holes of such a great number to that intent we have not any where met with."

Much to the same purpose, of the difference of the value of urns, we meet with in Bundy*. The most common ones are of baked earth; and these were used by the lower sort. The grandees and rich men of Rome inclosed the ashes of their ancestors in urns of gold and silver, marble, porphyry, &c. And the carvings and relievos upon them generally cost as much as the materials: and sometimes inscriptions and epitaphs were also engraved upon them. And among the many antique vases which have escaped the wreck of time, we find some urns of glass†. Such was that, according to Strabo, in which the citizens of Alexandria shewed the remains of Alexander the Great; though we are told elsewhere that Ptolemy had put this conqueror's ashes in a gold urn. Marcus Varro, according to Pliny‡, ordered his ashes should be put in an earthen urn, with the leaves of myrtle, olive, and poplar. And in this, says the author, he followed the customs of the Pythagoreans, who banished all state and pomp from their funeral ceremonies.

The earthen urns were generally larger than those of great value; whether, because the ashes of several persons, as of a husband and wife for instance, were put into one, agreeably to this antient inscription,

Urna brevis geminum quamvis tenet ista cadaver;

or whether the bones of common persons, which were but half burnt, were put into these urns with their ashes. For as to the bones of persons of quality, such of them as were not entirely consumed by the fire were put into another sort of vase, which the antients called *Ossuarium*. Some of these were of copper, enamelled with divers colours.

The better to preserve these cinerary urns, some of the antients used to place them under stones, which had epitaphs upon them; or, as mentioned above, in burial-vaults. But others made it a matter of merit to keep them in their houses.

* Roman History, vol. III. p. 392; translated from that of Catrou and Rouilli.

† I have before mentioned a very curious glass-urn found at Withersfield in Suffolk. Mr. Bagford has informed us, that urns of glass are not common.

‡ N. H. xxxv.

It was owing to Numa, that this law at first obtained, of not burying in cities, and he had likewise forbid them to burn his body: they therefore put it into a stone coffin, and buried it under a tomb-stone made for that purpose. Numa had made a law, and inserted it in the Twelve Tables (which law the Romans borrowed from the Grecians), that none should be buried or burned in any town: *Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, in locoque publico sepulchrum fieri ne quid juris esto.*

In consequence of this law that he had made, he himself chose a place of burial beyond the Tiber, at the foot of the hill Janiculus. Cicero gives it us in his second book of Laws; and this custom was so religiously observed, that none of the kings of Rome were buried in any cities, but in the fields, or along the high-way sides (to put passengers in mind of mortality), and sometimes upon the tops or the feet of mountains. Thus Aventinus Sylvius was interred in the hill which receives its name from him*. Virgil reports the same of Dercennus †:

————— *Fuit ingens monte sub alto*
Regis Dercenni tereno ex aggere bustum.

A tomb beneath a mighty mount they rear'd
 For king Dercennus.

Whence appears the custom of raising a mount upon the graves of great persons. It was likewise customary sometimes to bury under trees, or in gardens.

It was indeed allowed to the Vestal virgins, as we gather from Servius, and to the ashes of such as had triumphed, to those of eminent generals, or who had enriched or enlarged the republick, to have their remains repositied in a city.

Posthumus, as before related, was the first who obtained this honour.

It is true, that this custom was interrupted for some time, either through negligence, or that the compliance of the magistrates was wanting; but it was again established by the *Decemviri*. The more illustrious Romans were interred in the *Campus Martius* and *Esquiline* Mount. Augustus Cæsar was buried within the walls of Rome. The emperor Hadrian likewise, who notwithstanding had laid a considerable fine both upon those who should bury their dead in the city and the magistrate who should suffer the abuse, and who had likewise commanded that the ground used for a burial-place should be forfeited to the public, and the corpse dug up again, and carried out of the city, was nevertheless there buried. At least this is Ulpian's account of it. The emperors Antoninus, Dioclesian, and Maximian, also enacted laws much like these, with very great penalties.

Varro‡ gives a weighty reason why the antients chose the high-way sides for such purposes: *Monumenta inquit à monendo, quæ sunt in sepulchris, & ideo secundum viam*

* Aurclius de Origine Gent. Rom.

† An. xi. 849.

‡ De Ling. Lat. V.

quo prætereuntes admoneant, & se fuisse, & illos esse, mortales. And, perhaps, they chose their sepulchres by the side of public ways from lasting ambition, or religion; either that their elogies might be read by travellers, or because they hoped to reap the advantage of those prayers put upon their sepulchral monuments, and which they were seemingly so very solicitous of obtaining, from the frequency of these words upon them, “that the earth might lie light upon them, and that their rest might be eternal,” repeated by every traveller to whom they were addressed.

Cornelius le Brun takes notice of an inscription he saw at Smyrna, which runs thus :

MHNOΔΟΡΑ . ΧΑΙΡΕ . ANTIOXE . ΧΑΙΡΕ .

That is,

Menodora, farewell! Antiochus, farewell!

This was a general form used by the antients to induce passengers when they read such kinds of inscriptions, to pray for them.

Archbishop Potter, in his “*Archæologia Græca* *,” says, it may not be improper to mention their customs in praying for their friends and men of piety and virtue, that the earth might lie light upon them; for their enemies, and all wicked men, that it might press heavy upon them; for they thought the ghosts that still honoured their shrouds, and were in love with their former habitations, had a very acute sense of all the accidents which befel their bodies: hence the chorus prays for Alcestis :

Κούφα σοι

Χθὼν ἐπάνω πεσεῖς, γύναι.

Eurip. Alcest. v. 462.

I wish the earth may fall upon you *light*.

Menelaus is introduced by the same poet arming himself against death by this consideration, that the gods took care that such as died with honour, should have no sense of any pressure from the earth, whereas cowards should be crushed under it :

———Εἰ γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ Θεοὶ σοφοὶ,
Εὐλυχον ἄνδρα πολεμίων θανόνθ' ὑπο
Κούφη κατάμπισχουσιν ἐν τύμῳ χθονί.
Κακοῖς δ' ἐφ' ἔρμα στερεὸν ἐμβαλλούσι γῆς.

For if the gods, and sure they all things know,
Have due regard for mortals here below;
They will not, cannot, suffer those that die
By the too powerful force of th' enemy,
If they with courage have maintained their post,
And for the public good their lives have lost,

* IV. c. 8.

To be o'erburthen'd with a heavy weight
Of earth. But such as stand aghast at Fate;
Base, dastard souls, that shrink at every blow,
Nor dare to look on a prevailing foe;
These shall, nor is the punishment unjust,
Be crush'd and tortur'd by avenging dust.

Theseus prays this punishment may be inflicted upon wicked Phædra* :

————— *Istam terra defossam premat,
Gravisque tellus impio capiti incubet.*

And may the earth that is upon her laid
Lie heavy on her corpse, and crush her cursed head.

Ammianus has ingeniously inverted this order in the following epigram † :

Εἴησοι κατὰ γῆς χόνης, οἷχτρε Νέαρχέ,
Ὅφρα σε ρηϊδίως ἐξελεύσῃσι χύνες.

Which Martial translates thus ‡ :

*Sit tibi terra levis, mollique tegaris arena;
Ne tua non possint eruere ossa canes.*

Let there be one, who lighter dust and sand
Shall sprinkle o'er your corpse with sparing hand,
So to the dogs you'll be an easier prey.

Cicero § says, the reason why this sepulture without cities was enacted, took its rise from the danger of fire. Paulus says it was, that the city might not be polluted. Both had reason for their assertions, and in both cases it was a political and necessary caution: as the former speaks with regard to the burning of bodies; the latter, of burying them unburnt: to which Isidorus adds a third reason. At first, says he, every body was buried in his own house; it was afterwards forbid by the laws, lest the bodies of the living should be contaminated by the stench of the dead.

But this law was also founded in the superstition of the Pagans, who thought sacred places and the ceremonies of religion profaned by dead bodies being near them. The consequence of this law, therefore, was this, that all the Roman families made their burial-places in the country, wherever they liked best, upon their own estates. A garden and a field were reserved for this purpose, which lay by the great roads in the sight of travellers. Hence the style of antient epitaphs ran thus: *Asta, viator; Cave, viator; Aspice, viator; Siste, viator; Abi, viator.*

* Helena, c. 857.

† Antholog. lib. II. tit. 15. πονήρες.

‡ Lib. IX. Epitaph Philæn.

§ De. Legg. ii. 23.

We find this custom mentioned in the following epigram of Martial* :

Hoc sub marmore Glaucius humatus,
 Juncto Flaminiae jacet sepulchro ;
 Castus moribus, innocens pudore,
 Velox ingenio, decore fœlix.
 Bis senis modò messibus peractis
 Vix unum puer applicabat annum.
 Qui fles talia, nil fleas viator.

So that the granting Posthumus Tubertus, as above, and others, a right to bury within the city, was giving them a considerable privilege, seldom granted to any others, and never but out of regard to great merit.

We may here observe, upon these ancient forms of inscriptions, that they carried with them no room for an imputation of absurdity ; yet the moderns are truly blameable in copying this form of funeral inscription from them, when perhaps their sepulchres are very distant from a highway ; nay, we even sometimes meet with similar inscriptions in our churches themselves.

None of the reasons alleged by posterity, as to the method of burying, seem to affect us moderns, who not only bury our bodies in cities, but in churches, nay even in the most sacred parts of them.

Yet the order or custom of burial without cities continued among Christians until the time of Gregory the Great.

Cuthbert archbishop of Canterbury was the first that I have read of who obtained church-yards for the kingdom of England.

In the Antiquities of Canterbury †, Gregory's permission runs thus : " Cum gravia peccata non deprimunt, hinc prodest mortuis si in ecclesiis sepeliantur ; quia eorum proximi quoties ad eadem sacra loca veniunt, suorumque sepulturam aspiciunt, recordantur, & pro iis Domino preces fundunt." Antiently the bodies of the dead ‡ were buried only without cities, in cemeteries, or sleeping-places, as the word signifies, until the resurrection ; but, persecution being ended, the manner grew in use to bury within cities, at the entrance into sacred places, and afterwards in the very churches themselves.

" Quam superstitionem, dicam an impudentem ambitionem, Gratianus, Valentinianus, & Theodosius reprimere conati sunt, edito hoc rescripto. Nemo apostolorum vel martyrum sedem humanis corporibus existimat esse concessam §," &c.

We find many instances of both the kinds of burial mentioned above to have been in use among the Romans in this kingdom. Our encampments about Castor are not destitute of such antiquities.

* VI. 28.

† Pp. 231, 232.

‡ See Onuphrius Panvinus.

§ Balduinus the civilian, p. 233.

The fragments of urns of all the several kinds of earth are found here in great quantities. The land having, for many ages, been under the plough, whole urns are not to be expected to be often met with; yet some are now and then found in such places where the land has remained untouched by the plough. Some years ago, about 1729, an entire urn was found on the South side of the river Nen, near the camp there, in Huntingdonshire, connected by a bridge with our camps about *Castor*. It was dug up between *Kate's Cabin* and the camp, and contained a quantity of ashes, and a jaw-bone unconsumed. The urn was of a greyish colour, and within was a face painted red. Several lachrymatories have also been found in these parts. What fragments of urns we meet with here answer very well to the curious description given us by Dr. Lister of York *. He says, they are found in very many places throughout the whole kingdom; but the different workmanship of these vessels, their composition, and the places where they made them, have been little known, or taken notice of by any. He gives us these observations upon them.

At York, in the road or Roman street without Micklegate, and likewise by the river side, where the brick-kilns were (1681), were found urns of three different tempers;

1st, of a blueish grey colour, having a large quantity of coarse sand wrought with the clay.

2dly, Others of the same colour, having either a very fine sand mixed with it, full of Mica or Cat silver, or made of clay naturally sandy.

3dly, Red urns of fine clay, with little or no sand in it. These pots, are quite throughout of a red colour, like fine bole. Also many of these pots are elegantly adorned with figures in basso relievo, and have usually the workman's name, which he thinks others have mistaken † for the person's name buried there, upon the bottom or cover; as Januarius, and such like; but that very name he had seen upon several red pots found both here and at Aldborough. After all, these are glazed both inside and outside, with a kind of varnish, of a bright coral colour.

By the road side, a Roman one, leading from London to Colchester, at Coggeshall, an *hypogæum*, or grot, has been discovered, with arched work, wherein was a lamp, in a glass vial, covered with Roman tile, whose diameter was fourteen inches. There were also some urns and crocks, wherein were ashes and bones. Among the rest, was one of a polished and most fine substance, resembling rather coral than red earth, which had upon the cover this inscription, COCCILLIM, perhaps for COCCILLI, M, that is, COCCILLI MANIBVS. If this Coccillus was some governor, who, under Antoninus Pius, had the command of these places (as Weever in his Funeral Monuments imagines), it is possible that the present name, *Coggeshall*, may have still some remains of it ‡.

* Philos. Trans. 1681-2, p. 87.

† Burton's Comm. Ant. Itin. p. 183, and p. 230.

‡ Ibid. and Camden's Britannia, p. 419.

A fragment of an urn, of this fine red coral kind, has lately fallen into my hands. It was found at Castor, but was only the base of an urn. That part which was the bottom of the urn withinside has this inscription upon it, REGALIS. It is very perfect, and is the only one I have seen of this kind with an inscription found in these parts.

Dr. Lister, from the first sort of pots or urns above mentioned, was led into an enquiry where they were made. The first place he thinks about the midway betwixt Wilberfosse and Barnbie on the Moor, six miles from York, on the sand-hills, or rising ground, where now the warren is. The other Roman pottery on the sand-hills at Santon, not far from Brigg, in Lincolnshire. In the first place, he found widely up and down broken pieces of urn, slag, and cinders. At the latter place there yet are remaining (though it is a moveable sand, hurried every way by the wind, and has by that means covered the place all over) some of the very furnaces whose ruins he takes to be some of those *metæ*, or sandy hillocks. Besides, here are many pieces of pots and urns of different shapes, and much slag and cinders; this pottery having taken up much ground, as will appear to any one who diligently views the place. It is remarkable that both the above mentioned potteries are within less than a mile of the Roman military road. Nothing is remembered, in any of those places, of any pottery that was known in those parts, nor indeed could he learn where any good clay, near those sands, was to be had fit for that purpose, which yet our modern potteries chiefly seek after, which has made them to be forgotten and disused; the materials of our modern pots being much altered, and consequently the places.

The Roman urns above described differ in these particulars from those kind of pots which are now usually made amongst us.

1st, That they are without all manner of glazing with lead, which perhaps is a modern invention.

2dly, That a far greater quantity of sand is used than clay, which thing alone made it worth their while to bring their clay to the sand hills.

3dly, That they were baked either with more leisure, after long and thorough drying, or inclosed within certain coffins to defend them from the immoderate contact of the flames. This is thought to be the case, because there seem to be fragments of such things to be found. It is certain, the natural colour of the clay is not altered by burning, so that both the degrees of heat and manner of burning might be different: and one of these potsherds, it is said, baked over again, will become red.

As to the two last kinds of urns, it is likely the first of them, with their particles of *mica* in it, were made of a sandy blue clay, of which nature there is good plenty among the Western mountains of Yorkshire, and particularly at Carleton, not far from *Ickly*, a Roman Station. I insert here from Mr. Camden that he spells the name *Ilekely*; and this as an addition to Dr. Lister's account. Camden imagines it to be the *Olicana* in Ptolemy,

Ptolemy, both from its situation in respect of York, and the resemblance of the two names. It is, without doubt, an antient town; for (not to mention those engraved Roman pillars lying now in the church-yard and elsewhere) it was rebuilt in Severus's time by Virius Lupus*, legate and proprætor of Britain, as we are informed by an inscription dug up near the church:

IM. SEVERVS.
AVG. ET ANTONINVS
CAES. DESTINATVS
RESTITVERVNT, CV
RANTE VIRIO LVPO,
† LEG. EORVM PR. PR. ‡

That a cohort of the *Lingones* was quartered here, is likewise attested by an old altar inscribed by the captain § of the second || cohort of the *Lingones* to Verbeia. Perhaps she was the nymph or goddess of the Wherf (the river); and called, as Mr. Camden supposes, *Verbeia*, from the likeness of the two words:

VERBEIAE SACRVM.
CLODIVS FRONTO
PRAEF. COH. ILLINGON.

For rivers, says Gildas, in that age, had divine honours paid them by the ignorant Britons. Seneca ¶ tells us of altars dedicated to them: "We worship the heads of great rivers, and we raise altars to their first springs." And Servius says, that every river had its nymph presiding over it. But Dr. Gibson, in his edition of Camden, seems rather to think it was the first cohort that was quartered here, from the last line of that inscription being not II. LINGON, but P. LINGON, in the original; as appears from the papers of Mr. John Thoresby of Leeds, an eminent antiquary, who accurately described it, being very critical in his observations upon inscriptions and original coins, of which he had a valuable collection. The original altar above mentioned is removed to Stubham.

The red urns seem to have been the master-piece of the Romans, wherein they shewed their greatest art, and seemed to glory most, and to eternize their names upon them. Several, as Dr. Lister informs us, have upon them varieties of embossed work. And lastly, as for the elegant manner of glazing, it is far neater indeed, and more durable, than our modern way of glazing with lead, which is apt to crack both with wet and heat. As the fire is certainly unwholesome, by reason of the fumes which lead usually emits, being a quick vapourable metal; this antient glazing seems to have been done by the brush, or dipping; for both inside as well as outside of the urn are glazed, and that before the baking: and something of the materials of it seems to be remembered by Pliny**,

* Mentioned by Ulpian, lib. ii. De vulgari et pupillari substitutione.

† Legato.

‡ Proprætor; Camden, p. 867.

§ Præfect.

|| First.

¶ Epist. 41.

** Lib. xxxvi. 19. 15.

who tells us, *Fictilia ex bitumine inscripta non delentur* ; the painting pots with bitumen is indelible. Again *, *Tingi solidas ex bitumine statuas*. The bitumen, he says, sinks into the very stones and pots ; which is something more than glazing.

The great plenty of these red urns found in many parts of England, seems to argue them also of English manufacture ; but where he cannot guess, unless wrought at the bole mines, of which clay alone they seem to be made in Cleveland : for, that the barren tract of land called Black-moor was well known to the Romans, he observes, the jet rings taken up with the urns doth sufficiently testify. Now jet and bole, the Doctor says, are no where, that he knows of, to be found with us in England but in that tract †, being fossils peculiar to those mountains. Of these jet rings, some are plain, and others wrought, but all of them an extraordinary bigness, being at least three inches diameter, and yet the inward bore is not above an inch and a half, which makes them too little for the wrist of any man, as they are much too big for the fingers, so that probably they were never worn as *armillæ* or *annuli*. One of each sort Dr. Lister had by him, which he carefully redeemed of the workmen, besides many others which were broken, found about a sort of urns in York fields.

The black amber, or *geate* ‡, some take to be the *gagates*, which was valued by the antients amongst the rarest jewels and precious stones. It grows upon the rocks within a chink or cliff of them ; and, before it is polished, looks reddish and rusty ; but, after, it is really (as Solinus describes) diamond-like, black and shining, of which Rhemmius Palemon from Dionysius writes thus :

————— Præfulget nigro splendore Gagates :
Hic lapis ardescens Austro perfusus aquarum ;
Ast oleo perdens flammas, mirabile visu,
Attritus rapit hic teneras, ceu succina, frondes.

————— All black and shining is the jett :
In water dipp'd, it flames with sudden heat,
But a strange coldness, dipt in oil, receives,
And draws, like amber, little sticks and leaves.

Likewise Marbodæus, in his Treatise of Jewels :

Nascitur in Lycia lapis, et prope gemma, lagates,
Sed genus eximium fœcunda Britannia mittit ;
Lucidus et niger est, levis et levissimus idem :
Vicinas paleas trahit attritu calefactus ;
Ardet aquæ lotus, restringitur unctus olivo.

* Lib. xxxv. 15. † It is found, says Dr. Gibson in his Camden, p. 470. at Inglethorp, upon the coast of Norfolk.

‡ Camden, p. 908, where he makes mention of these parts.

Jet stone, almost a gem, the Lycians find,
 But fruitful Britain sends a wondrous kind ;
 'Tis black and shining, smooth and ever light ;
 'Twill draw up straws, if rubb'd till hot and bright ;
 Oil makes it cold, but water gives it heat.

}

Solinus describes it in much the same manner : “ In Britain, there is great store of *gagates*, or *geate*, a very fine stone. If you ask the colour, it is black and shining (*nigro gemmeus*) ; if the quality, it is exceeding light ; if the nature, it burns in water, and is quenched with oil ; if the virtue, it has an attractive power when heated and rubbed.”

There is a difficulty with regard to the real meaning of what the poet Claudian has said of the magnet in the following lines :

———— Lapis est cognomine magnes,
 Decolor, obscurus, vilis ; non ille repexam
 Cæsariem regum, nec candida virginis ornat
 Colla, nec insigni splendet per cingula morsu ;
 Sed nova si nigri videas miracula saxi ;
 Tum pulchros superat cultus, et quicquid Eois
 Indus littoribus rubrâ scrutatur in algâ.

A stone there is, discoloured, vile, and dark,
 The magnet, which emits no radiant spark.
 This nor adorns of kings the sleek-comb'd hair,
 Nor graceful binds the virgin's neck so fair,
 Which with the polish'd iv'ry might compare.
 It shines not in the bride's illustrious zone :
 But the new wonders of the jetty stone,
 Should you but see, you'd think it far excell'd
 The brightest ornaments that dress can yield,
 And what search shews us on the Eastern shores,
 And 'midst the sea-weed red the Indus pours.

}

Now the question is, whether the poet speaks here of the real magnet or loadstone, or of the jet, which, like it, has an attractive quality. He mentions new wonders discovered in a stone whose colour was black, not telling us what these wonders were. It is pretty certain, that the loadstone, in all ages, was known to have the quality of attracting iron. Thales, amazed at so constant an effect, thought this stone had a soul. Plato, Aristotle, and Pliny, have mentioned the same attraction. How early upon this account it was held in high esteem, will appear from what the learned Mr. Greaves, formerly prebendary of Peterborough, assures us, in his celebrated work, intituled, “ *Pyromidographia*,” that he saw in Egypt an idol of that country cut out of loadstone,

and

and found in the mummy-pit. This curious magnet then still retained its attractive quality, though he remarks it had probably been taken out of the mine above 2000 years.

It appears from the lines of Claudian, who flourished in the time of the emperors Theodosius and Honorius, in the fourth century, that he must have been thoroughly acquainted with the attractive quality of the loadstone.

But neither Plato, nor any of the philosophers, until the eleventh or even the twelfth century, knew that an iron or steel needle, when suspended upon an axis, having been previously invigorated with a magnetic power from the loadstone, would direct itself to the North and South poles of the world.

Our countryman Roger Bacon is thought to have made this discovery. Sebastian Cabot, when he discovered the Northern parts of America, or some other as it is differently reported (such as Flavio Gioia, and our countryman Robert Norman), first gave hints of the magnetic needle's having a variation, either to the East or West, from the true meridian, in different latitudes. This was in the thirteenth century.

So that, if Claudian means the real loadstone, they either had in his time made farther discoveries of its wonderful properties, which they have not transmitted down to us; or else the *Nova Miracula* agrees not with it, and perhaps as little to the attractive quality of jet, which seems to have been known before his time.

Some *fibulæ vestiariæ* made of this jet have been discovered in England. Dr. Lamb, the late worthy Bishop of Peterborough, told me, he observed part of a stone coffin, appearing at the side of the North road, near Kates Cabin in Huntingdonshire (this was by the side of that Roman road which passed through our camps called *Durobrivæ*), near the camp at Chesterton. It was about twenty-eight years ago*. He had the coffin opened and examined. It had in it the bones of a woman and a child; which, by its position, shewed she must have died in childbirth.

There were three lachrymatory vessels in another coffin, and five of the *fibulæ vestiariæ*, or kind of pins made of jet, to fasten the *chlamys* of the person there deposited. The heads of these *fibulæ* were curiously wrought into an octagonal form, and the length of them was about three inches. One of these he presented to the late Countess Fitzwilliam, of Milton, in Northamptonshire. At the head of the coffin there were two pots on the outside, holding near half a pint each, a spear head, and some other things.

The jet pins seem to have been used as the most ornamental then known. A broken inscription was found in the coffin, of which I shall take notice in its proper place; here having to remark, that the persons buried in such stone coffins found in these parts were probably not Christians, the head of all I have seen being to the North, and consequently different from the position used amongst Christians. The coffin wherein the woman was found is in this position, and may be seen between Washington corner and

* This was written about 1677.

the bridge North of Kates Cabin. Another coffin of stone, wherein were the bones of a man, serves as a horse-trough, and stands facing the house. Mr. Camden * tells us, that some of these stone coffins, or Sepulchres, several in number, were dug up in the ground of Robert Bevill, esquire, descended from an antient and noble family of this county of Huntingdon. The lordship to which these belong was afterwards the joint inheritance of the Hewits of Warsley in the same county, and the Drydens, as descended to them by the sisters of the last Sir Robert Bevill. Chesterton is now in the family of the Pigotts of Chetwyn in Shropshire †.

Mr. Ainsworth informs us ‡, these *arcæ lapideæ* were always in use, as well as the urns, when the bodies were burnt: “Neque sarcophagi & arcæ, in quibus integra cadavera condebantur, aliter atque hæc vasa in humum defodiebantur. Nunquam enim crematio ita apud Romanos obtinuit, ut integrorum cadaverum sepultura prorsus desuescerit. Nam patricii Cornelii omnes ante Sullam humati fuerunt integri. Neque illum quidem gentis suæ morem sequi noluisse, nisi talionem veritus fuisset, eruto Caii Marii cadavere, suspicantur Tullius § and Plinius ||. Sed & initio rerum Rom. Numa rex cremari noluit. De cujus sepulchro Plutarchus ¶, Δύο δὲ, inquit, ποιησάμενοι λίθινας σφῆρας ὑπὸ τὸν Γάνυκλον ἔθηκαν· τὴν μὲν ἑτέραν ἔχουσαν τὸ σῶμα, τὴν δὲ ἑτέραν τὰς βίβλας, & quæ deinceps. Harum priorem Cn. Terentium scribam agrum suum in Janiculo repastinantem invenisse prodidit Cassius Hemina, teste Plinio **, qui & suo tempore narrat arcas tales fieri ex lapide sarcophago, in quibus cadavera in XL diebus absumi constaret ††. Quæ cum ita sint, non compertum videtur omnes illas arcas, quæ multis locis effossæ apud nos fuerunt, esse Anglo-Saxonum, ut vulgo perhibentur. Sunt enim, quas, etsi populi istius esse non abnegaverim, Romanis tamen abjudicare non ausim. Qualis una prope ædes meas in Durolito Trajectu ‡‡ XII abhinc annis, effossa fuit, in ipsa fronte viæ Trinobantium, quæ tunc fuit, ubi & ollæ aliquot repertæ fuerunt, quarum unam penes me servo. Nec me mutat, quod hujus arcæ rude est artificium. Nam languente imperio, & artes omnes, in provinciis præsertim, elanguerunt, quod vel ex nummis evidentissime, necnon aliis Romanorum monumentis, liquere possit. Sed ne quis putet arcarum lapidearum apud Romanos his ætatibus usum esse nullum, etsi fuerit superioribus, sciat illos usos fuisse post relictam Britanniam. Hoc constat ex epistola Theodorici regis ad quendam Danielelem Ravennatem in arcis excavandis peritum, quæ legitur apud Cassiodorum §§. Hæc obiter dicenda judicavimus, ne quis cremationem unicam & perpetuam sepulturæ fuisse consuetudinem apud Romanos putaret,” &c.

* This account is in 1607.

† It was purchased of him, since this was written, by William Waller, Esq. of Bedford row; and is now the property of his son and namesake, who was this year (1797) sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon shires.

‡ Monumenta Kémpiana, p. 170.

§ De Legib. ii. 22.

|| L. vii. c. 54.

¶ In vitâ ejus.

** L. xiii. c. 13.

†† L. xxxvi. c. 17.

‡‡ Old Ford.

§§ L. iii. ep. 18.

The coffins, however, found near the camps at *Castor* and *Chesterton* are certainly no other than Roman. I mean such as have been found by their military roads; for, it is dubious whether such as have been found about the church-yard at *Castor* may not some of them be Saxon. The remains of an inscription found in one of these coffins by the antient Roman road, and other remarkable circumstances, particularly that of their being placed in a different direction from the coffins of Christians, as before noticed, seem to prove the assertion indisputably.

There is, however, a circumstance, which, though it may seem to be a reason to make us think all were not Roman coffins which are found by the military roads in these parts, yet I shall not suppress it, though it is a seeming contradiction to my assertion. It is that of the stone coffin of a woman found upon the present North road near *Kate's Cabin*, who died undelivered of her child, as appeared plainly to have been the case. For, by *Numa's* law, the women who died big with child could neither be burned nor buried till she had been cut open, to save their children; and to disobey this law was to be guilty of homicide. The law was as follows: "*Mulierem si pregnans mortua fuerit, nisi exciso partu, ne humato. Qui secus faxit, quasi spem animantis peremerit; ita esto **," &c.

The *Cæsarian* operation, among surgeons, is performed by cutting a child out of the womb of the mother. *Julius*, the first Roman emperor, was called *Cæsar*, because he was thus brought into the world, i. e. *cæso matris ventre*; and hence the operation took its name. The only way to solve the above difficulty, and to account for her interment, which in this case was contrary to the law of *Numa*, is, to suppose that, in the decline of the then Roman empire, this law, at least in Britain, was either neglected, or that the child died in the womb before the operation could be performed, and the consequence was the mother's death also; therefore there was no occasion to put this law of *Numa* in execution.

There has also been a very fine leaden coffin dug up near the military road and encampment at *Chesterton*, inclosed in one of stone, whose length was four feet and a half, and breadth fifteen inches. There was one thing I remarked in the skeleton therein found, and which was that of a man, that one of the legs had been broken and perhaps never set, at least as a skilful surgeon would have treated such a case; for where the fracture was, the parts protruded and lapped over each other; they had, however, ossified and united again, but in such a manner, that, had this man lived, he must have been a cripple the remainder of his life. It is probable, he did not survive the fracture long, and that it was the occasion perhaps of his death. These remains were preserved for a long time, for the inspection of the curious, but, falling to decay, have been interred

We are indebted to *Justus Lipsius* for collecting the greatest part of the laws, *Bundy's Rom. Hist. b. ii. p. 72.*

again near the cabin. The teeth were, many of them, firm fixed in the jaws at the time I viewed these Roman remains, and the skeleton in good preservation.

[In digging near the side of the high road near Chesterton, 1754, was found a coffin of a yellowish hard stone, six feet two inches long, covered with a flat lid, which had on the under side an edging let quite down about one inch and a half or two inches deep, coinciding with the edges of the chest, and containing an entire skeleton near six feet long, the teeth sound and firm, the ribs fallen from the back bone, the right leg broken in the middle and repaired by a callus: also three glass lacrymatories, of which that which was entire contained a corrupted fungous substance mixed with water, and of an aromatic smell on first opening; a small brass seal with this mark  three or four pins, like ebony or agate, one of brass; several defaced coins, one of Faustina, and one silver of Gordian, and scraps of white wood inscribed,

AAΩITT VTERE TA ⊗ FELIX.

The substance of nine or ten other skeletons was found near the chest, and all of them only at the depth of a foot*.

In making the turnpike road from Kate's Cabin to Walnsford bridge along the side of the city of *Durobrivæ*, in the cemetery of the place, they turned up many urns of different clay and shape, and coins, several coffins of equal breadth throughout, of one stone, well cut, covered with another handsome stone. They dug up a leaden coffin of 400lb. weight, containing a skeleton. All had skeletons in them; one a coin of Antoninus Pius; another a female skeleton with a child in the womb *in situ*: another had two pretty little urns, one on each side. Dr. Stukeley had a silver Nerva; reverse, LIBERTAS PVBLICA: a small brass Valentinian; reverse, VICTORIA. A consecration of Constantine the Great going to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses, Quintillus, &c. On the dry gravelly hill by Stibbington hedges they crossed another burying-ground by the river side: the *Ustrinae* or burning-places have the earth very black, and bits of charcoal, and innumerable fragments of urns, bones, and stones, that covered them for a mile. At the South gate of the city, digging a ditch, they found the foundation of hewn stone and thick pointed iron bars ten feet long, as of a portcullis. *Hermen* street runs through the city, crosses the river Nyne at the wooden bridge on stone piers, some of whose timbers were taken and used in the new navigation †.]

* Mr. Manning, in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.

† Stukeley's letter to R. Gale, May 12, 173; Gale's Letters, p. 1839.

A DISSERTATION UPON THE ROMAN DEITY FOUND IN THE
ANTIENT INCAMPMENT AT CASTOR.

CASTOR, for many centuries, has afforded, and enriched, the cabinets of the collectors of the antiquities of Great Britain with the coins of the Roman emperors from Nero down to the time the Romans left the kingdom, a space of five hundred years. Tessellated pavements, urns, stone coffins, and other antiquities, have been frequently discovered; but no altars, or inscriptions of any kind, though so very common in the other Roman Stations of this isle; but, as it were to make amends for this deficiency, it has afforded lately, namely, in the year 1765, the only Roman deity of its kind in the world. Few images of the Roman gods were ever found in higher preservation than this singular one we are treating of: and, for the exquisite taste and sublime ideas the artist seems to have had of Jove, we may pronounce the workmanship equal to any of the most celebrated statues, images, engraved gems, or other remains of such antiquities, the product of those times when the art of sculpture and casting in metals was justly deemed in its greatest degree of perfection; such, at least, as are transmitted to us in the accounts of them, or which are still in being, now adorning the cabinets and choice collections of the learned in this science.

Fond as I am of antiquities, I have always thought myself happy in living on the very spot where once the Romans formed one of their principal incampments in the county of Northampton. Of this I have particularly treated in a larger work, designed hereafter to be communicated to the publick *. I shall only here observe, that this Station was the *Durobrivæ*, mentioned in the Fifth Iter, or Journey, in the Itinerary of the emperor Antoninus, which describes the Stations and incampments, with their several distances, in the kingdom of Britain. These incampments are very extensive on both sides of the river Nen or Nene. The authors, who have taken notice of these Stations about *Castor*, have omitted the proper signification of *Durobrivæ*, which had they been attentive to, they would have infallibly fixed this Station of the Itinerary, as I do, at and in the precincts of *Castor*. *Durobrivæ*, without straining its etymology, signifies *camp by the river, or the Water Cities*; and we find remains of them at the South side of the river Nen at Aldwarkton, *alias* Allerton, Chesterton, and Water Newton, that is, the New Town, farther West than where the old Roman town formerly existed. That was in a piece of ground now called the *Conygree Close*. At this place Roman coins, broken urns, &c. are fre-

* The Comment on Antoninus, herewith printed.

quently found, especially fair ones of the Constantine family. This place seems to have been their place of interment. On the North side of the river the camps at Castor, joined with those on the South, by the military road called *Hermenstreet*, are easily traced. They are very extensive; and here undoubtedly was the *prætorium*, where the chief commander of them fixed his quarters, as may be easily proved. If it was not a Roman colony, it appears at least to have been a *municipium*. The several antiquities my researches have brought to light have induced me to affirm, that Castor only could be the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus. For, if we can find here remains of antiquity from the earliest times the Romans were acquainted with our island, and coins of their several emperors down to the period when they left this kingdom; I say, if this be the case, a spot so fruitful in antiquities could never be of so little consequence as to be omitted in the Itinerary; and it is omitted if any other place is the *Durobrivæ* mentioned in it. And, though the *Notitia Imperii* takes no notice of it, we are not to think it less considerable upon that score. The *Notitia* begins at that period when the Roman empire was in its decline; and the learned Mr. Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, has proved that account to be later than the reigns of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius. We can produce coins found at Castor from the time of Claudius down to them; and this is the case with many Stations in Antoninus's Itinerary, though these Stations are not mentioned in the *Notitia*.

It was in digging up part of the camp at Castor, for the purpose of enlarging a garden which consisted of a part of it, and which was done more with a view of finding antiques, than out of a real want of the ground for the use it was hereafter to be applied to, that we found the image of *Jupiter*. The spade at first turned up parts of broken urns, human bones with the marks of combustion, cinders, and pieces of glass, &c. common in Roman camps, or rather to the boundaries of them. And here, about the depth of six inches, we found the image, made of brass, and of that fine sort called Corinthian brass, no way cankered, or tinged with verdigrease, though common to brass in general. The surface is of a copper colour, much like the metal called bronze; but the colour is owing to a natural varnish the earth has given to it. The image seems not to have been cast; but the profile and reverse stamped separately; about one twentieth part of an inch in thickness. A piece of iron fills the middle of the term *, round which the two parts of the image are so nicely soldered with tin, tinged of a golden colour. The Romans used no other, as appears from the antiquities found at *Herculaneum*; that, at first making, it must have appeared as if it was cast solid. The solder alone has not imbibed a tincture from the earth, and so is easily discovered from the other metal, as the central piece of iron is likewise by a part of the base or pedestal being broken off, and lost. At the first sight of the image (though I pretend not to a skill sufficient in

* This is manifest, by applying it to a compass needle.

antiquities to pronounce positively with regard to them, and leave it now to them who are better qualified, to set me right in fixing to what class of deities this belonged), from some distinguishing characteristic, I judged it to be one of the *Diî Termini*, that of *Jupiter Terminalis*; and, upon having recourse to such books as might elucidate the point in question, I am the rather confirmed in my first adopted opinion.

The Greeks worshipped him under the character of Ὀρίος, Θεός*, and Ὀρίος Ζεὺς†. Our image is such as the Theræans‡ represented him, a man without arms, and lessening gradually from the middle, like the antient *Termini*. The body of this image stands upon a piece of a square pyramid, lessening gradually like those. The head, with the fine curled hair, face, and bushy beard, and every muscle, are expressed to the life. Part of the body which rests upon the pyramid or term, and the term itself, is decorated with a kind of drapery, beautifully arranged in ornamental foliages, the body and parts above being naked; below this, in the fore-ground of the term, upon each side of a tassel descending from the middle of the body, are placed standards, either of legions or cohorts, two in number. A kind of canopy is under these, under which is an eagle, the emblem of Jupiter, and sacred to him, as is the oaken bough on which the eagle is perched, and which forms a *corona quercea* round the bird of Jove. On the two sides of the term the same foliages of drapery appear, and also upon the back ground; and on this side we see the thunderbolts of Jove and his three-forked lightning collected together, and bound in the middle. These seem to intimate that Jupiter has a peculiar value for the country over which they hang, and has therefore restrained the power of these dreadful instruments of his wrath, that they should not hurt it. This country is represented under the thunder-bolts by its proper symbols; which are, a basket of several kinds of fruit and flowers, and a rabbit luxuriously feeding upon these dainties. The rabbit is the representative and symbol of Spain. So we find that country distinguished in many coins which have come down to our hands, two of which I shall here take notice of.

1. IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANUS. AVG. Reverse, HISPANIA. Spain leaning upon the Pyrenæan mountains, holding a branch of laurel in her hand; at her feet, a rabbit.

2. The legend round the head, the same as the former coin. Upon the reverse, RESTITVTORI HISPANIAE. Spain represented by a female figure, sitting with a rabbit at her feet, is raised up by the emperor.

Mr. Addison §, in his Dialogue upon Medals, observes, that some learned medal-lists tell us, the rabbit at the feet of the figure in these medals may signify either the multitude of these animals that are found in Spain, or perhaps the several mines that are wrought within the bowels of the country; the Latin word, *Cuniculus*, signifying

* Plutarch in Numa.

† Plato, l. viii. de Leg. ab ὀρίῳ, terminis circumscribo; apud Demosthenem, &c.

‡ There was an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, antiently called Callista. Plin. iv. 12, and ii. 89. Callimachi Epig. hodiè *Santerini*. Hard.

§ Pp. 123, 124.

either a rabbit or mine. But, he says, these gentlemen do not consider, that it is not the word, but the figure, that appears on the medal. *Cuniculus* may stand for a rabbit or a mine; but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine. A pun can be no more engraved, than it can be translated. When the word is construed into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. The figure therefore before us, both on coins, and I add upon the reverse of our Jupiter Terminalis, means a real rabbit, which in Spain is found in vast multitudes:

Cuniculosæ Celtiberæ fili.*

The basket of flowers and fruit upon the term point out the beauty and fertility of the country. The fruits are those of the olive, and perhaps of the orange also; however, as to the former, Spain was famous for them. It is for this reason, that the poet Claudian, in his description of Spain, binds an olive branch about her head; and upon coins she holds a branch of olive in her hand:

———— Glaucis tum prima Minervæ
Nexa comam foliis, fulvae intexta micantem
Veste Tagum, tales profert Hispania voces †.
Thus Spain, whose brows the olive wreaths infold,
And o'er her robe a Tagus streams in gold.

Martial has given us the like figure of one of the greatest rivers in Spain ‡:

Bætis oliviferâ crinem redimite coronâ,
Aureâ qui nitidis vellera tingis aquis:
Quem Bromius, quem Pallas amat.
Fair Bætis! olives wreath thy azure locks,
In fleecy gold thou cloath'st the neighbouring flocks:
Thy fruitful banks with rival bounty smile,
While Bacchus wine bestows, and Pallas oil.

And Prudentius of one of its eminent towns says §,

Tu decem sanctos revehes et octo,
Cæsar-Augusta ||, studiosa Christi,
Verticem flavis oleis revincta
Pacis honore.

The image of our Jupiter is small, only three inches in height; yet fills the mind with the greatness of the manner in which it is executed, equal to the ideas we form

* Catullus, Carm. xxxv. 18; *ad Contubernales*. This is wrong quoted by Mr. Addison, from Catullus in Egnatium, which is the 37th. † Claudian, de Laud. Stilich. lib. II. ‡ Epig. xii. 99. § Prudentius, Hymn IV.

|| A city of Arragon, in Spain, on the river Ebro; Plin. iii. 3. at this time called Sarragosa.

from statues of a colossal bigness. A celebrated instance of these deities in miniature was the Hercules of Lysippus, which, though not more than a foot high, filled the imagination equal to the Hercules Farnese. As this statue is lost, we must content ourselves with a description of it in Martial and Statius.

DE STATUA HERCULIS.

Hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone
 Mitigat exiguo magnus in ære Deus,
 Quæque tulit, spectat resupino sidera vultu,
 Cujus læva calet robore, dextra mero :
 Non est fama recens, nec nostri gloria cœli ;
 Nobile Lysippi munus, opusque vides.
 Hoc habuit numen Pellæi mensa tyranni,
 Qui cito perdomito victor in orbe jacet.
 Hunc puer ad Libycas juraverat Hannibal aras ;
 Jusserat hic Syllam ponere regna trucem.
 Offensus variæ tumidis terroribus aulæ,
 Privatos gaudet nunc habitare Lares.
 Utque fuit quondam placidi conviva Molochi,
 Sic voluit docti Vindicis esse Deus *.

DE EADEM STATUA.

Alcidem modò Vindicis rogabam,
 Esset cujus opus laborque felix.
 Risit (nam solet hoc) levique nutu,
 Græcè numquid ait, poeta, nescis ?
 Inscripta est basis, indicâtque nomen.
 Λυσίππῳ lego, Phidiæ putavi †.

Statius's description of the same statue is as follows :

Hæc inter castæ genius tutelaque mensæ
 Amphitryoniades, &c.
 ——— Deus ille, Deus ; seseque videndum
 Indulsit, Lysippe, tibi, parvusque videri
 Sentirique ingens ; et cum mirabilis intra
 Stet mensura pedem, tamen exclamare libebit,
 (Si visus per membra feras) hoc pectora pressus,
 Vastator Nemees, &c. ‡

At the chaste board the god himself appears,
 Inspires the artist, and the banquet cheers ;

* Martial Epig. lib. IX. Ep. xlv.

† Ib. Ep. xlv.

‡ Sylv. Lib. iv.

He, only he, could teach thee to confine
 A great idea to minute design;
 From part to part our heated fancy flies,
 And gives to character, what space denies;
 Press'd by that arm, the lion pants for breath,
 And Cacus trembles at th' impending death*.

“Nuda et aperta superiora habens, quoniam supèrioribus et cœlestibus mundi partibus magis conspicuum se præbet; inferiora autem velata et operta, quod inferioribus, nempe mortalibus, abditus est†.”

This image of Jupiter is represented in a naked form above, to render him more conspicuous to the superior and celestial parts of the world; and the lower part shaded and covered, because he is hid to the inferior, namely to mortals; or, as some think, the naked parts denote that the compassion of the divine power is always manifest to those of an understanding spirit; the lower parts being covered shew that, while we wallow in the world, and are, as it were, rocked to sleep with the illecebrous blandishments of it, the divine knowledge is, as it were, hid and obscured from us. Porphyrius and Suidas represented the image of Jupiter, among other distinguishing marks, with his upper parts naked and unclothed, and his lower parts covered and invested. This image was erected in the Piræus, a stately and magnificent gate of Athens.

Pliny‡ observes, that naked bodies, as they betray their imperfections, so they give a full exhibition of their beauties. Each of these defects tends to the improvement of the design. Cloathing, on the contrary, disguises beauty, and gives a protection to faults. The Greeks, it is known, almost ever represented their figures naked. But the Romans, whose character was military, dressed theirs in armour§. We are told by Pliny||, “That Praxiteles had made two statues of Venus, which he sold at the same time; the one clothed, which for that reason was preferred by the people of Cos: those of Gnidus purchased that which was rejected. The reputation of these statues was widely different; for, by this last, Praxiteles ennobled Gnidus.” We may conceive, then, says Mr. Webbe, that the Greeks had the same advantage over the Romans, that the

* See Webbe's Inquiry into the Beauties of Painting, &c. pp. 46, 47.

† See Ainsworth, de simulachro secundo Jovis. Monumenta Kempiana, p. 60.

‡ Mr. Ainsworth, in the Monumenta Kempiana, makes this the observation of Pliny the younger, in these words, of which part of the above is the translation: “Nuditatem quidem vir Romanus, nempe Plinius junior, Ep. iii. 6, in signo senis a se empto, non excusat solum, sed etiam laudat, his verbis: ‘Est enim nudum, nec aut vitia, si quæ sint, celat, aut laudes parum ostentat.’ Et profecto, si nihil Græcorum moribus tribuamus, ipsa nuditas hominis, judice Lactantio de opif. Dei, miè ad pulchritudinem facit.” Mr. Webbe quotes the passage from Seneca, thus: “Nuda corpora vitia si quæ sint, non celant, nec laudes parum ostentant.” Lib. iii. Ep. 6. But Mr. Ainsworth is right, and Seneca's Epistles are not divided into books.

§ Græca res est nihil celare; at contra, Romana ac militaris thorocas addere. Pliny, N. H. lib. xxxiv. 5.

|| Duas fecerat Veneres Praxiteles, simulque vendebat; alteram velatâ specie, quam ob id quidem prætulerunt Coi, rejectam Gnidii emerunt; immensâ differentiâ famæ; illo enim signo Praxiteles nobilitavit Gnidum. N. H. lib. xxxvi. c. 5.

naked

naked Venus had over the cloathed. Mr. Ainsworth tells us, that Nicomedes would have bought this last, by which Praxiteles ennobled Gnidus, over and again promising to pay the debt of the city, which was great; but they chose to suffer under the burthen of it*.

But to go on with our Dissertation on the Jupiter found at Castor. The military ensigns on the term signify sometimes a colony established by the legions, sometimes a new colony. The camps at *Durobrivæ*, which are chiefly winter incampments, with the Roman city they protected, were of that sort whose success and welfare depended upon the protection of *Jupiter Terminalis*: I mean, a colony or station made up of old veterans; for this is what the ensigns intimate: where one or more of these appear, either upon coins or other remains of antiquity, it signifies that they were drawn out of different legions.

We are much at a loss to discover what legion, or what part of it, garrisoned the camps of *Durobrivæ*, or whether they were cohorts, auxiliaries, or *alæ*; but probably some Spanish auxiliary cohort of horse, drawn from the XIXth legion. There were two Spanish cohorts in this kingdom, one called the *Cohors prima Hispanorum*, mentioned in inscriptions to be found in Horsley; the first in Scotland, No. 31; the other in Cumberland, Nos. 62 and 63; and *Cohors prima equitum*; Cumberland, No. 61; the two former of foot, according to Horsley. It is probable, from a coin of the XIXth legion, found at *Durobrivæ*, in my possession, that the latter cohort of horse was stationed here, being drawn out as an auxiliary cohort from that legion; or at least that part of it was here, and the other stationed in the North. I have spoken more fully of the legions, &c. in Britain in another work ready for the press, and given reasons why the horse were used in these parts, namely, to protect the corn-boats which came down the river Nen, and were afterwards navigated to the Northern Stations, by means of an inland Roman canal called *Caer-Dike*.

From the dimensions of the image of Jupiter, the subject of this Dissertation, it seems to have been one of those which the Romans worshipped under the denomination of *Diï Lares*, *Diï Patrii*, and *Penates*, amongst which the *Diï Termini* had their place. The *Lares* were thought by the heathens to be the tutelar gods of public places, of cross-ways, of roads, and of fields†; so that they were honoured under different titles and representations, according to the difference of places, which were put under their protection. The domestic *Lares*, or *Familiæ*, who guarded houses, were antiently represented under the figure of a dog, the symbol of fidelity; as we learn from Plautus in his *Aulularia*. And, for the same reason, Plutarch assures us (*Quæst. Rom.* 50) that the images

* Hanc enim postea voluit Nicomedes de illis emere, totum æs civitatis alienum, quod erat ingens, dissoluturum repromittens; qui tamen omnia perpeti maluere, nec immerito; illo enim signo Praxiteles nobilitavit Gnidum. *Monumenta Kempiana, De Simulachris, Statuis, &c.* p. 24.

† Cartrou and Rouille's Roman History, Bundy's translation.

of the *Diī Lares* (he means here the domestic *Lares*) were covered with the skin of a dog, and had the figure of this domestic animal standing by them. Thus in a medal of the Cosian family we see two of these *Lares* with a dog at their feet. Over them is the head of Vulcan, which represents the Hearth, the care of which was committed to the domestic *Lares*, according to Ovid :

At Canis ante pedes saxo fabricatus eodem
 Stabat. Quæ standi cum Lare causa fuit ?
 Servat uterque domum, domino quoque fidus uterque,
 Compita grata Deo ; compita grata Cani.
 Exagitat et Lar et turba Diania fures.
 Pervigilantque Lares, pervigilantque Canes. OVID, Fast. V. 137.

An antient stone had this inscription,

LARIBUS PRO SALVTE ET
 INCOLUMITATE DOMUS Q. SERTORII.

The offerings made to these gods were incense, wine, and flowers; and sometimes a hog was sacrificed in honour of them.

Si thure placaris et hornâ
 Fruge Lares avidâque porcâ. HOR. 3 Od. xxiii. 3.

The cross-ways and high roads had likewise their own *Lares* ; and so had cities too, as appears by this antient inscription, *LAES CIVITATIS TVTELORUM*. Hence the different epithets given them of *Lares Publici*, *Lares Rurales*, and *Lares Viales* ; whose different offices Ovid gives us an account of in his fifth book of *Fasti* :

Stant quoque pro nobis et præsunt mœnibus urbis
 Et sunt præsentes, auxiliumque ferunt .
 Mille Lares Geniumque Ducis qui perdidit illos
 Urbs habet. L. 135. 145.

Those who were called the *Lares Permarini* were plainly appointed to take care of shipping. Besides which, Festus speaks of another sort of *Lares*, whom he calls *Hostilii*, *quod ab his hostes arceri putabant*. And there was another sort of *Lares*, called *Grun-diles*, which Romulus set up in memory of the sow that farrowed thirty pigs at once.

I rank the Jupiter found at Castor among the *Lares Publici* and *Patrii*. The antients represented gods of this kind without arms and legs, that they might be local. Some we have, which, though they have both, are fastened about the legs with bands, as if they would be thought by this method to have confined their tutelar deity to a certain place, and to prevent his moving from it.

A statue of *Jupiter Terminalis*, much like this found at Castor, except in the dimensions, was found at a town in France, called Besançon. The inhabitants of that place presented

presented it to Louis the Fourteenth, and it is now to be seen in the gardens at Versailles : this antique is of marble *.

It was owing to a spirit of equity, that Numa Pompilius introduced the *Dii Termini* among the other gods. In Romulus's time, neither the lands of each particular Roman, nor the Roman territory in general, with respect to the neighbouring nations, had any settled limits. The strong made incroachments on the weak without scruple, and a recourse to the judges was too weak a barrier against usurpations ; but Religion supplied this defect. Numa commanded that every one should set bounds to his estate ; and then stones dedicated to *Jupiter Terminalis* became venerable throughout the whole country. To dare to remove or carry away these boundaries was sacrilege †. The prophaner of them was that moment devoted to the manes, and proscribed. Festus gives us Numa's law, which makes it a capital crime to dishonour the *Dii Termini* ; that is, to remove landmarks, or plough beyond them ‡. It was lawful to kill such a person, and thought a sort of expiation to rid the earth of him. And, in order to make the limits yet more inviolable, a festival was established in honour of the *Dii Termini*, called *Terminalia*. It was fixed at the end of February, because, as the year then began with the first day of March, the end of February was the *Terminus*, or end of the year. This festival was celebrated in the country. The private proprietors of the lands assembled every year on the confines of their estates, and there made their offerings ; not indeed of bloody victims ; for Plutarch informs us, no animal was sacrificed to the *Termini* in Numa's time ; which is not at all surprising, because no bloody victim was offered up to any god in his reign. Milk, and the first gatherings of the fruits of the harvest, were the offerings ; and the same honours were paid to the public limits of the Roman state under the name of the *Dii Termini*. After Numa's time, lambs and pigs were sacrificed to the *Dii Termini*, according to Ovid :

Spargitur et cæso communis Terminus agno ;
Nec queritur, lactens cum sibi porca datur.

Fasti. ii. 655.

This god Terminus they sometimes represented by a stone or a stock of a tree. Thus Ovid :

Termine, sive lapis, sive es defossus in agro
Stipes, ab antiquis sic quoque numen habes. Ib. 650.

And in like manner, Apuleius : “ Vel enim colliculus sepimine consecratus, vel truncus dolamine effigiatus, vel cespes libamine humigatus, vel lapis unguine delibutus.” Afterwards the *Dii Termini* were represented by stones cut square, or in the form of a

* Montfaucon's Antiq. Supplem. Tom. I. pl. 18. fig. 1.

† Translator etiam terminorum damnatus lege divinâ moritur. Deutéron. xxix. 14 ; Prov. xxii. 28.

‡ Numa Pompilius statuit eum qui terminum exarasset, et ipsum et boves sacros esse.

pyramid,

pyramid, with human heads on the top of them. These imperfect statues had neither legs nor arms, to shew that these divinities were to be always fixed and immoveable in the places in which they were put. Lactantius, in the first book of Institutions, declares that the god Terminus was that famous stone which Saturn devoured instead of Jupiter; and concludes that men must be either stocks or stones to worship such deities.

It is nevertheless probable, that the worship of the *Dii Termini* was referred to *Jupiter Terminalis*. Dionysius Halicarnassensis tells us, that Numa consecrated the boundaries of the Roman territory to this god; and it is well known that the Romans had nothing more sacred among them, than the oath they took *per Jovem lapidem*. Upon the reverse of a silver medal of the Emperor Augustus, we find the head of Jupiter crowned with rays, upon a pedestal cut in form of an obelisk. We likewise find the figure of *Jupiter Terminalis* in a stone, and on a medal of the Terentian family*.

Numa erected a temple to this god. It was open to the sky, to shew that the boundaries ought always to be in the proprietor's sight, that he might not go beyond them with impunity. And the temple of the god Terminus had this form in Ovid's time:

Nunc quoque, se supra ne quid nisi sidera cernat,
Exiguum templi tecta foramen habent.

Fasti, ii. 672.

The reason why the sacrifices offered to the *Dii Termini* were at first only libations of wine, oil, and milk, and the first fruits of their lands and cakes, was because they thought it improper to shed blood in the presence of their tutelary gods of peace: but a lamb and a sow, as mentioned above, were sacrificed to them soon afterwards. They offered these sacrifices in a temple erected at Rome, as well as upon the *Milliarius Lapis*, which was set up at the sixth mile stone between Rome and Laurentum. Doubtless this was the boundary of the Roman territory on that side in Numa's time. When the sacrifice was a private one, it was offered on the boundaries of a private field. The two neighbouring proprietors came to the bounds, dressed up the god Terminus with crowns, and made him presents:

Te duo diversâ domini pro parte coronant;
Binaque certa tibi, binaque liba ferunt.

Ovid, Fasti, ii. 643.

And then they feasted in common upon the sacrifices:

Conveniunt, celebrantque dapes vicinia simplex;
Et cantant laudes, termine sancte, tuas.

Ib. 657.

* Montfaucon, Antiq. tom. i. lib. i. p. i, cap. iv. pl. 17, No. 4. *Jupiter Terminalis*, deus scilicet Terminorum, ex gemmâ exprimitur, qualis hic representatur, qualisque conspicitur in nummo familiæ Terentiæ. Pro Quirino habuit D. Vailant; sed Fulvius Ursinus, aliique, Jovem esse Terminalem putant. Certè in Hermarum Terminorumque morem desinit, perinde atque alius *Jupiter Terminus* marmoreus ex musæo nostro educendus, qui altitudine est quinque pollicum, latitudine vero trium. In honorem Jovis Termini seu Terminalis, Terminalia, festum olim Romæ, celebrabantur.

The *Termini* had generally no inscriptions: they were remarkable enough by their figure. Nevertheless, there are some exceptions against this assertion. And Mr. Spon has given us one, which he saw at Rome, in these words:

QVISQVIS
HOC SVSTVLERIT,
AVT IVSSERIT,
VLTIMVS SVO
RVM MORIATVR.

This was then thought to be one of the most horrible imprecations. The antients thought nothing more terrible than to survive all their family, friends, and heirs, and not to leave any one behind them, on whom they might depend for giving them an honourable burial.

Thus much for the worship and nature of the antient *Termini*. As for the frequent use of such little deities, we are told by Ainsworth, in the *Monumenta Kempiana*, “Tale simulachrum alicujus dei, quocunque ibat, secum solitum fuisse inter libellos conditum gestare, eique diebus festis thure et mero, aliquando victimis, supplicare, Apuleium, tradente ipso, quocunque iret, discimus*. Tale et illud argenteum breve deæ cœlestis figmentum, quod Asclepiades philosophus secum solitus fuit efferre, testante Ammiano Marcellino. Tales et Trojæ penates. Sic enim Servius in illud Virgilii †;

Errantesque Deos, agitataque numina Trojæ.

“ ‘Signa ξανα dicit, id est simulachra brevia quæ portabantur in lecticis, et ipsis mota infundebant vaticinationem.’ Tales solennibus supplicationibus in thensis mystas Ægyptios ferentes inducit Claudianus ‡:

Penetralibus exit
Effigies; brevis illa quidem, sed plurimus infra
Liniger imposita suspirat vecte sacerdos
Testatus sudore deum.

“Tale Simulachrum κῆρον ὑπὸ σμικρότητος ferebat fœmina sacerdos, cum pueri ad Dianæ Orthiæ aram cæderentur; quod tamen adeo grave factum est, ut illa tantum non oneri succumberet, si quis ephëborum vel ob pulchritudinem, vel gentis suæ honorem parcius cæderetur. Tales Labanis Syri Teraphim.” Many such little deities are still found both at Rome and elsewhere. At the Devizes in Wiltshire, several little brass images of heathen gods and goddesses have been found; such as Venus, Bacchus, &c. crowded between three flat stones, and covered with brick §. The only image of Jupiter that I know any account of having been found at Britain (this at Castor excepted) is a small

* In Apolog.

† Æneid. vi. 68.

‡ Consul. Honor. iv. 573.

§ See Gibson's Camden, p. 107; and Musgrave, Belg. Brit. p. 124.

one of brass found in building a house at Caerleon, the antient *Isca Silurum*, which Mr. Horsley says he saw in the possession of one Mr. Whitton. The left hand was broken off, but the thunder was plain in the other. This, therefore, having had arms, differs from *Jupiter Terminalis*.

The Dianas of Ephesus, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, c. xix. which Demetrius the silversmith made shrines for, were probably small ones, used either as *Lares*, *Penates*, or *Tutelares*. A small one of Diana of the Ephesians, late in the collection of Dr. Mead, and purchased on his death by Sir Francis St. John, is now to be seen in the house of Sir Robert Bernard, at Thorp, in Northamptonshire.

These little figures of deities were called *Opera Sigillaria*.

There was a kind of a fair after the feasts of Saturn, lasting seven days, wherein little images, puppets, babies, and such like, were given for fairings :

Sacra sigillorum nomine dicta colunt.

Ausonius in Eclogario.

Macrobius, (Saturn. I. 12.) derives these *sigilla* from the substitution of them to the human sacrifices offered to Saturn: "Ex illo traditum ut cerei Saturnalibus missitarentur, et sigilla arte fictili fingerentur, ac venalia pararentur, quæ homines pro se atque suis piaculum pro Dite Saturno facerent. Ideo Saturnalibus talium commercium cæpta celebritas septem occupat dies."

Tiberius sent his nephew Claudius *quadraginta aureos in Saturnalia et Sigillaria* *. The place where they were sold was called the same in Rome. In the thirty-fifth inscription in Scotland there is an altar to Mercury, dedicated by Julius Cerealis, who is called *Censor Sigillorum Collegii Ligniferorum cultorum*. Mr. John Ward, in his Letter to Mr. Horsley, p. 354 of the *Britannia Romana*, observes, that Mr. Roger Gale chooses to read the abbreviated words upon the altar, which are CENS. SIGILL. COL. LIGN. as above; and supposes *Censor Sigillorum* to have been an officer appointed to examine such images as were erected by this college. *Ligniferi* he takes to be the Latin word for the same sort of persons who, in other inscriptions, are called by the Greek name *Dendrophori*, whose business, as some have thought, was to carry boughs at the festivals of the deities †. But Mr. Gale thinks they might also be employed to provide fire-wood for the sacrifices; for he takes them to have been instituted upon a religious account, as it is plain, from inscriptions, that several other colleges were appointed for such purposes. The reading of *Collegium Ligniferorum* seems to Mr. Ward more probable than *Lignatorum* or *Lignariorum*, because we meet with *Collegium Dendrophorum* in several inscriptions, but never, that he could find, either of *Lignatorum* or *Lignariorum*. Besides, *Lignator* is usually a military term, and denotes one who provides wood for the army. And as for *Lignarius*, the *Faber Lignarius* is commonly supposed to be Latin for a carpenter; yet the places referred to for this, in authors of any considerable authority,

* Sueton. Claud. c. v.

† Spon, Miscell. Erudit. p. 56.

all read *Tignarius* in the best copies*. So we meet with *Collegium Tignariorum* in Gruter†, and *Collegium Tignuariorum* in Spon‡; and *Tignum*, in the Pandects, is said to be *omne genus materiæ, ex quâ ædificia constant* §; whereas *Lignum*, according to Varro, signifies wood for firing, and not of building ||. And Ulpian says, “*Ligni appellatio nomen generale est; sed sic separatur, ut sit aliquid materia, aliquid lignum; materia est quæ ad ædificandum, aut fulciendum necessaria est; lignum quicquid comburendi causa paratum est ¶*.” But the abbreviated word *Cens.* Mr. Ward is inclined to think, may be a third name of the person who erected the altar, and stand for *Censor*, or *Censorinus*, both which are in Gruter; and *Sigill.* that follows, for *Sigillarius*: so that he would suppose this person to have been employed in making images of the deities both for the common use of the college and its several members; it being an usual practice among the Romans for persons to have small images, which they worshiped in private, and often carried about with them.

Sylla, in his engagement with Pontius Telesinus the Samnite, near Rome, having escaped the danger he was in from the lances or darts of two Samnites just going to throw them, apprized of it by one of his attendants who perceived it, whipping his horse, which sprang forward, so that the darts fell short of him, returned thanks to Apollo for his escape, and kissed a little golden image (so Plutarch calls it) of this god, which he had brought from Delphi, and always was wont to carry about with him in his bosom, and wore about his neck in the day of battle, and addressed on these occasions**.

But to proceed with Mr. Ward's observation, who rather inclines to the reading above, because, says he, I do not meet with the word *Censor* properly used in any other sense than as a public officer of the state. As to *Sigillarius*, it is a word that does not often occur; but I find in the antient Glossaries, ἀγαματοποιός, *fictor Simulachri, Sigillarius*. And there is an inscription in Gruter that begins, D. M. C. TVDICELIO. FEL. AFRO. IGILLARIO.†† for *Sigillario*; though I cannot indeed but imagine this inscription is the same which has since been more correctly published by Fabretti, who reads *Sigillario*‡‡, in another of whose inscriptions we likewise meet with FABRO. FLATVARIO. SIGILLIARIARIO§§. As I take *Faber Flatuerius* in this last inscription to signify a founder, *Sigillarius* must here denote one who casts such images in metal. And perhaps Demetrius, with the rest of his associates, who raised the disturbance at Ephesus ||||, may not improperly come under this denomination; for it was usual to place the images of these deities in those little shrines ¶¶. The same gentleman observes farther, that he thought

* Cicero de Clar. Orat. c. lxxiii. V. S. leg. 235. Paul. lib. iii. Sent. tom. vi. &c.

† P. 99. &c.

‡ Miscell. Erudit. Ant. p. 59.

§ V. S. leg. lxii.

|| L. L. lib. v.

¶ Leg. 55. ff. de legat. 3.

** Catrou and Rouille's Roman History, vol. V. p. 450; and Plutarch's Life of Sylla.

†† 1035.

‡‡ Inscript. Ant. p. 243.

§§ Ibid. p. 720.

|||| Acts xix. 24.

¶¶ Monumenta Kempiana, pp. 1, 6.

the construction of the words *CVLTORES COL. LIGNI*. in the inscription on the pedestal, would appear more easy, if they were read *Cultores Collegium Ligniferorum ejusdem dei* by apposition, rather than by the genitive *collegii*. And the four last letters *v. s. l. m.* may either be read *Votum solverunt libentes merito*; or, as we sometimes find them explained, *Voto soluto libenter merito*.

The Jupiter found at Castor seems to be one of the *Opera Sigillaria*, and, as one of the *Dii Patrii*, to have belonged to some chief officer of the Romans in these parts: it was usual to bury such as they most esteemed with them. And perhaps the owner of this deity was buried at Castor; some human bones being found with the image.

*** We regret that it is not in our power to present the reader with any drawing of this little figure, or to satisfy him where the original at present is.

As a supplement to Mr. Gibson's ample account of the ancient state of CASTOR under the Romans, we have thought proper to add its history in after-times, from Mr. Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 448, &c. (the extracts from which work are marked by a single inverted comma), and from later observations which have occurred to us. It is plain from what he says, p. 12, n. †, that Mr. Gibson intended to pursue the history during the Saxon times.

CASTOR, CAISTRE, OR CASTRE.

IN the Saxon times in this town 'was a monastery for Nuns*, founded by Kyneburga, daughter to Penda, king of the Mercians, and wife of Alfred the Northumbrian; who quitted the royalty of a court, to preside over the virgins of her own convent. From her it had the name of *Kyneburgecastre*, and, by abbreviation, *Castre*, which it still retains. This account is given us in her life, and in the *Golden Legend*, in the following words: "Est autem in orientali regionis plagâ, non procul ab amne nomine *Ven*, locus dictus *Dormundescastre*, ubi monasterio ædificato, Sancta Kyneburga, mundo contempto, multis congregatis virginibus, abbatissa effecta est; è quo locus ille nomen trahens *Kyneburgecastrum* vocatur†." Here she died, and, with her sister Kyniswitha, was here buried. But, in the time of Abbat Elsinus, their bodies were translated from the church of *Castre*, and the body of St. Tibba from *Rihale*, to *Peterburgh*. The anniversary of this translation was celebrated by the monks on the 7th of March. In *Castre* field is a ridge or balk from *Kyneburgha* corruptly named *Lady Connyburrow's Way*‡. Camden is of opinion that it began near Water-Newton, on the other side of the river, and was paved with cubical bricks or tiles. When this part of the country, with the abbey of Burgh, and lordships belonging to it, was laid waste by the Danes, about the year 1013 §, the abbat and greater part of the convent, carrying with them the bodies of the holy virgins Kyneburga, Kyneswitha, and Tibba, for greater security fled to the monastery of Thorney.

'Of Kyneburga's convent there are no remains. She is said to have erected it near the river *Ven*. By this name is undoubtedly meant the river, which, flowing through the middle of the county, passes by Peterburgh to the fens, and is variously called the *Nyne*, or *Nen*, or *Nene*. Camden, supported by Leland, gives it the general appellation of *Avon* ||, or *Avona*; and Leland ¶, from *Avona*, or *Avena*, as he reads it, and which he renders *Avene*, derives *Nene*, taking away *A*, the first letter, and changing *V* into *N*. To these authorities we indeed have nothing to oppose, confessing, at the same

* Cart Reg. Wulfer.

† Vit. Kynisburg. et Kyniswyth. MS. penes J. Sparke, et Legend. Aur. fol. 213.

‡ *Coneygree close*, (see p. 87,) also retains her name.

§ Ingulphus, Hist. Croyland, p. 56.

|| *Avon* is a general British word for a river.

¶ *Avona* sive *Avena* fluvius, qui vulgò *Nene* pro *Avene*, sublato A capitali litera, et V sequenti in N versa. Comment. in Cygn. Cant. Itiu. vol. IX. p. 80. Polydore Virgil calls it *Nyne*.

time,

time, that to us they carry no conviction with them. And in writing this river, we have conformed to the antient mode of spelling it.

To Castre belong the hamlets of *Aylesworth*, *Sutton*, and *Upton*. *Belasis* and *Milton* are manors; and Gunwade-house or ferry is a single building. ‘In Castre lordship are large woods.’

‘In the year 946, Ædred king of the Mercians, at the instance of Turketul, who had been his chancellor, and was then abbat of Croyland, gave timber and stones for the rebuilding of that monastery, from the nearest woods and quarries, pertaining to his royal manor of Castre*. *Medeshamsted* monastery, as *Peterborough* was then called, had been utterly destroyed and burnt down by the Danes, in the time of abbat Hedda, about the year 870. After having lain desolate upwards of ninety years, it was rebuilt by the care and piety of Athelwold, bishop of Winchester, under the protection of king Edgar, who was himself a very munificent benefactor†, and gave to it, with other lordships, this of *Castre*, which he confirmed by his charter in 970.

‘At the time of the General Survey, the *abbey of Burgh* held three hides in *Castre*. The arable land was twelve carucates; in demesne were two carucates with one servant; and thirteen villans and two cottagers had three carucates and a half. There was a mill of the annual rent of 8s. and fifteen acres of meadow, with a wood, in length six furlongs and four furlongs broad. This estate, before the Conquest, had been rated at 20s. but was now valued at 70s. ‡

† Ipfa æccīa ten⁷ CASTRE. Ibi. sunt III. hidæ. Tra. ē. XII. car⁷.
In dño sunt. II. cū. I. feruo. 7 XIII. uiffi 7 II. bord 7 cū. III.
car⁷ 7 dim⁷. Ibi moln de. VIII. fol. 7 xv. ac pti. Silua. VI.
qrent lḡ. 7 IIII. q laī. Valuit. xx. fol. Modo. L. foliū.

‘The profits to the convent from this manor in Castre were valued, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry I. at 6*l.* with twelve bushels of wheat, and twelve of malt, and meal for pottage§. *William de Castre* had here two hides, one rood, and a third part of a rood§. His ancestors were *Richard* and *Geoffrey de Castre*, two brothers; the elder of whom, Richard, being a priest, it was agreed between them, that the church, with the third part of the land, should remain to the elder, and so the parson held the service of half a knight’s fee.

‘In the first year of Richard I. the abbat and convent obtained a confirmation to themselves and successors of their several lands and manors; and, amongst others, of the township of *Castre* and *Aileworth*, with the church and half a knight’s fee pertaining to it; and of the chapels of *Sutton*, *Uppeton*, and *Milton*, with the mills and their appur-

* Ingulphus, p. 32.

† See his charter of confirmation in Gunton.

‡ Lib. Swapham,

§ E Cod MS. Miscell. in Coll. Arm. n. 92. inter MSS. August. Vincent.

tenances; and the township of Sutton, with the mill, which Torold Fitz-Anketil had given them. In the twenty-second of Edward I.* they had the grant of free warren in all their demesne lands here †.

‘ From the survey of the possessions belonging to the monastery of Peterburgh, in 1535, 26 Hen. VIII. it appears that the income of this lordship was valued at 34*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* yearly; the perquisites of the court at 5*s.* 10*d.*; and the profits arising from the woods, containing one hundred and five acres, and twenty nine perches, at 20*d.* an acre, were rated at 10*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*; William Mores, the bailiff, having the salary of 48*s.* 4*d.* ‡

‘ After the suppression of the monastery, and erection of the see of Peterborough, this manor, with all the messuages, lands, and tenements in *Castre*, lately belonging to Peterborough abbey, was given, in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter, who are the present lords of it §.

‘ There was, beside the above-mentioned manor, another manor in *Castre*, which, at the Conqueror’s survey, contained three hides, and was held by five knights of the abbat of *Burgh*. ||

|| In *CASTRE* ten. v. milit. iiii. hid de abb. 7 ibi hnt. v. car
in dño. 7 ix. uiff 7 v. bord 7 iiii. feru cū. ii. car 7 dimid.
Valb. x. fol. Modo. xl. fol.

‘ They had here in demesne five carucates; and nine villans, five cottagers, and three servants had two carucates and an half. The whole had been valued at 10*s.* but was then rated at 40*s.*

‘ In the first year of Richard I. this manor was in the hands of *Torold de Castre*, who held it by the service of one knight’s fee and an half ||.

‘ In the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. Henry, son of *William Torold de Castre*, was found by inquisition to hold it of the abbat of Peterburgh by the same service ¶. At the same time, *William Marmion* was certified to hold in *Castre* a sixth part of a knight’s fee of the said abbat **.

‘ On collecting the aid, in the twentieth year of Edward III. for making the king’s son a knight, the heirs of *Nicholas Torold* accounted for one fee and a half here, which *Torold de Castre* had formerly held.

‘ In the thirty-ninth of Henry VI. this fee and an half was in the hands of *Guy Wolston*, charged with 6*s.* yearly towards the guard of Rockingham castle, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for the sheriff’s aid ††. He was seized also of Butler’s and Seagrave’s fee, which paid 12*d.* annually to the aid of the sheriff.

* Cast. Antiq. Ric. I. n. 17. Litt. D. D.

† Cart. 22 Edw. I. n. 12.

‡ Rot. in Offic. Primit. n. 1, 2.

§ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 3.

|| Cart. Antiq. 1 Ric. I. n. 17. Litt. D. D.

¶ Lib. feud. Mil. 24 Edw. I.

** Comput. Walt. Parles.

†† Reddital. Joh. Prestyney, Auditor. Abb. de Burgo St. Petri, 39 Hen. VI.

'In the seventh year of Henry VIII. a fine was levied between William archbishop of Canterbury, and others, demandant, and Thomas Emson, and Ethelreda his wife, deforciant, of the manors in *Castur*, called *Butler's* and *Torold's* manors.

'In the sixteenth year of James I. Sir *William Fitzwilliam* died seised of them*, which he had held of the dean and chapter of Peterburgh, as of the manor of *Castor*, by fealty, a certain annual rent, and suit of court, at the said manor twice a year. His successor was *William Fitzwilliam*, esq. son and heir.

'*Thorold's* manor came to *William Earl Fitzwilliam*, who has a good estate here.'

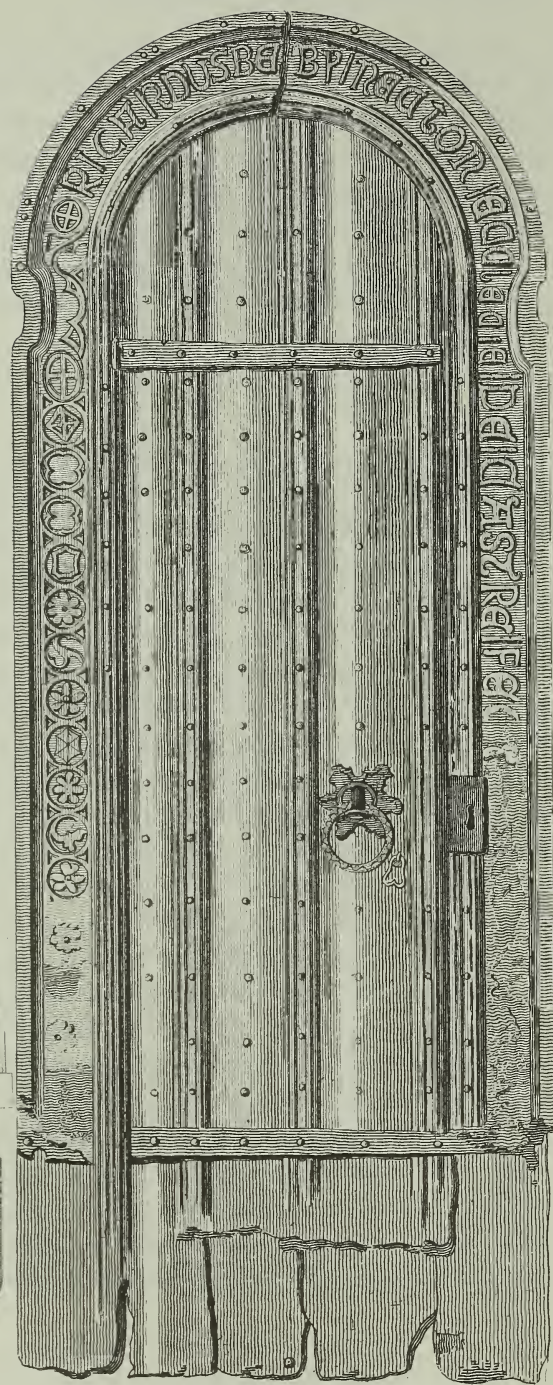
CHURCH.

The Church of Castor is a truly curious and interesting edifice. Its origin, and parts of the present fabric, have been referred to the Saxon era. Indeed some writers do not hesitate to assign some architectural features of it to *St. Kyneburga*, who founded a Nunnery in this place, and to whom the present church is dedicated. It now consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, a transept, chancel, south porch, and central tower with a spire. The latter is more modern than the tower, as is the parapet. The tower presents some singular features. It consists of two stories above the roof of the church: and each story is adorned with blank arches, openings, columns, mouldings, and the face of the wall, cut into diamond, and scaled ornaments. Between these stories is a string course, or cornice, resting on corbels, or trusses, some of which are sculptured; the lower, as well as the upper story, have similar members. Beneath the string course of the higher story, is a series of circular holes, or windows. The columns are partly plain, partly adorned with spiral flutes, and some are double, whilst the blank arches, as well as those of the windows, are semicircular, and their mouldings adorned with zigzag, billet, and other ornaments. It may be confidently said that this tower is unique in its architectural adornments, and may therefore be ranked among the Antiquarian curiosities of England †. The tower rests on four semicircular arches, opening to the nave, transept, and chancel: and these spring from piers with clustered columns. The capitals of those nearest the chancel are ornamented with sculptured representations of two men fighting, with swords and shields. Some of the capitals are adorned with interlaced scrolls, animals, foliage, &c. On one is the representation of a boar-hunt, with dogs, and the huntsman in the act of spearing the ferocious beast. The Nave of the Church is separated from the Ailes by three arches on each side: those on the South being semicircular, on round columns, whilst the three on the opposite side are pointed, and rest on hexagonal columns.

* Esc. 18 Jac. I. n. 113. p. 2.

† Mr. Britton is preparing a series of Drawings and Engravings to illustrate the Architecture of this tower, and the church, for the fifth volume of his *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*.

AIO
HANC
PETRA
GUTHA
CVS: R
SIBIME
TAC



1 f.

In the gable of the Wall of the South Porch, over a pointed arch, is a piece of ancient sculpture, with architectural ornaments in basso relievo. The subject is intended to represent the Saviour, with the head surrounded by a glory, the right hand uplifted, with the first and second fingers extended, the left hand resting on a book, and on each side of the head is a rosette or star. The whole is inclosed in a frame, or border, of sculptured foliage, and entwined scrolls. The inner door of this porch is ornamented with panels, and a line of inscription, the letters of which are in relief; and as nearly as can be decyphered, for they are mutilated, consist of the following words * :

⊗ RICARDVS BEBY RECTOR ECCLESIE DE CASTRE FE.

This doorway is beneath a semicircular arch of four mouldings; springing from two columns, with sculptured capitals on each side. A small door-way on the South side of the chancel, has a semicircular arch, springing from small columns. Its height is seven feet ten inches by two feet two inches. Immediately over this doorway is a window with a trefoil-headed arch, but now closed up, and over it is a stone inscribed with the following letters, as nearly as they can be decyphered † :



All the letters, to the last c are raised, but the xxiiii are inscribed in the stone. Though this inscription remains nearly perfect, yet some parts are calculated to puzzle the Antiquary, and to afford latitude for conjecture. Thus the Roman figures after *o* may have been formed after the preceding part of the inscription, and it is not improbable that a c has been omitted, or erased; for I should rather refer the date of the doorway, and trefoil arch of the window, to A. D. 1200, than to A. D. 1100.

March 24, 1818.

J. B.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a stone screen.

In the South wall of the chancel are two beautiful round-arched stalls with a bracket between them; and, east of them, a double piscina, with pointed arches and borders of nail-head quatrefoils to the pillars. East of this, within the rails, under a surbaste arch, is a short black stone slab with an old cross in relief. A similar arch in the North wall opposite has no cross on the slab.

* See the annexed Plate.—The other figures on the Plate are delineations of one of the Boundary stones of Croyland Abbey, which occasioned an interesting controversy amongst several learned Antiquaries; the result of which may be seen in the Preface to No. XI. of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

† Gunton, in his History, &c. of the Church of Peterburgh, p. 22, gives the date m^cxxiiii.

The South transept has a fine window of two and three days. The arch into the transept is round on round pillars with little knobs for capitals. This transept has an East aisle with two round arches on clustered columns, now a school.

An arch with a cross under it on a slab is at the South end of this transept. An arch without any thing under it in the South wall of the South aisle.

The three South arches of the nave are round with round pillars; and the opposite three are pointed, on hexagonal pillars.

At the east end of the North aisle is what may be supposed the *shrine of St. Kyneburga*, composed of five arches under an embattled cornice and round arch, and below nine rich quatrefoil arches, under the centre arch of which is an embattled pedestal.

Behind this is the North short transept, now a vestry, in which is the staircase to the tower with glazed windows, and into this vestry the quatrefoils, now boarded up, and perhaps the whole arch, formerly opened.

The West windows of the South and North aisles are lancet-shaped.

On a pew in the nave are carved three fish.

The font is octagon.

Bishop Haviland, who was probably rector of Castor, died here, but was buried at the upper end of the chancel in his cathedral*.

From register Fraunceys, pp. 283, 284, it appears, that about the feast of St. Michael's 1331, John, called *Le Lord* or *Thorold*, was killed at Castor; and, with permission of the sacristan of Burgh, buried there. A black horse, with its saddle and bridle, was given as a mortuary, and a fine paid for his armour. His wife died 1336, for whom a cow was given as a mortuary. In 1447 *Nicholas de Thorold* was slain, and buried here, and a mortuary paid in like manner.

The monumental inscriptions, which at present appear in the church of Castor, are here transcribed.

In the chancel.

Against the North wall, on a tablet, in the shape of a lozenge, surmounted by a laurel crown.

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three hawks Azure.

" Galfridus Hawkins,
Thomæ Hawkins, de hâcce
parochiâ, gen. filius,
de Coll. Trin. Cant. olim alumnus,
artium omnium præsertim
mathematicarum magister,
hic nuper sacerdotio fideliter
functus, in cælis perpetuo
filisiter † perfuncturus
ascendit,
die Martii 8,
A. D. 1672."

* Gunton's Peterburgh, p. 81.

On flat stones:

1. " Anne Selby, daughter of William Coo, of Cranford, esq. wife of Michael Selby, of this place, gent. who exchanged this temporary life for life immortal in the heavens, Dec. 23, 1695.
She often repeated she had rather be a door-keeper in the house of her God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.
So these words were the subject of her funeral sermon by her own appointment."
2. " Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of William Hubbard, of Langham in the county of Rutland, daughter of William and Mary Serjeant,

† Sic.

of Castor. She died Nov. 19,
1742, aged 22."

3. " Under this marble
are deposited the remains
of Mr. William Sarjeant,
justly noticed for his conjugal affection,
his paternal care,
and humane disposition.

He died July 22, 1744, aged 53 years.
Near to the remains
of her beloved husband
are also deposited all that was mortal
of Mary his wife.

She resigned her soul
into the hands of the Almighty
January 31, 1765, aged 68 years."

4. " Under this marble are deposited
the remains of Mary, the wife of
Mr. Wright Sergeant, and daughter of
Henry Dove, esq.

She was a sincere friend,
an affectionate wife,
and a good Christian.
She resigned her soul
to her blessed Redeemer

Aug. 24, 1750, aged 25 years.

Also near this place
are deposited the remains
of the said Mr. Wright Serjeant,
who departed this life Feb. 14,
1787, in the 59th year of his age."

5. " Here lies the body of
Mr. Wright, Surgeon,
who died April 10, 1784, aged 53 years."

In the North aisle:

1. On a mural tablet:

" Sacred to the memory of the
Rev. Thomas Layng *, M. A.
late rector of Marham and West Deeping,
and curate of this parish.

He was born 10 Oct. 1746;
died 22 Dec. 1791.

Flattery exaggerates and Envy
draws a veil over Virtue;
but Truth, while she weeps over his ashes,
will recollect with regret
the elegant scholar, the good man,
and the
conscientious minister of the Gospel."

2. On another mural tablet:

Arms: Az. two bars Argent; in chief three
leopards faces Or.

" Sacred to the memory
of Mr. Wm Wright, surgeon,
equally distinguished for
professional abilities, the strictest integrity,
and an active discharge
of the duties of humanity.
He died April 24, 1788,
in the 54th year of his age."

On flat stones:

3. " Near this place lieth interred the body
of Mr. William Wright, senior,
who departed this life Dec. 6, 1736, æt. 75.

He was a person
that with an honest industry purchased
a plentiful fortune with a fair character.
He was a constant attendant upon,
and a sincere lover of,
the Church of England, as by law established;
a tender husband,
an indulgent father, a kind master,
and an ingenuous friend.
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

4. " Jane Wright,
wife of Mr. Robert Wright,
died Nov. 18, 1792, aged 69."

5. " Robert,
son of Robert and Catharine Wright,
died March 23, 1726, aged 32.

Elizabeth,
daughter of Robert and Jane Wright,
died April 19, 1771, aged 22.
Anne, daughter,
died Sept. 23, 1728, aged 1 month."

6. " Here lieth the body of
Elizabeth Landen,
the elder of the two very dutiful and
dearly-beloved daughters of
John and Elizabeth Landen.
She died the 27th of June, 1768,
in the 20th year of her age,
to the extreme grief of her
surviving parents and sister.
Also beneath this marble lieth
the body of the said John Landen,
who was many years agent
to the earl Fitz-William,

* Mr. Layng was in the commission of the peace for the liberty and soke of Peterburgh, and died universally beloved, and most sincerely regretted. Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 1235. At Marham and Castor he was succeeded by Christopher Hodgson, LL. D. late of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, the former being in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam, who generally compliments the bishop with it for his curate of Castor.

and a fellow of the Royal Society *.
He died January 15, 1790,
in the 71st year of his age."

7. "Here lie the remains of
(that truly good woman) Elizabeth,
the virtuous wife of John Landen, gent.
She died July 26, 1789,
in the 75th year of her age."

In the nave:

1. "Edgar Parker †, gent.
died Dec. 9, 1733, aged 45 years."

2. "Mary Sugar died Nov. 7, 1753, aged 85."

In the South transept:

1. On a mural tablet:
"In memory of Mary,
the wife of Edward Hare, and daughter of
John and Elizabeth Knowlton,
who died July 18, 1771,
in the 27th year of his age, and lies
interred at the foot of this monument."

2. "In memory of John Knowlton ‡,
who departed this life Oct. 11, 1781,
in the 88th year of his age."

3. "Elizabeth Knowlton, relict of John,
died May 29, 1783, aged 80 years."

4. "William Knowlton, their son,
died Feb. 17, 1782, aged 49 years."

5. "Penelope,
daughter of Henry and Mary Bedel,
died May 30, 1719.

Edward, their son, died in 1792.
Another Edward, died in 1725."

6. "Wright, Henry, and Mary Serjeant, sons
and daughter of William and Anne Serjeant,
died infants."

7. "Thomas, son of William and Anne, died
May 26, 1771, aged 1."

8. In a lozenge, "W. M.
March 11, 1719, 68."

Under the gallery:

"Near this place lieth the body of Mr. John
Wright, who departed this life, Jan. 28, 1754,
aged 60 years.

"Also Elizabeth his wife, who died Dec. 23,
1771, aged 72."

BENEFACTIONS.

Mr. Robert Wright gave 52s. yearly, one out of it every Sunday for 12 penny loaves for 12 poor people of Castor and Alesworth that shall be at church, to be paid to the churchwardens out of an estate in Warpole St. Peter's in the parish of Walton; co. Norfolk, of the profit of tenements, to be distributed by the minister or churchwardens.

RECTORY.

'In 1254, 38 Henry III. this rectory, deducting a pension of 100s. to the sacrist of Burgh, was rated at fifty-five marks §. In 1535, 26 Hen. VIII. the profits of it were valued at 58*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* out of which was deducted, in a pension to the abbat of Burgh, 100s. In procurations and synodals, 15*s.* 9*d.* After the foundation of the bishopric, the pension that was paid to the abbat was given to the dean and chapter ||.'

The rectory is in Peterborough deanry; and the right of patronage, which was in the abbat and convent of Peterborough, was granted, after the dissolution, to the bishop of the diocese ¶.

* And a mathematical writer, by whom are the following papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.

An Investigation of some Theorems which suggest some remarkable Properties of the Circle, and are of use in resolving Fractions, whose denominations are certain Multinomials, into more simple ones. XLVIII. 566.

A new Method of computing the sums of certain Series. LI. 553.

A Specimen of a New Method of observing curvilinear Areas. LVIII. 174.

New Theorems for computing the Areas of certain curved Lines. LX. 441.

A Disquisition concerning certain Fluents, which are assignable to those of Conic Sections. LXI. 298.

An Investigation of a general Theorem for finding the Length of an Arc of any conic Hyperbola, by Means of two elliptic Arcs, with some other new and useful Theorems deduced therefrom. LXV. 283.

A new Theory of the rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing such Motion. LXVII. 266.

† Steward to Lord Fitzwilliam.

‡ Keeper to Lord Fitzwilliam.

§ MSS. Cott. Nero. D. X.

|| Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 2.

¶ Ibid.

The following list of Patrons and Rectors is taken from the Registers of the See of Lincoln :

PATRONS.

' Abbot and Convent of
Peterborough.

RECTORS.

' Virgilius¹ persona² seu rector, ob. die Trin. 1228.
Wm. de Burgo, sub-dean, presented 1240¹.
Dom. Petrus de Augusta³.
Joh. de Affordeby, cap. 2 cal. Feb. 1287².
Dom. Wm. de Melton, cap. 11 cal. Dec. 1314⁴.
Dom. Roger de Northburg, cap. 6 id. Apr. 1316⁴.
Roger de Nassington, subd. 4 non. Jul. 1317⁴.
John de Aslakeby, pbr. 10 cal. Feb. 1320⁵.
Dom. Henr. de Edenford, cl. 4 non. Maii 1336⁵.
Mag. Alex. de Ounesby, pbr. 2 id. Jan. 1340⁶.
Rob. Swetman de Dodyngton, pbr. 3 id. Nov. 1345⁷.
Mag. John de Wilford, cl. 8 Id. Aug. 1355⁸.
Dom. Gervas Warde, cl. 13 cal. Feb. 1355⁸.
Mag. Rob. de Austhorp⁹.
Dom. Ric. de Leycester, pbr. 7 Mart. 1372⁹.
Dom. Wm. Borstall⁹ ¹⁰.
Tho. Hervy, pbr. 11 cal. Ap. 1378⁹.
Tho. Pykewell, cl. ult. Maii 1383⁹.
Joh. de Langeford, pbr. 24 Feb. 1385⁹.
Rad. Repyngham, rector, ob. 7 Apr. 1416⁹.
Wm. Kynwolmersh, pbr. 13 Apr. 1416¹¹.
Wm. Kynwolmersh, jun. cl. 24 Mart. 1416¹¹.
Tho. Whiston, LL. D. 12 Jan. 1419¹¹.
Ric. Raynhyll¹².
Wm. Witham, pbr. 23 Ap. 1449¹².
Dom. John Colynson¹³.
Mag. J. Sybely, cl. 14 Feb. 1460¹³.
Tho. Harby, rector, ob. 1460¹⁴.
Mag. Will. Wytham, LL. D. 28 Maii 1466¹³.
Mag. Tho. Tanfield, S. T. B. 14 Aug. 1466¹³.
Dom. Tho. Dalyson, pbr. 25 Feb. 1474¹⁵.

¹ Reg. Rob. Grossthead, ep. Linc.

² Ex cod. com. Exon. p. 73.

³ Reg. Oliv. Sutton. John de Affordeby ob. 1314, et sep. ap. Stanfording. Reg. Fraunceys. ⁴ Reg. John Dalderby.

⁵ Reg. Hen. Burghersh.

⁶ Reg. Linc. sede vac.

⁷ Reg. Tho. Beke.

⁸ Reg. Joh. Gynwell.

⁹ Reg. J. Buckingham.

¹⁰ Reg. Fraunceys, p. 331.

¹¹ Reg. Phil. Repyngdon.

¹² Reg. Will. Alnwick.

¹³ Reg. J. Chedworth.

¹⁴ Reg. Fraunceys.

¹⁵ Reg. Tho. Rotheram.

PATRONS.

Arth. Darcy, mil. & }
Wm. Geffray, LL. D. }

The Bishop.

RECTORS.

Dom. Tho. Blencho, pbr. 5 Apr. 1477.

Mag. Joh. Palady².

Tho. Banfield, rector, ob. 1485³.

Mag. Hen. Rudde, LL. D. ult. Apr. 1409⁴.

Dom. J. Gayton, pbr. 8 Dec. 1506⁴.

Hugh Rawlyns, A. M. 7 July 1544⁵.

Arthur Dudley⁶.

Mag. Joh. Ap. Harry, LL. D. 12 Mar. 1546⁷, sep. 18
Mart. 1548.

Will. Jeffery, LL. D. penult. Mart. 1549⁸.

Christ. Hodgeson, A. B. occurs rector, 1561⁹.

Laur. Stanton, cl. comp. pro primit. 7 Aug. 1600¹⁰.

Tho. Dove, cl. comp. pro primit. 16 Nov. 1613¹⁰.

Rev. Dom. Will. Peirc, epis. Peterb. comp. pro primit.
26 Apr. 1632¹⁰.

Rev. Dom. Augustin Lindsell, epis. Peterb. comp. pro
primit. 30 Apr. 1633¹⁰.

Rev. Dom. Franc. Dee, epis. Pet. comp. pro prim. 26
Aug. 1634¹⁰.

Rev. Dom. J. Towers, ep. Peterb. comp. pro primit.
1 Oct. 1639¹¹.

Edm. Spinkes, Cl. com. pro prim. 30 Maii 1646¹².

Dr. Benjamin Laney, bishop of Peterburgh, 1660.

Dr. Joseph Henshaw, bishop of Peterburgh, 1663.

This rectory, valued at about 300*l.* a year, and comprising also the chapels of Sutton and Upton, was annexed to the bishopric in 1631; consequently, since that time, the bishops of Peterburgh have regularly held the rectory of Castor in perpetual *Commendam*; and the following persons have officiated here as curates:

1553 Edward Stokes.

1610 Henry Smith.

¹ Reg. Tho. Rotheram.

² Reg. Joh. Russell.

³ Reg. Fraunceys.

⁴ Reg. Will. Smyth.

⁵ Reg. eccl. Peterb.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Reg. Paroch.

⁸ Reg. eccl. Peterb.

⁹ MS. Bene't coll. Camb. He was also prebendary of Peterburg.

¹⁰ MS. duc. de Chandos.

¹¹ MS. duc. de Chandos. Bp. Towers was ejected from this rectory on account of his having joined the king at Oxford.

¹² Presented by the Parliamentary Sequestrators; and ejected at the Restoration. He held also the rectory of Overton Longueville, in Huntingdonshire; was an able preacher, and a man of great note.

- 1667 George Gascoigne.
- 1676 Geoffrey Hawkins.
- 1685 John Coveney.
- 1688 Thomas Abbot.
- 1700 Oliver Pocklington.
- 1706 George Baxter.
- 1716 Henry Beadles.
- 1750 Joscelyn Perry.
- 1770 Kennet Gibson.
- 1772 Thomas Layng*.
- 1796 Christopher Hodgson†.

These are not the years when these curates were first appointed, but when the names appear in the visitation-books; and the two first in the parish register ‡, which begins in 1538.

Upon a green balk in *Castor* field, descending to Gunwade ferry, over which the present Lord Fitzwilliam has erected a handsome bridge of two arches, subject to a toll every time it is passed over, are two stones, by the common people called *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, from a false tradition of two arrows having been shot thither by them from Alwalton church-yard. But, as we are informed by Mr. Gunton, they were set up as evidence that the carriages of stone from Bernack pits, to be conveyed by Gunwade ferry to St. Edmund's Bury, might pass that way without paying toll §. These stones are nicked in the top like arrows, in memory, it is supposed, of St. Edmund, who was shot to death with arrows by the Danes, or perhaps only cracked in slits by weather, like the Devil's arrows at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire. They are sunk into the earth by time, and are now scarcely a foot out of the ground.

In the afternoon of June 4, 1795, about a quarter past five o'clock, a thunder-cloud, highly saturated with the electric effluvia, passed over the village of Castor, towards the N. W. A vivid flash of lightning was at the same time quickly succeeded by a most alarming clap of thunder, accompanied by a remarkable hollow crackling sound. The cloud, being directly over the spire of the church, was thereby attracted, and discharged a ball of fire upon the weather-cock. Thence it passed down the iron rod upon which the weather-cock is elevated, to the stone-work at the vertex of the spire. There it split in half a small circular stone, in the centre of which stands the iron rod, entered the inside a little below, and, passing down by the upper north-west window of the spire, forced out the munting of the window, together with a great deal of the adjacent heavy

* See p. 105.

† See hereafter, under rectors of Marham.

‡ "The names of such as have been christened, married, and buried, in Castor in the county of Northampton, orderly succeeding one another. The year of our Lord 1538", extending to 1742; second register of burials from 1678 to 1745.

§ Gunton's Peterburgh, p. 4.

stone-work, which now gives a ruinous appearance to that part of the spire, and crossed over and descended to the south corner of the tower, where the clock-bell hangs. The whole discharge of this electric matter does not, however, appear to have come down to the clock-bell, for part of it passed through the wall, a little below the window above-mentioned, to the outside of the spire, and thence descended to the lead which covers the roof of the church. There it diffused itself on the south, west, and north, entering the windows of the church in those quarters where the leaden spouts terminate on the outside, splitting and tearing away the stones of the windows and walls along which it passed, casting them likewise at some distance, and damaging several pews. Let us now return to the south corner of the tower, where the clock-bell hangs, in order to trace the progress and effects of the remaining part of the original discharge of this wonderful subtle fluid. That part of the discharge was there attracted to the iron hammer of the clock, and, passing down, set fire to a dry, old, decayed beam, which supports the floor above, and melted all the wire which connects the clock-hammer with the hour-wheel below, except about two feet and a half of the last link, which, being more substantial than the rest, was only bent in several places, and a little discoloured. The lock upon the clock-case door was forced off, and likewise the staple of a smaller door occasionally opened to admit light for the purpose of cleaning the works within, and the door itself thrown down. From the floor of the place where the clock stands, the electrical effluvia dispersed itself in one horizontal direction over the lead covering the roof of this chancel, to the top of the great east window there, and in its descent split the muntings of that window in three different places: it likewise dispersed itself in three perpendicular directions from the above floor down to the belfry. The ringers had a providential escape. Had this awful event happened an hour or two later, they would then have been again assembled in the belfry to continue the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, when some or perhaps all of them must inevitably have fallen victims to the irresistibly destructive force of the electrical matter, which seems to have pervaded the inside of the whole building. Much damage was also done by the same storm in several other parts of the kingdom*.

According to the Return to Parliament in 1811, the parish of Castor with Milton including Aylesworth and Upton, contained 1 house building, 3 houses uninhabited, and 80 houses inhabited by 99 families, 48 of which were employed in agriculture, 35 in trade, &c. and 16 not comprized in the two preceding classes; consisting of 241 males, 212 females, total 453.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 517.

AYLESWORTH.

‘*AYLESWORTH*, or *Eylesworth*, a member of *Castre*, consists of four farms belonging to the dean and chapter of *Peterburgh*, and three which are the estate of Earl *Fitzwilliam*. In 948, King Edred gave *Egelesward*, where were 3 families or hides, to his servant *Elfin*, with the fields, pastures, meadows, and woods belonging to it, to be held by himself and his heirs, free from all services and payments*.

‘At the general survey, *Eglesworde* was held in part by the church of *Burgh*, and in part by its tenants. The church had 6 hides here. The arable land was 12 carucates; 2 carucates were in demesne; and 17 villanes, 2 cottagers, and 8 socmen, had 12 carucates. There were 2 mills rented annually at 12s. 15 acres of meadow, and a wood, in length 3 furlongs, and in breadth 2 furlongs. Before the Conquest this estate was valued at 20s. but now at 70s.

Ipfa æccīa ten^h *ECLESWORDE*. Ibi sunt .vi. hidæ. Tra. ē. xii. car^h. In dñio sunt .ii. car^h. 7 xvii. uiffi 7 ii. bord 7 viii. sochi cū. xii. car^h. Ibi. ii. molini de. xii. soī. 7 xv. ac pti Silua. iii. qrent^h lḡ. 7 ii. q^h laī. Valuit. xx. soī. Modo. lxx. solid.

‘Three of the abbat’s knights held also 3 hides in *Eglesworde*, and had 3 carucates. This estate was rated at 3*l*.

‘After the dissolution of the convent, the possessions it had in *Aylesworth*† were given to the dean and chapter with *Castre* manor. A moiety also of *Ailesworth* manor, with lands and messuages in *Upton*, *Ailesworth*, *Castor*, and *Ufford*, which formerly were in the possession of Jane, Queen of England ‡, in the 35th of Henry VIII. was granted to Sir Robert Wyngfelde, *knt*. Lord *Fitzwilliam* hath three farms here.’

BELASIS.

‘*BELASIS*, or *Belseys*, in old deeds named *Bellositum*, is a farm or manor belonging to the dean and chapter. It was antiently part of the possessions of the monastery. Here were 8 acres of wood, by the survey in 1535 §, 26 Henry VIII. valued at 20*d*. an

* Lib. Nig. Com. Exon. MS. p. 25.

† Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 3.

‡ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 16.

§ Rot. in Offic. Primit. n. 1.

acre, the profits of the manor being then rated at 100s. It was assigned to the dean and chapter *, in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. on the erection of the see of *Peterburgh*. The old manor-house †, part of which was standing some years ago, was built in King John's time by abbat *Robert de Lindesey*, who died in 1222.'

MILTON.

'AT the Conqueror's survey, the abbat of *Burgh* had 2 hides in *Meletone*, which Roger held of him. The arable land was 3 carucates; 2 were in demesne, with 1 servant; and 5 villanes, with 6 socmen, had 2 carucates. There was a wood, in length 3 furlongs, and 1 in breadth. This manor had been rated at 20s. but was now valued at 40s.

Roger ten de abbe MELESTONE. Ibi sunt .ii. hidæ. Tra. ē. .iii. car.
In dñio sunt .ii. cū. i. seruo. 7 v. nift. 7 vi. soch cū. .ii. car. Silua
.iii. qrent lǵ. 7 una lat. Valuit. xx. sol. Modo. xl. sol.

'In the reign of Henry III. † these 2 hides were in the hands of *Geoffrey de Milton*, who held them, with 2 ploughlands in Lincolnshire, by the service of 2 knights' fees. In the thirty-third year of Edward I. § *Joane*, late the wife of *William Charles*, by inquisition taken after her decease, was found to have been seised, for the term of her life, of certain lands and tenements, held of the abbat of *Peterburgh*, by the service of 1 knight's fee; the payment of 2s. 7d. ob. yearly, by the hands of the said abbat, towards the guard of Rockingham castle; a like payment of 2s. 7½d. to the sheriff's aid; the doing suit every 3 weeks at the abbat's court at Castre, and the annual payment of 2s. at the hundred court of Langdyke; and also every 3 weeks doing suit at Torpel manor court for her lands in Ellesworth ||. Her successor in these possessions, which the said William and Joane Charles had purchased of *Geoffrey de Milton*, was *Edward Charles*, their son and heir, who, the same year, obtained the privilege of a weekly market here ¶, and a fair every year for 3 days, beginning on the eve of the feast of Pentecost. In the second of Edward II. he levied a fine of it **. In the third year of Edward III. †† *William*, the son of William Charles, brought his action against Edmund Charles, for the recovery of fourscore acres of wood, with the appurtenances in *Milton*, of which the said Edmund had unjustly dispossessed Edward Charles, the plaintiff's grandfather; but, omitting to set forth in his declaration that he was the son of William, son and heir to the said Edward Charles, he was nonsuited. This William ††, in the seventh of the same reign, gave up

* Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 3.

† Gunton's *Peterburgh*, p. 28.

‡ MS. Vincent. in Coll. Armor. n. 92.

§ Esc. 33. Edw. I. n. 54.

|| Aylesworth.

¶ Cart. 33 Edw. I. n. 23. The market day is not mentioned.

** Fin. 2 Edw. II. MS. Hatton.

†† Placit. Commun. 3 Edw. III. rot. 39.

‡‡ Rot. Claus. 7 Ed. III. p. 1.

to *Richard de la Pole*, citizen of London, and his heirs, all his right in this his manor of Milton, and 84 acres of wood within the same manor: and, two years afterwards, this Richard levied a fine of it*. He died in the nineteenth year of this reign†, jointly seised, with Joane his wife, of this manor in Milton; which, by the inquisition after his decease, was found to be held of the abbat of *Peterburgh*, by homage and fealty, suit every 3 weeks at Cestre court, the annual payment of 12s. and a like payment of 2s. called *Suit-silver*; he was succeeded by *William de la Pole*, his son and heir. *Joane*, relict of *Richard de la Pole*, appears soon after to have married *Thomas de Chaworth*‡, who, on collecting the aid, in the year following, for the knighthood of the king's son, accounted for a knight's fee and an half in *Multon* and *Brugh*, of the 2 fees which were formerly held by *Robert de Multon*; and, by inquisition taken in the next year, he was certified to hold this knight's fee and an half, of the inheritance of *William de la Pole*.

'The possessor of the other moiety of this lordship, in the thirty-second year of Edward I. was *Robert de Watervill*§, who then obtained to himself and his heirs a grant of free warren in his lands at *Milton*. In the seventeenth year of Edward II. || he gave it up, with its appurtenances, in *Peterburgh*, *Thorpe*, and *Marham*, to *Bartholomew de Badlesmere* and *Margaret* his wife, to be held by them and their heirs, paying yearly a rent-charge of 10l. to the said *Robert de Waterville* for the term of his life.

'Successor to *Bartholomew de Badlesmere* was *Giles de Badlesmere* his son, who, some time before his death, granted this manor to *William Casse*, for the life of the said William, and the further term of 20 years after his decease, at the annual rent of 20 marks. By the inquisition taken in the twelfth of Edward III. ¶ it was certified to be held of the abbat of *Peterburgh*, by the payment of 24s. yearly; and *Margery* wife to *William de Ross*, *Maud* wife of *John de Vere*, *Elizabeth* wife of *William de Bohun*, and *Margaret* married to *John Tiptoft*, the sisters of the said *Giles de Badlesmere*, were found to be his heirs. On the partition of his estate**, his lands in this lordship were assigned to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, and *Maud* his wife. He died in the thirty-fourth year of Edward III. †† leaving Sir *Thomas de Vere*, his son and successor; who‡‡, in the fortieth of this reign, after the death of the countess his mother, came into the possession of them. With the Earls of Oxford this manor appears to have continued till the second year of Edward IV. when, upon the attainder and death of *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*§§, it was given to *Richard Duke of Gloucester*.

'In the eighteenth year. ||| of Richard II. a fine was levied of the manors of Milton, Marham, and Thorp, and the advowson of the church of Marham, between *John Rome*,

* Fin. 9 Edw. III.

† Inquis. 19 Edw. III. n. 56. He died at his manor of Milton, but was buried at the chapel of Kyngeston upon Hull, and a mortuary was paid to the Sacrist of Burgh. Reg. Fraunceys, p. 317.

‡ Comput. Walt. Parles.

§ Cart. 32 Edw. I. n. 23.

|| Inquis. anno 17 Edw. II. n. 82.

¶ Inquis. 12 Edw. III. n. 44.

** Rot. fin. 12 Edw. III. n. 8.

†† Esch. 34 Edw. III. n. 84.

‡‡ Esch. 40 Edw. III. n. 38.

§§ Pat. 2 Edw. IV. n. 4.

||| Reg. Kirketon, fo. 22. a.

clerk, and *John de Herlyngton*, demandants, and *John Wittelbury*, and *Agnes* his wife, deforciant, to the use of the said John Rome and John de Herlyngton, who gave up to John and Agnes Wittelbury the manors of Milton and Marham, and the said advowson, excepting 1 messuage, 1 carucate of land, and 8 acres of wood in *Milton*, to be held by themselves, and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John Wittelbury. They gave up likewise the manor of *Thorp*, with the above-excepted lands in *Milton*, to the said John and Agnes for their lives, with remainder to William Wittelbury, their son, and his heirs male, with remainder to Robert, brother of the said William, with remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid John Wittelbury. In the ninth of Henry IV. John Wittelbury being dead, Richard, his son and heir, gave up *Milton* manor to *Thomas Gerard* and *Agnes* his wife, relict of the said John Wittelbury, for the term of their lives *. In the thirty-sixth year of Henry VI. *Isabella Plesyngton*, relict of *Sir Henry Plesyngton*, knt. daughter and heir of Albredus Wittelbury, esq. gave up all the above-mentioned premises to Thomas Palmer, Robert Fen, esqrs. William Hyde, chaplain, and Richard Galway, yeoman †; by which Richard Galway, in the second of Edward IV. the manor of *Thorp*, near *Peterburg*, was conveyed, by deed of feoffment, to Sir William Catesby, knt. Thomas Wake, esq. and others, with a messuage in *Milton*, named *Hichecok Kefthyng*; which feoffment was to the use of Henry Grene and Margaret his wife, and their heirs, of which Margaret Robert Wittelbury was son and heir ‡. In the fifteenth of Henry VII. this Robert, who had been sheriff of the county in the first of Richard III. and again in the eighth year of this reign, did homage to the abbat of *Burgh*, for three knights' fees and an half, in *Milton*, *Marham*, and *Thorp* §. He died in the twenty-second year of Henry VII. || seised of *Milton* and *Marham* manors, held by knight's service, and a certain yearly payment, of the abbat and convent of *Peterburgh*; but who was his heir the jury did not find. He appears, however, some time before his death, to have conveyed the manor of *Milton* to *William Fitzwilliam*, between whom and the said Robert Wittelbury, a fine had been levied of it, in the eighteenth year of the same reign ¶.

* William Fitz-William, successor to Robert Wittelbury in *Milton* lordship, was son of John Fitz-William, of *Green's Norton*, and Ellen, daughter of William Villiers of Brokesby, in Leicestershire; which John was descended from Sir Thomas Fitz-William, knt. who lived in Henry III.'s time, and was the fifth in descent from William Fitz-William, natural son to the Conqueror, and marshal of his army against England. In 1506 **, 22 Hen. VII. being a member of the Merchant-Taylors company, at the king's express command he was chosen one of the sheriffs of London, and the same year elected alderman of Bread-street ward. Being again appointed sheriff in the second of

* Rot. Claus. 9 Hen. IV. p. 1, m. 27.

† Reg. Kirketon, fo. 22. b.

‡ Reg. Kirketon, fo. 23, a.

§ Ibid. fo. 9. b.

|| Esch. 22 Hen. VII. n. 148.

¶ 18 Ann. Hen. VII.

** Stow's Chronicle, pp. 879, 895. Edit. 1580.

Henry VIII. and refusing to appear, or take on him the office, he was disfranchised, ejected from his aldermanship, and fined a thousand marks, to be levied of his goods and chattels within the city. In the sixth of the same reign he was sheriff of Essex, in which county he possessed the manor of *Gainespark hall*, and sheriff of Northamptonshire in the fifteenth year of this reign. He had been, for some time, retained in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, whom, after his disgrace, he kindly entertained at *Milton* *. On this account being demanded by the king, how he dared to entertain so great an enemy to the state; he replied, he had not done it out of contempt or disobedience to his majesty, but as the cardinal had been his master, and a considerable instrument in the advancement of his fortunes. With this answer the king was so well pleased, that, saying "he himself had few such servants," he immediately knighted him, and appointed him one of his privy council. He was very munificent and liberal; and, by his last will †, bearing date May 28, 1534, in which he directs his body to be buried in the chancel at *Marham*, which he had lately rebuilt, he gave many charitable legacies; and orders particularly, that those persons, under whose names, in his seventh book of debts, he had written *Amore Dei remitto*, should not be troubled by his executors.

By Anne, his first wife, daughter to Sir John Hawes, of the city of London, knt. he had two sons, William and Richard; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Brudenell, of Deane; and Anne, the wife of Sir Anthony Cook, of Giddy-hall, in the county of Essex. By his second, Mildred, daughter of Richard Sackville, of Buckhurst in Sussex, esq. he had three sons, Christopher, Francis, and Thomas; with two daughters, Eleanor and Mary; and by Jane, daughter to John Ormond, his third wife, he had no issue. He died in 1534, at his house in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, and was buried at *Marham*, leaving his eldest son, William Fitz-William, his successor in his lordship. Sir William Fitz-William (for he had the honour to be knighted) married Anne, the daughter of Sir Richard Sapcote, of Elton, in Huntingdonshire, and had three sons, William, John, and Bryan, the two younger of whom served with reputation and success against the rebels in Ireland; and a second John, who was trained up in France, and was master of the camp to Queen Mary. On his decease in 1576, Sir William, the eldest son, became sole heir to his father. He was born here in 1526, bred under the tuition of John Lord Russel, Lord Privy Seal, and first Earl of Bedford, and by him presented to Edward VI. who made him Marshal of the King's Bench. He assisted in proclaiming Queen Mary, and was afterwards em-

* Collins's Peerage, vol. V. p. 757, et seqq.

† Printed at large in Collins's Peerage, vol. V. p. 172, (1779,) and Archdale's Peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 171.

Two antient elms in the park are shewn as marking the spot where this conversation passed. The present noble proprietor has it in contemplation to perpetuate it by a suitable inscription.

The Cardinal's red hat, found in the great wardrobe by Bishop Burnet when clerk of the closet, and given by his son the judge to the countess of Albemarle, and by her to Mr. Walpole, is now at Strawberry hill.

ployed by her in Ireland, under the Earl of Sussex, lieutenant of that kingdom, and was appointed keeper of the great seal there 1555. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth, he was, by letters patent, 1560, constituted vice-treasurer and treasurer at war, and, 1561, one of the commissioners of the court of wards, in Ireland, in which posts he continued fourteen years; and, for the wisdom and experience which he shewed in the exercise of these offices, was raised to greater employment in the same realm: the Queen, in the course of her reign, appointing him by patent her deputy four several times, 1559, 1560, 1572, 1587, and three times one of the lords-justices, and commander in chief of the army there near 30 years.* The Earl of Sussex, alarmed by the opposition he had encountered in parliament, repairing to England, entrusted the government to Sir William, a person not considerable enough to enforce his authority among a people who were only to be managed by a deputy of power and consequence, and were now particularly provoked by the violences offered to their religious prejudices†. Sussex returned again to Ireland, and was succeeded, 1563, by Sir Henry Sidney‡, and he, 1571, by Sir William Fitz-William§; and “such were the hopes conceived from the suppression of the late commotions, that new projects were formed in England for the improvement of the state of Ireland, and especially for establishing a plantation of English settlers in those parts of Ulster which had been forfeited or resigned to the crown.” Among these adventurers was William Devereux, lately created Earl of Essex. Fitz-William naturally foreseeing that the presence of a nobleman invested with independant authority, and attended with a considerable force, would necessarily lessen his consequence and dignity, remonstrated warmly against the impropriety of this commission and the unseasonable attempt to form a new settlement§; not knowing that it was a contrivance of the Earl’s enemy Leicester to get rid of him; which shortly succeeded, and Leicester married his widow. The administration of Fitz-William had been disturbed by various petty commotions, and letters were intercepted from the Pope, encouraging the Irish to revolt. The repeated instances of Sir William to be relieved from the burden of his Irish government so wrought upon the Queen, that she determined once again to entrust the management of this disordered country to the abilities and experience of Sir Henry Sidney||. Sir Henry was succeeded, 1584, by Sir John Perrot; and he, wearied with the neglect and slight of his sovereign, but adored by the lower orders of the people, who had felt the benefits of his administration, delivered the sword to Sir William Fitz-William, 1587, declaring that he left the kingdom in peace¶. “Sir William assumed the reins of government at a favourable period; when an interval of tranquillity had diffused plenty and prosperity throughout the country; when the provinces of Connaught and Munster were governed with vigour by Sir Richard Bingham

* Irish Statutes, 2 Eliz. c. 5. 6. 9. Leland’s Hist. of Ireland, II. 226.

† Leland’s History of Ireland, II. 235.

‡ Ib. 253.

§ Camden, Ann. Eliz. p. 286. ed. Hearne.

|| Leland, II. 255, 258.

¶ Ib. 311.

and Sir Thomas Norris, deputy to his brother John; when the discontents and secret practices of Ulster had not yet broken out into any violence, and might have easily been stifled by a moderate and equitable conduct. But the new deputy does not appear to have been disinterested or even uncorrupt, much less possessed with liberal principles of policy. He is said to have solicited some reward for his services in his former administration, and to have received for answer that the station of an Irish lord deputy was an honourable preferment which should challenge no reward. In resuming the government he therefore resolved to take every occasion of converting it to his own emolument *.” Seven ships and five thousand four hundred men of the Spanish Armada were driven on the North and North-west coast of Ireland after its defeat. The lord-deputy was led to believe great treasures had been brought by them into Ireland and were secreted; to recover which, he marched troops, and seized two well-affected and respectable gentlemen, and committed them to Dublin castle. This severe and arbitrary treatment of two persons revered among their countrymen was received with abhorrence †. The loyal Irish trembled for their own safety: many repented of their submission, and the disaffected were confirmed in their inveteracy. The Earl of Tirone, whose consciousness of his own secret practices served to alarm him the more, and was regarded by the state with jealousy and suspicion, determined to withdraw himself from the violence of Fitz-William, and, with an affectation of duty and loyalty, repaired to England, to throw himself at the feet of Elizabeth, and renew his assurances of attachment and fidelity. Some of the hostages of the Northerns attempted their escape from the castle at Dublin by bribing the keeper, who disclosed it to the lord-deputy, and was instantly displaced, and one of his own servants appointed in his room, a circumstance that gave rise to a suspicion that Fitz-William himself was not unacquainted with their design, nor averse to favouring it; however that be, they effected their escape. And, as if the secret fire of disaffection were not sufficiently kindled in the Northern parts, Fitz-William, by his intemperate conduct, seemed to court every occasion of inflaming it. M'Mahon, chief of the district called Monaghan, had surrendered his country held by tanistry to the Queen, and received a re-grant of it under the broad seal of England to him and his heirs male, and, in default of such heirs, to his brother Hugh. As he died without issue, his brother petitioned to be admitted to his inheritance. He is said to have promised a considerable bribe in order to facilitate his suit, and to his failure of payment it was imputed that he was for some days imprisoned on his arrival at Dublin. Fitz-William, however, was prevailed upon to promise that he would settle him in peaceable possession of his inheritance; and for this purpose that he meant to go in person into Monaghan. But scarcely had he arrived there, when he eagerly received a new accusation against Hugh, that two years before he had entered hostilely into a neighbouring

* Leland's History of Ireland, II, 311, 312.

† See Camden, p. 586, who confirms this,

district

district, to receive some rent due to him, by force of arms. In the unreformed parts of Ireland such actions were common and unnoticed, but the English law declared them treasonable. The unhappy M'Mahon, for an offence committed before the law which declared it capital had been established in his country, was tried, condemned by a jury said to be formed of private soldiers, and executed to the utter consternation of his countrymen. His estate was distributed to Sir Henry Bagnal and other adventurers, together with four of the old Irish gentry*. The condemnation of this chieftain confirmed the Irish in their aversion to English politics, which they considered as a system of hateful tyranny and cruelty. They combined in a resolution to oppose the admission of sheriffs and other officers of justice into their respective counties. The Northerners were not yet ready to rise up in open opposition to the English government, but they were industrious in concerting measures for that purpose. Their province seemed however reduced and pacified, and government found leisure to attend to other districts of the island. A composition for purveyance was established in Munster for three years; and the Queen flattered by finding every province of Ireland at length consenting to contribute in this manner to the augmentation of her revenue†. But this interval of tranquillity was distinguished by an event of still greater honour to the Queen's government, and greater consequence to the welfare of Ireland, whose influence had been happily experienced for almost two centuries, the great source of refinement and civility in a country most unhappily situated. This was the foundation of the University in Dublin. In order to provide a fund for building and for other charges attending this useful Society, March 11, 1591, the lord-deputy Fitz-William and the privy council issued circular letters to the principal gentlemen in every barony intreating their benevolent contributions; and, although the design had to struggle with the poverty of the kingdom and the reluctance of the popish party, yet, in two days after, the first stone of the building was laid, March 31, and on January 9, 1593, students were admitted‡. The lord-deputy gave 200*l.* and his coat of arms was fixed over the gate§. The spirit of disaffection which had by this time possessed most of the Northern Irish, though it had not yet broken out into any considerable acts of violence, could not be entirely concealed from the vigilance of government. The conduct of Tirone had in many instances appeared equivocal and highly surprizing. Sir Henry Bagnal, now his inveterate enemy, had received such information as he deemed sufficient ground for a formal impeachment. He exhibited several acts of treason against him to the council, which were favourably received. Tirone answered by letter to the points; but Fitz-William, forgetting the ingenuousness and impartiality of a good governor, transmitted the accusation to Elizabeth, but suppressed the reply. In the mean time (1593) a creature of the lord-

* Leland, *ib.* p. 312—317.

† *Ibid.* p. 319, 325, 326.

‡ *Ib.* 317—319.

§ Archdall, vol. II. p. 176.

deputy,

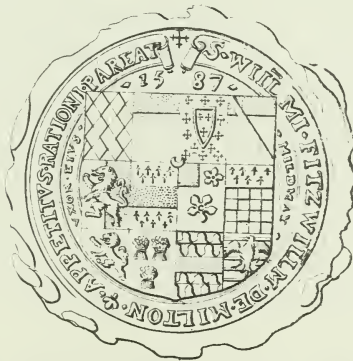
deputy, who had ventured to exercise the office of sheriff in Fermanagh, proceeded in the usual way of spoiling and oppressing the wretched inhabitants with a rapacious train of followers. Maguire, the Irish chieftain of the district, rose up in arms, and was on the point of cutting off the sheriff and his attendants, when Tirone interposed, and, with an affected solicitude for their safety, prevailed on his countryman to allow them a peaceable departure. He knew how to display this service in England, and thither he instantly transmitted the most pathetic complaints of the lord-deputy's party and the iniquity of Bagnol. To every article on which he was accused he sent a plausible reply offering even to appear in England, and there defend his cause, and to maintain his innocence in single combat with his adversary, and so wrought upon the lords of the English council, that they declared themselves fully satisfied with his defence, commended his conduct in Fermanagh, and reprimanded the lord-deputy for his partiality.

In 1594, the government of the borders of Louth being committed to Fitz-William, he effectually secured that county from its dangerous neighbourhood. After he had been lord-deputy above six years, he solicited to be recalled. He quitted the service in August this year, and went into England, taking with him the most ancient council book, being that of 30 Henry VIII. which has never been recovered*. He was succeeded by Sir William Russel, son to the Duke of Bedford.

When Sir William Fitz-William was appointed lord-deputy, 1587†, the council of England wrote, March 3, to Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer at war, to allow him the

* Archdall, vol. II. p. 176. Lodge, II. p. 56.

† His official silver seal, preserved by the family at Milton, is here engraved.



charges of transporting himself and his train ; that his entertainment was to commence from New-year's day, and to have as large allowance as any other deputy ever had. He was sworn June 30, 1588 ; and when the Armada took refuge in Ireland, they found the coast so well guarded by his vigilance, that it proved a more terrible adversary than the sea, his soldiers seizing the wrecks, and treating the men as professed enemies. In his preparation for this service, and on his journey to the Northern parts of the kingdom, having been at great charges, the lords of the council, by their letter from Greenwich, Dec. 9, directed Sir Henry Wallop to advance to him beforehand his half-yearly entertainment, the better to enable him to sustain the charges of his place. May 28, 1590, he suppressed a mutiny among the soldiers ; and in July, 1591, Tirone, by his means, was made a county, and divided into eight baronies ; and, upon the attainder and execution of MacMahon, his county of Monaghan was settled, the greatest part of it divided among the natives, except the church lands, which he gave to Englishservitors, reserving 400*l. per ann.* and upwards to the crown, an act of state tending very much to the reformation of the civil government, for which the Queen returned him thanks by her letter from Westminster, Nov. 19, a. r. 34. But the good effects of this regulation were afterwards in a great degree frustrated by the MacMahons. To this time he was a most disinterested governor ; and it was reported that, thinking his great services merited some farther recompence than the established entertainment, he sought it from the Queen, but, being answered by a lord in great power at court that the government of Ireland was a preferment and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of the post*.

Sir William Sidney, in his letter to secretary Cecil, dated June 24, 1566, and sent by him, thus writes of him ; “ I beseeche you, Sir, be good to this bringar my brother Fitz-William. In my conscience, he is a true man in all his service and charges to the Queen's Majestie. Doubtless I durste be bound upon forfeite of all my landes that he hathe not wittinglie deceaved the queene in nothinge, and for his checques I doe not thinke that the queene shall gaine much above that which he hathe ever confessed. In debt sure I thinke he is, and yet farre from that somme which hathe beene reported. He hathe deserved well, which is not to be forgotten, if it weare but one dayes service, in which he saved the honor of our nation in this lande, and the lives of as many Englishemen as weare on foot that day in the fiede. I pray you, Sir, friende him, for in trothe he is honest†.”

In the patent creating his descendant Viscount Miltown is the following sketch of his life and actions : “ Gulielmus dominus Fitz-William, regnante Elizabetha, bis fuerat Hiberniæ prorex instauratus, quinquies vero e dominis pro eodem regno justiciariis unus, regiarum denique ibi copiarum imperator extiterit ; cumque summa cum justitia &

* Archdall, vol. II. pp. 173—175.

Sidney Letters, I. p. 13.

honore illo perfunctus fuerit munere, eandem per quadraginta fere annos potestatem retinuerit; quinetiam cum castri de Fotheringay in comitatu Northamptoniensi constabularius fuerit constitutus, dum ibi Maria regina captiva detineretur, ab eademque in tesseram gratitudinis pro summa humanitate sibi ab hoc suo custode exhibita sui filii Jacobi primi proavi scilicet nostri picturam pro donario acceperit pridie quam *ad extremum funus* princeps illa duceretur*.”

In 1586, he was governor of *Fotheringay castle*, which was at that time in his hands by leave from Queen Elizabeth, being one of her pensioners, and by reason of his relation to the place he was sent for by the commissioners for the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Feb. 7, 1586, to attend them there for the security of their persons. The unfortunate Queen had been brought thither from Chartley castle in Staffordshire, Oct. 11, 1587, but Sir William refusing because he was not summoned by order of the Queen, the commissioners procured such order, and by virtue thereof summoned him again, and he obeyed. This gave him opportunities of visiting the Queen of Scots, and conversing with her during the five intervening weeks, when he deported himself with such respectful civility and courtesy, that the Queen, on the morning before her execution, requested him to accept of her son's picture hanging at her bed's head, which he did, and it is still preserved at Milton. All these great trusts and employments are sufficient evidence of his integrity and abilities. He died 1589, and is buried in Marham church with his lady. He took to wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Sidney, and sister to Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy of Ireland, and father of the first Earl of Leicester. By her he left issue three daughters and two sons, William, and John, a captain in the wars in Scotland, who died without issue. She was buried at *Theydon Gernon* in Essex, which estate her husband inherited from his grandfather†.

* Sir William Fitz-William, who, in 1599, succeeded his father, like his ancestors resided at *Milton*‡. He married Winifred, daughter to Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apethorp, and had issue by her, William and Walter, and Anne, married to John Isham, of this county. By the inquisition§ taken after his decease, in the eighteenth of James I. he was certified to die seised of *Milton* manor, with the fishery, wharfage, and ferry of Gunwade, held of the dean and chapter of Peterburgh, as of their manor of Thorpe, by fealty, suit of court, and the annual payment of 23s. 4d.

¶ His successor was William Fitz-William, his eldest son. By letters patent|| bearing date Dec. 1, 1620, 18 Jac. I. he was created Lord Fitz-William, of Lifford, in the county of Donegall, in Ireland; and, dying at his house in the Strand, in 1643, left issue by Catharine, his wife, daughter of William Hyde, of South Denchworth, in the

* Rot. Pat. 3 G. I. Lodge, Archdall, ubi sup.

† Morant, I. 160.

‡ Extracts from his household-book from 1605 to 1612, both inclusive, may be seen hereafter.

§ Esc. anno 18 Jac. I. n. 113, p. 2.

|| Peerage, vol. V. p. 765.

county of Berks, esq. William, his successor, John, his second son, who died 1637, without issue, with Winifred, who died 1635, Catharine, married to Sir John Lee, of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, knt.* and Anne.

‘William, second Lord Fitz-William, took to wife Jane, daughter and co-heir of Hugh Perry, *alias* Hunter, of Wotton under Edge, in Gloucestershire. By this lady he had 4 sons and 3 daughters:’ William died, aged 6 months, William his successor, Charles, colonel of horse in France, died 1689, Ferdinand died 1649. Of the daughters, Catharine, Jane, and Frances, the second married Sir Christopher Wren, knt. surveyor-general to Queen Anne, and the architect of St. Paul’s cathedral.

‘William, his son and heir, third baron Lifford, was born in 1643, at the dutchy house in the Savoy, and succeeded his father in his estate and honour. He represented the city of Peterburgh in several parliaments. On the accession of George I. he was made *custos rotulorum* of that city and liberty; and, by letters patent, dated July 21, 1716, was created Viscount Miltown, in the county of West-Meath, and Earl Fitz-William, of the county of Tyrone, in Ireland. By Anne*, daughter, and at length sole heir, to Edmund Cremor†, of West Winch, in Norfolk, esq. he had 4 sons, William, born at Milton in 1678, who died unmarried in 1699, Charles, who died an infant, John his successor, and George, who also deceased in his youth; and 6 daughters, of whom the 4 eldest and the youngest died in their infancy, and Anna Maria, the fifth daughter, became the wife of Sir Charles Barrington, bart. of Barrington hall in Essex. He died in 1719, having survived his lady, who died in 1716, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

John, second Earl Fitz-William. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Strynger, esq. of Sutton upon Laund, co. Nottingham, who died in 1726; and had by her one son, William, his successor, and 3 daughters, Anne, born 1722, married to Francis Godolphin, esq. heir to the barony of Godolphin; Elizabeth born 1724; and Mary born 1725, married to John Archér, esq. and died 1776.

William, third Earl, was born Jan. 15, 1719, created an English peer by the title of lord Fitz-William, baron of Milton, 1742, and Viscount Milton, Earl Fitz-William of Norborough, 1746. He married, 1744, Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter to Thomas Earl of Malton, and Marquis of Rockingham, and had issue William Viscount Milton, born at Milton May 30, 1748, Anne born 1744-5, Charlotte born 1746, married to Lord Dundas; Frances Henrietta, born 1750; Emilia-Maria, born 1751; Hen-

* In the archives at Milton is a letter written in a fair stiff hand from Edmund Dickenson, expostulating very forcibly with her ladyship for refusing her mother’s request to be laid with her family at West Winch. Dickenson was rector of North Winch. A letter to him from John Hampden, esq. grandson of the Patriot, (who cut his throat 1696), is printed in Noble’s History of the Cromwells, II. 82. 2d edit.

† The Cremors were of North Rungton in Frebridge hundred, till Edmund, second son of John, settled at West Winch in the same hundred. His daughter and heiress married lord Fitz-William. and in this family that estate now remains.

rietta born 1753; Dorothy born 1754; and George, a posthumous child, born 1756, died 1786, a lieutenant in the first troop of grenadier guards. William third Earl died 1756, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, fourth and present Earl, born 1748, married 1770, Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William Earl of Besborough, and has issue a son and heir, Charles William Viscount Milton, born May 4, 1786, M. P. for the county of York; who married Charlotte daughter of Thomas Lord Dundas. Earl Fitzwilliam was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1794, landed at Dublin January 4, 1795, resigned and returned March 25 same year.

‘He is the present possessor of the manor of Milton, which is held of the manor of Longthorp, by the payment of 24s. yearly.

‘Lord Fitz-William has the family pedigree deduced to 1713, about 19 feet long, finely executed by Samuel Stebbing. His lordship hath also a MS. on vellum illuminated, with copies of deeds, escheats, and other original proofs of the pedigree.’

The mansion-house, erected in the reign of Elizabeth or James, but considerably modernized and improved since that time, is seated on a gentle eminence. In the hall and parlour windows were formerly many coats of arms, several of which were brought from Fotheringay castle*.

In the hall window is, quarterly, 1. Lozengè Azure and Gules, *Fitz-William*; 2. a wild man and flag; 3. V. 3 gerbes between six crosses fitchè; 4. A. on a bend O. a ring A. between 3 crosses fitchè S. and one in a shield in centre; 5. A. a bend, a chief G.; 6. O. a spread eagle, G. or V.; 7. G. in a border A. 3 lions passant guardant O.; 8. a saltire O.; 9. O. a lion rampant G.; 10. four mascles in bend G.; 11. four mascles in fess G.

Motto under this and the Fitz-William’s arms, *Appetitus rationi pareat*; supporters, two wild men.

A large antique marble vase on dolphins, and two masques at the sides.

In the adjoining parlour:

A three-quarter of Mary Queen of Scots, and under it a round head of James I.† represented as a boy‡ in a ruff, gold jacket, hat and feather, with this inscription:

“This picture was given to Sir William Fitz-William
by Mary Queen of Scots on the morning of her
execution, for the humane treatment
she had met with during her
imprisonment at Fotheringay, whereof he
was governor.”

The Queen is in a laced ruff and feather, quilted stomacher, broad band, light hair, laced cravat.

* So Mr. Bridges. But he has described none of them.

† Painted 1582. Bridges.

‡ He was 16 years old.

A Lady in a spotted black gown and long sleeves, yellow leather gloves, laced and plaited ruffles.

Sir William Fitz-William leaning, with wand, cap, and chain.

A man standing in a ruff with brown gloves and wand.

In another room :

Sir Robert Walpole in a blue ribband, blue and gold gown. Q. as chancellor of the exchequer ?

In the room formerly the chapel :

A model of St. Mark's church at Venice ; a rotunda on round arches and high round pillars with Corinthian capitals and busts in rounds over two rows of bas reliefs.

In another room :

Lord Strafford and his secretary, a copy by the Earl's mother from that of Wentworth.

Dining room above :

Marquis of Rockingham.

Two glass plates of birds and flowers by *Jarvis*.

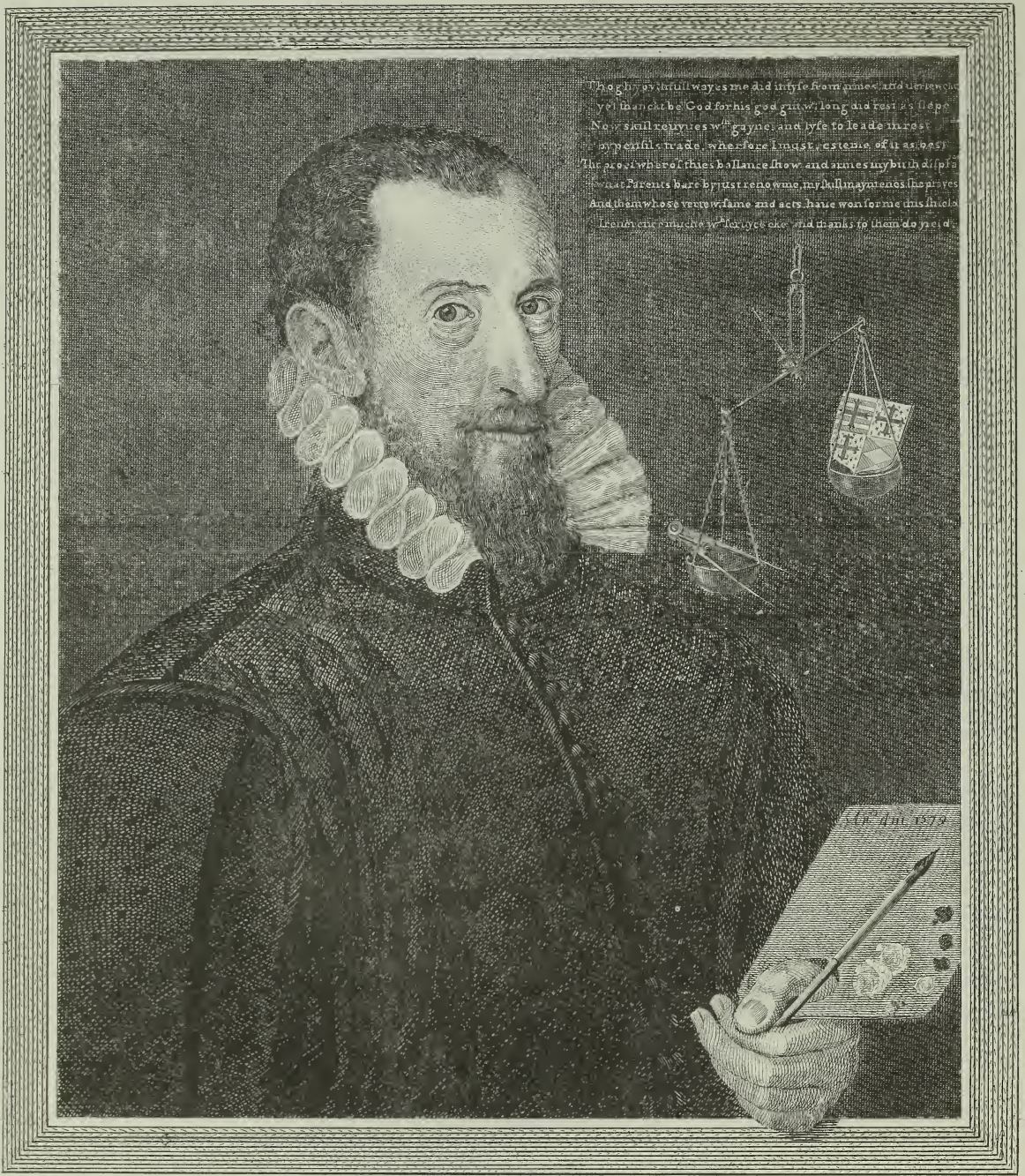
In the next room two more of birds and water by *J. Pierson*, 1775.

In the next room a whole-length portrait of a lady in black, bunches of ribbands down her petticoat in front, slit puffed sleeves, laced ruffles, white shoes, light hair, ear-rings square, handkerchief in right hand, with fan on table and coronet by it. She stands under a canopy, on a flowered carpet.

A man, three quarters, in a jerkin with striped flaps and white sleeves, gold armillary sphere in right hand, left on hip, sword, brown hair, whiskers, and piked beard, standing ruff and cape laced with gold, cap and jewel ; 1568, ætatis suæ 30. One of the Fitz-William family.

A man, three quarters, in a spotted gown, standing ruff, red beard and whiskers and dark hair, pallet in left hand, on which Anno Domini 1579, compass weighing in scales against coat of arms, Quarterly, .1st. Barry of eight, Argent and Gules, over all a cross flory Sable, for *Gower* ; 2d. and 3rd. Ermine, a cross flory Sable, for *Godard* of Cheshire ; 4th. Gules, three mascles conjoined in pale Or. for

Thogh youthfull wayes me did intyse from armes and vertew eke
 Yet thank't be God for his god gift which long did rest asslepe.
 Now skill reuyues with gayne and lyfe to leade in rest
 By pensils trade wherefore I must esteme of it as best
 The proef whereof this ballance show, and armes my birth displayes
 What Parents bare by just renowme my skill mayntenes the prayes ;
 And them whose vertew fame and acts have won for me this shield
 I reverence muche with servyse eke and thanks to them do yielde.



Drawn & Engraved by James Bagster

THOMAS GOWER,

From the Original in the Possession of Earl Fitz William, at Milton House.

Published Jan^y 1st 1800, by John Nichols Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.

Of this curious portrait we have, by favour of the noble proprietor, been permitted to give a copper-plate*, engraved by James Basire, junior.

Silenus and nymphs by *Rubens*.

A man, three-quarters length, in chequered doublet, laced ruff, light hair and whiskers, hugging his sword to the left side :

Pareat appetitus rationi, 1579 ; æt. 31.

Perhaps Sir William Fitz-William, lord-deputy.

A young lady in a turban intermixed with long hair behind the neck, brown gown, black and white slasht sleeves, striped ruffles, gold cup in both hands.

Charles I. whole-length, brown boots, brown hair, piked beard, slasht blue and gold doublet with points, red and gold slasht sleeves, gold points to breeches' knees, right hand on cane, left arm a-kimbo, balustrade behind him.

Whole-length of a man in black hair, black slasht sleeves, laced band, and ruffles, points to doublet, sword, red stockings, white shoes, blue and white roses, and long knotted garters. (Q. Villiers Duke of Buckingham ?)

Nine Views of Venice.

Crucifixion.

Leopards.

A pretty lady by *Lely*.

In another room :

An owl's nest.

A head of Sir William Fitz-William, governor of Fotheringhay castle, when a young man, in a black furred gown, black cap, and gold button, leaning on a staff.

A head, in a black gown, standing ruff, with gold strings, black cap.

* When the first Edition of this Work was printed, this Portrait was unknown; but was thus explained by a correspondent who signs W. L. in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1807. (Vol. LXXVII. p. 511.)

"I do not hesitate to pronounce the portrait to be that of *Thomas Gower*, eldest son of George Gower, who was the third son of John Gower of Stittenham, in Yorkshire, the immediate ancestor of the present Marquis of Stafford: although this branch be not mentioned by Edmondson*, or in the Peerages.

"By the lines in the plate, he describes himself of honourable lineage, and to have retrieved the fortune he had dissipated in youthful extravagances, by the art of Painting. If so, it is somewhat extraordinary he is not mentioned in any History of Painters; at least, that I have seen.

"I must here beg leave to criticise the shield of arms which is placed in the scale, by saying, that either the Painter or the Engraver has made a mistake in the arrangement of the quarterings; as, in their present order, they cannot, in my opinion, be heraldically justified: for the third quarter, a mere repetition of the second, has no business at all there, but was meant, as I apprehend, to be that of *Goldsborough*; viz. Azure, a cross patonce Arg.; if, then, the latter be substituted, it will be right."

* "Edmondson, in his *Baronag. Genealog.* vol. III. p. 254, makes this man's grandfather to marry a *Sadborough*, instead of *Goldsborough*, which is evidently wrong, as there never was one of the former name a Baron of the Exchequer."

Sir William Fitz-William, knight of the garter, Earl of Southampton, Lord-keeper of the Privie Seal, and Lord-high-admiral of England in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Virgin and child, and St. John, copied from *Rubens* in crayons, by the late Lady Fitz-William.

In another room :

Queen Henrietta Maria, whole-length, black hair, black hat and feather, laced handkerchief on a red laced ruff, crown by her, and standing by her Jefferey Hudson, her favourite dwarf, in a red jacket, chain, brown gloves and boots, a pear in his right hand, a monkey in a ribband on his shoulder.

Lord Strafford in armour, holding a truncheon, brown boots, right hand on a large white Dane dog with a red studded collar ; helmet lies at base of pillar.

The ball-room built about 1747 is 66 by 24 feet.

In her ladyship's dressing-room, the late lord, in a bag wig, in crayons, by his lady.

In another room :

Castel Gandolfo drawn by Lord *Besborough*.

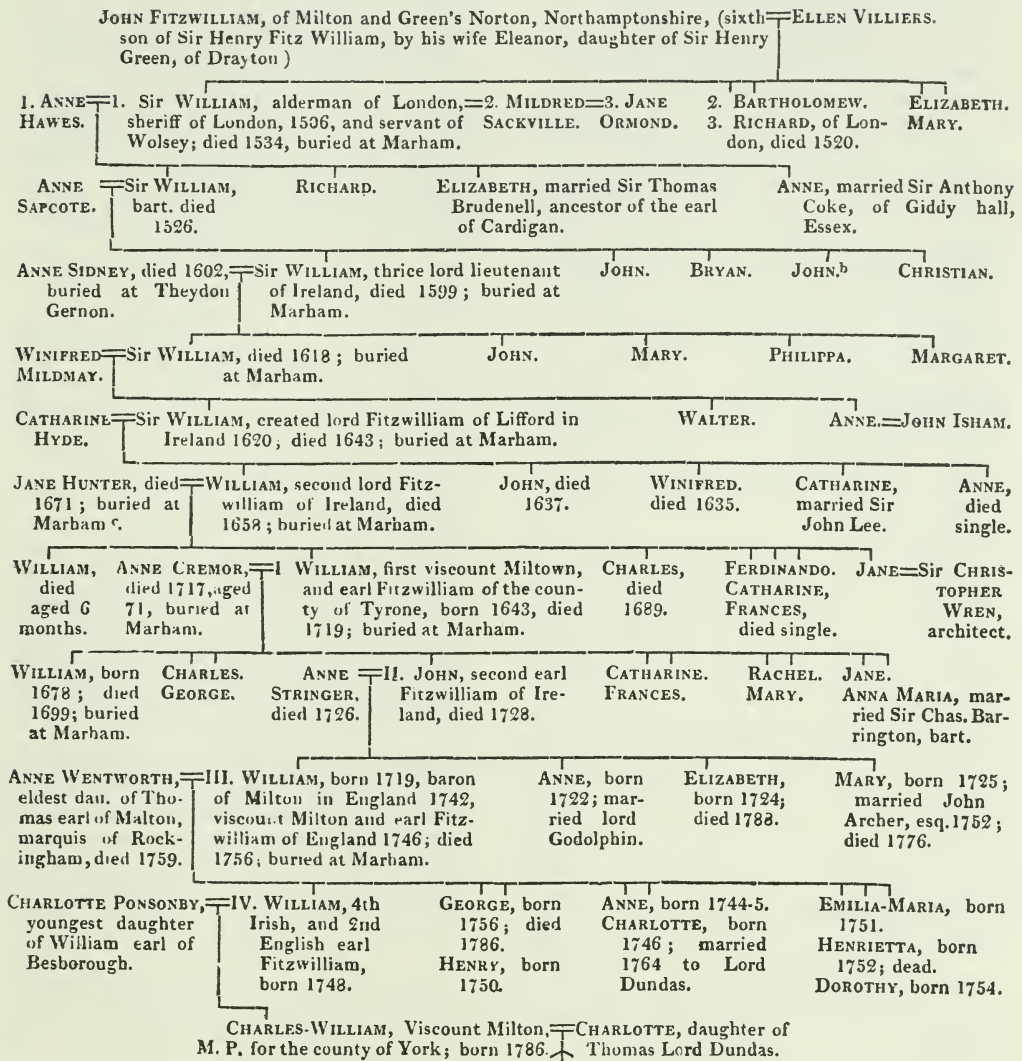
Miss Bright, of Ackworth, 1752, married to the late Marquis of Rockingham. Her mother re-married Sir John Ramsden of Bysom.

Mr. Bridges, in his History of Northamptonshire, says :

‘ In one of the parlours is a half-length portrait, with the following inscription : *Sir William Fitz-Williams Knt.* Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, Tr'er of the household to King Henry VIII. Lo. Privy Seal, Lo. High Admiral of England, and Knt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter, created Earl of South'ton 18 Oct. 29. H. 8. married Mabell daughter of Hen. Lord Clifford and sister of Hen. the first Earl of Cumberland. He died in the eighteenth expedition wherein he was Generall. He is habited in a black loose coat, with short sleeves, lined with fur ; with a cap on his head, a white staff in his hand, and on his shoulders the collar of the order of the garter. In another parlour is a whole-length of Charles I. in his youth, and of the Duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed by Felton. Both these are supposed to have been painted by Vandyke. On the staircase is a picture of Jupiter and Pomona, said likewise to have been done by Vandyke ; two of Jordanus of Antwerp, one of which is in the bedchamber near the staircase ; and a head, by Holbein, of the Earl of Southampton, with the collar of the Garter. In and near the chapel are the pictures of our Saviour, and of the twelve Apostles, drawn in a good taste ; ten are in the chapel, and two just without it. His lordship hath also a round quadro with a bust of James I. at 16 years of age, painted on a board in 1582. This was given to Sir William Fitz-William, governor of Fotheringay castle, in 1586, by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the morning of her execution, as a testimony of his courteous and obliging behaviour to her.’*

* He was the younger son, by Lucy, one of the daughters of John Nevill, Marquis of Montacute, married to Sir Thomas Fitz-William, of Aldwark, in the county of York ; a branch of this family.

PEDIGREE OF FITZWILLIAM,

AS CONNECTED WITH MILTON^a.

^a For the early history of this antient and illustrious family, see Collins's Peerage, edited by sir Egerton Brydges, vol. IV. pp. 374—400.

^b Q. If he wrote to sir William Cecil, Secretary of State, from Antwerp, Feb. 11, May 15, and June 2, 1570, about the Duke d'Alva and Spanish successes? Harl. MSS. 285, 5, 6, 7.

^c Her son by her first husband, Robert Hunter, died 1646, and was buried in Marham chancel.

The following extracts from a household-book at Milton, for seven years, from 1605 to 1612, both inclusive, will shew the style of living of Sir William Fitz-William, who filled the high station.

Sundrye provisions bought and payd
for, as by Anthony Taylor his bills
appeareth, my master being at Lon-
don, for and from the iiijth of Maye
unto and for the xxviijth of June, to
the amounte unto. xxxixs. iiijd.
Summ xliijs. iiijd.
The sum of this quarter doth amounte
unto vii. xiijs. ivd.
Turf, xl m. vii. xiijs. ivd.
Onions ix. d.
Mustard seedes, i quarte. vid.
Candles, i dozen iijs.
Candles, ij dozen viijs.
Pouder Suger, i lb. at xijd. the lb. is.
Fine Suger ¹, ij loaves, xlb. x oz.
at xvjd. the lb. xxixs. iid.
Currans, xx lb. at vd. the lb. ix. iid.
Reasons Solis, vi lb. at vd. the lb. ijs. vid.
Raisons Mall², vi lb. xxid.
Pepper, x lb. at iis. the lb. xxs.
Prunes, x lb. at iid. the lb. is. viijd.
Large Mace, the lb. iijs. iiijd.
Cloves, the lb. iis. viijd.
Nutmeggs, i lb. ³ iijs.
Haberdines, iiij. warpe, at xvd. the
warpe. vs.
Sum xiiijl. ivs. ix. d.
Ginger, the lb. viij. d.
Synamon, i lb. iijs.
Capers, iiij lb. at xiid. iijs.
Olives, i pottle. xviiij. d.
Sallett Oyle, vi pintes at ix. d. the pinte . . . iijs. vid.
Onions. iiij. d.
Currans, i lb. vid.
Mace, i oz. viij. d.
Sinnamon iiij. d.
Suger, i lb. xv. d.
Candles, i doz. iijs. vid.
Pepper, a quarter of a lb. viij. d.
Candles, iiijlb. xviiij. d.

Haberdines ⁴, iiij lb. at iiijl. vis. viij. d.
per lb. xl.
Ordinarye lynge, i quarter of a lb. at
iij. s. iiij. d. the warpe iiijl. vs.
Bay Salte, xxliij stone, at xvjd. the
stone xxxijs.
Hopps, 111^{xx} lb. at iiij. d. ob. the lb. xxijs. iiij. d.
Sope, 111^{xx} lb. at ij. d. q. the lb. xjs. viij. d.
Mault v seame, at xiijs. iiij. d. the
seame iiijl. vis. viij. d.
Maulte, xv seame at xvs. the seame . . . xjl. vs.
Candles, the xiiijth of September, i
doz. iijs.
Candles, the xixth of September, i
doz. iijs.
Sum xxxijl. xvs. ij. d. ob.
Candles, the xxviijth of September, i
doz. dim. vjd.
Onyons. iiij. d.
Suger, ij lb. iijs.
Sundry provision bought and paid
for, as by Anthony Taylor his bills
appeareth, my master beinge, &c.
xxviij Jan.—xxv Jul.

The Sum of this quarter's date
amounts to. xlixl. xjs. iiij. d.
Sum totall of all the provisions provided within
one whole yeare, cattel excepted, beginning on
Michell's daie anno 1605, and ending on Mi-
chell's day beinge the xxviiiith daie of September,
anno 1606, doth amount unto. . cvl. xvijs. iiij. d.

W. F. W.

Sum totall of all the provisions expended within
this yeare, as may appeare by the remayne of the
formeryeare conteyned in the ende of the weekly
kitchin booke compaired with the receipte of
this present yeare under the title of provision
by readie money, after the remainder be de-
ducted doth amount to. . 111^{xx}xjl. vjs. xl. ob.

W. F. W.

¹ "Loafe Suger," in the margin. As to the price of sugar, it seems to have been as dear in days of yore, as, by the contrivance of planters, and factors, and sugar-bakers, it is at present, notwithstanding the amazing increase of the commodity.

² Qu. the difference of prices at present between raisons, alias raisons Solis, and raisons Malag.

³ In the price of nutmegs there is a great increase; and the monopoly secured to our East India Company will certainly not have a tendency to make them cheaper.

⁴ A sort of salt fish. Bailey. Qu. Lamprey eels salted? They were served up at all the tables of the inthronization feast of Abp. Warham. And the price of them is thus minuted by Battley. Appendix to Cantuarua Sacra, Supplem. p. 27, De Anguillis salsis, ii barel, 1c barel, xljs. viiij. iiijl. xiiis. ivd.

Ordinary payments made within the yere by the xxixth of September within the house of my master Sir William Fitz-William, of Milton knyghte, as by the weekly booke of the kitchin now at lardge dothe appere, A. D. 1605.

Freshe meate and other provisions, as by the kitchin booke appeareth, bought and payd for, for and from the xxixth of September unto and for the vth of October, doeth amounte unto £. s. d.
(and so for every week) 11 5

Sundrie extraordinary payments made for one whole year from 29th Septembre within the house of my master Sir William Fitz-William of Milton, knt. 1605.*

Rents due at St. Michel,
Rent of Fotheringay meadow to Sir Edward Montague. 46 7 6
Do. to the Earl of Devon. 15 12 0
Belsis¹ to the dean and chapter. . . . 3 3 4
Repairs at Castor Mill 5 2 2
Two pillows for the coche harness 0 5 0
Mending the coche harness, and two leathers. 0 0 10
Two buckells 0 0 2
Stuffing my master's saddell 0 0 6
A shoe for Baye Fountayne. 0 0 4
Stuff for grey afie his backe. 0 1 4
For oyntment for Stinner's backe. . 0 0 2
Chardges to London, the 9 off November 0 51 11
Charges downe with the geldinges, and their meate in London one night. . 0 27 0
Layde out by my master. 20 0 0
A quire of paper. 0 0 4
To my young master² when he went to court Nov. 17, 0 40 0
Eighteen yards of velvett, at 23s. the yard, for my mistris's gowne, . . 20 13 0
Twenty yards of white fustian at 16d. same 0 26 8
An Almanacke 0 0 2
To one that gathered in the churche 0 0 12
A pair of gloves for Mr. Bennet. . . 0 22 0
Chardges in the chancery for the lease of Helpston to claimed
by my brother 9 3 0
Do. with Sir Edward Montague about the lynnyn and other stuffe he wrongfully detayned from me. . . 0 21 8

£. s. d.
A faulcon 3 5 0
Six pair of bellows at 18d. the pair 0 9 0
Three pair of shoes 0 8 0
To a post for a lettre to master Walter³ 0 0 12
Twenty-one ells of holland at 3s. 6d. 3 15 3
Four yards and a quarter of lawne at 6s. 8d. 0 28 4
Three ells of cambricke at 5s. . . . 0 15 0
One ell Do. 0 7 0
One ell of holland. 0 5 4
Eight ounces of whited-brown thread 0 2 4
Buttons for hanketchers 0 2 3
Doctor Have for his opynyon of Fotheringay tythes. 0 5 0
Grinding scizzars and razors 0 0 6
Lost by Houlton the woolman in reckoning. 0 28 8
Gave Nan Taylor 0 6 0
the nurse. 0 6 0
Jane. 0 2 6
Trimming up the gardi bralls. . . . 0 0 6
A mane comb. 0 0 6
Two lodes of haye for the geldings at Christmas, 1604, 0 13 0
The haberdasher's bill for my young master 5 12 0
For lone of Mr. Williams his jewels 0 50 0
Three pair of gloves for W. 0 5 6
Two pair do. for my little master . . 0 0 8
Two lbs. of blew starche 0 2 8
For my young master his geldinges and his horse chardges in London 0 15 0
To the ostler in guifte 0 0 6
For three of your men their dinner at Peterborough 0 2 0
Making two coates for my little master 0 2 6
Fustian to linc them 0 0 15
Whalebones for my little master his cote 0 0 9
For the carrier's boy of Fotheringay. 0 0 4
Mending a gunne 0 6 8
Pease to feed a baccon weighing four stone. 0 4 0
Poor of Peterborough for their weekly allowance to April 5. 0 40 8
Joyner two days and a half. 0 11 6
Four shoes for Carlton 0 1 0

* The numerals in the original are all Roman as before, but changed here for the convenience of the Printer.

¹ Bellasis, *Belyse*, *Bellositum*, in old deeds, is a farm or manor belonging to the dean and chapter of Peterborough, antiently part of the possessions of the monastery (Bridges, II. 503), probably rented by the Fitz-William family. Eight acres of wood, 26 Henry VIII. were valued at 20s. per acre, and the profits of the manor were rated at 100s.

² Probably Sir William, created lord Lifford, 1620.

³ Q. his younger brother.

	£.	s.	d.
Herringes, a barrell ¹ ,	0	26	0
Figges, 12 lb. at 3d.	0	3	0
Jurden Almons, 10 lb. at 1s. 6d.	0	10	5
Claret Wine, 4 terses ² , at 4l. 6s. 8d.	17	6	8
Sault ³ salmon, 2 at 8s. the piece,	0	16	0
Whitinge per stonne	0	0	4
Three gallons of wyne vinegar	0	6	0
Sturgeon, a kegge	0	8	6
Hoppes, 21 lb. at 12d.	0	21	0
53 lb. at 15d.	3	6	3

Follow freshe acates⁴ and other provisions as before ;

Rentes, &c. &c. as before.

Among sundrie provisions, 1607,

Saunders ⁵ , 4 oz.	0	1	4
Coliander ⁶ sedes	0	0	8
Graines, 1 lb.	0	0	8
Pease, a str.	0	1	6
Wheat, 12 str. at 2s. 11d.	0	35	0
3 str. at 3s.	0	9	0
Rie, 2 str. at 3s.	0	6	0
Barlie, 23 at 21s.	0	42	0
Sack, 18 galons, at 3s.	0	32	0

Provision spent at Northampton (including wheat and rie flower,	23	7	2
Crabbes, xxx ^{tie} strike	0	11	3
Diett at Northampton assizes.	59	2	10

Provision of store spent there, 20 weathers, 19 lambes, 20 cuple rabbits, 8 geese,
dona 1 lambe.

1607. My yonge master his chardges at Northampton goinge to provide lodgings for the judges and my master ⁷	0	33	8
Sugar candie for the hawkes.	0	0	6
A hawkinge glove.	0	0	8
Two dozen of Pidgeons.	0	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
A buckinge clothe.	0	0	14
Expences at Northampton summer assizes ⁸	145	1	2½
Beadsmen's wages due at Michals, Raphe Tailor, his beadman Attunel Stafforde Robert Betts John Watts } 27s. 6d. each	5	10	0
In the provisions—Brawne from belsis			

Bacon hogys, muttons, lambes, pigges, geese, chickens, capons, hennes, turkies, pigeons, brittes⁹, oysters, crabbes, pikes, pikerells, breames, eyles, tenches, perches, roches, chevines¹⁰, shallowes¹¹, swannes, mallards, teales, (5d.) puetts, rabbitts, hay, butter, eggs, oatmele, grittes, cheses, carpes, mustarde seedes, strawe, fagotts, charcole, hard woodd, chippes, vergis, milke,—leveretts 6d. pulletts 1s. woodcocks 8d. venison on buck three quarters—0000

In the charges of 1609, are fifteenes¹² (elswhere—for the kinge) for the meadow, close, and other lands,

Among the provisions :

Haire 1	0	1	0
2 Quales a	0	1	0
7 Herons a	0	10	6
2 doz. Mechilles ¹³	0	2	0
4 Plovers.	0	2	0
2 Pair of Sooles	0	1	4
8 Mackarills	0	1	4
2 lb. of blewe starche	0	2	8
2 lb. starche	0	0	8
2 galons Ipocriste.	0	16	0
2 galons 1 pint Clarett wyne	0	6	0

¹ Is not this a high price for a fish not uncommon? The charges for herrings at the feast of Abp. Warham were, De Halec Alb. xiiij bar. le bar. viijs. vl. xijs.

De Halec Rub. xx cades, le cade xijs. viijd. iiijl. xijs. ivd.

Batteley's Supplement, p. 27.

² Tierces, one-third of a pipe. See in Supplement to Batteley's Appendix, p. 27, the difference in the prices of wines in the days of Abp. Warham, and the beginning of the 17th century. ³ Pickled. ⁴ Qu?

⁵ A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and white. Bailey. Much used in physic. Kersey, p. 253. ⁶ Coriander.

⁷ Sir William Fitz-William was Sheriff of Northamptonshire 6 James I. as Bridges, which is 1609.

⁸ The expences at the Assizes rise very high.

⁹ Bret, a fish of the turbot kind. Johnson.

¹⁰ Chevines, Chub Fish, a fresh-water fish having a great head. Kersey.

¹¹ Qu. What is meant by *Shallowes*? As an eatable it is not noticed by Kersey.

¹² In 1605 were first granted 4 *fifteenths* and 2 *subsides*, and thus it is continued every year after.

¹³ *Mechilles*, not mentioned by Kersey.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
it up with table stone 4d. the foote				To a porter	0	0	10
springs, and 6d. the peece toppe				An ounce of goulde wire	0	8	0
stones and lillipots 12d. carritable ¹				Pair of garden sheares	0	3	0
9d. the peece, the window stones				A watering pott	0	3	8
5½d. the peece	13	10	4	Making a pair of handles for your			
To him for the great stone in the par-				worship's rapier and dagger	0	0	8
lor chimney	0	7	0	A payre of stockings for your worship	0	9	6
Poore of Upton, 6 months ending 1				To my lorde of Suffolke in full dis-			
of Nov.	0	1	6	charge and for the second payment			
Making the new pond in the pond				of a <i>stelié</i> for the whiche I payde at			
yard	7	7	3	the firste to hir ma'tie, anno do-			
The sadler for 4 northren saddles with				mini 1588.	160	0	0
the furnitures.	5	3	4	For mending the collidge jugge ...	0	0	12
My charges at Ketteringe and Oundle				For breaking upp a writte	0	2	0
about the aide ²	0	53	0	For washinge your worship's lynnén	0	9	2
Given him that brought the money				For guiltinge your worship's rapier			
from <i>Grenoldy Robert Stiles stulti</i>				and dagger	0	12	0
after their submission, touching the				For a chape ⁵ and 2 buttons for your			
prohibicon hedge at Helpson 12d.				rapier and dagger and for makinge			
(in the margin <i>Domini Stulti</i>)				cleane the blades	0	3	0
My dyett in Cambridge, at Hunting-				For a payre of crossbowe arrowes ..	0	0	10
don, and drinking on the way.	3	6	1	For repaying your worship's apparell	0	3	8
Weeding in the garden	0	7	6	For lyninge a hatt for your worship	0	4	0
Poor of Castor for 14 weekes, to 14				For your worship's dinner at Peterbo-			
Aug.	0	7	0	rough at the Sessions of Sewers ..	0	6	0
Given Roane and his son for bringing				For 3 of your men there	0	3	0
venison.	0	10	3	For 2 loade of pendall ⁶	0	3	0
A laborer for dressing mortar	0	0	18	For sweeping the chymnies at Dostrop	0	0	16
Geldinge the coache horse	0	2	6	Hedginge in Gunworth leas	0	12	0
A pair of millstones	7	0	0	Three yards and a quarter of onshorne			
Cole for two load of stone at Stamford				velvett at 28s.	4	11	0
and Barnecke.	0	0	8	Sixteen ounces di. of blacke lace at 2s.			
My mistress's the dayree maidés horse				10d. the oz.	0	46	8
23 dayes going to markett 23d.				Three yards $\frac{3}{4}$ mingled colour cloth			
strayner for butter 9d. creampott				at 14s. the yard	0	52	0
and canes ³ to putt runnet in 2s. 4d.				A dozen of buttons and luppés	0	6	0
blewe threde for napkins 20d. hempe				Ribbin for 2 cloakes	0	2	4
towe 4 lb. 17d. clothes for the				Two yards white bayes.	0	2	4
children. 53s. 7d.				Three yards of fustian	0	3	0
For a corde to male ⁴ a box	0	0	1	An ell of canvis	0	0	14
For an acquittance	0	0	4	Two yards of white bayes	0	2	4
For crossinge the water to goe to the				An 'ell and a half of russet taffatee			
King's Benche	0	0	4	sarnett ⁷ at 8s.	0	12	0
To Mr. Yelverton for perusinge the				Eleven oz. of russett and goulde lace			
booke of the exchequer	0	10	0	at 5d. the oz.	0	7	6
For crossinge the water.	0	0	2	Coppie of an order of hinson and			
For boote here to the King's Benche				mannig	0	0	18
and backe.	0	0	8	For sweete meats for the banket	0	14	0
To the prisoners there.	0	0	6				

¹ Can this mean *Caryatides*?

² Perhaps that granted to the King, according to antient custom, for the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to Frederick the Elector Palatine, which was celebrated with great magnificence Feb. 14, 1612. Parl. Hist V. p. 270.

³ Canns.

⁴ *Male*, a budget for carrying letters on a journey. Bailey. Of the *verb* we have no instance in that Philologer.

⁵ A steel or silver tip or case that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. Bailey. ⁶ Qu? ⁷ Sarcenet.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Two yards of cotton to lyne your worship's hooose at kneenes	0	3	8	Sir Edward Carres footman	0	0	12
Di. yard of fustian to foote 2 pair of stokens.	0	0	11	The officers in Sir Edward Carre's house	0	19	8
To the players in guifte	0	13	4	To Coles the rider for paceing 2 of your worship's geldinges and for breakeing a young coult	0	30	0
To the tumbler in guifte	0	0	12	For 2 bedds in the town for 3 of your men	0	1	0
Tape for your worship's shirte bandes	0	0	20	Six trees	0	23	8
Cabbage ¹ plants 2 lb	0	5	8	Poor of Deepinge, a year	0	15	4
Twoe roots of Sparrowgres	0	0	12	Poor of Etton, do. ⁴	0	6	0
Onyon seede 4 oz. 8d. Carrots 4 oz. 9d. Endives 2 oz. 6d. Clares 1 oz. 4d. 12 hartechoke plants 4s. a basket to put those seedes in 9d.	0	0	12	—— Glinston, 6 months	0	1	3
Two oz of pursline seed	0	0	12	—— Peterborough, 42 weeks at 1s. 6d.	0	3	3
A sword and dagger for Mr. Lodowike	0	12	0	Charges to Harborowe fayre, Rayston, and Northampton, at Ladie Day before Christmas to sell and buy beasts	3	8	0
A pair of false hooose for your worship of white bayes	0	6	0	Do. to Stoc fair to Royston, the seconde time to sell beasts	3	14	5
To the clark of Taylor's hall ²	0	2	0	Do. to Hyham faire to by a stoned horse	0	7	0
Spent at Peterborough when your worship satt on the subserie	0	3	6	Paid to the repaire of Castre church and for charge in sinke	0	41	4
For gildinge your worship's rapier.	0	11	0	For geldinges of pigges sheres to force woolepaks			
To the nurse [Ashe] for your mayge for nurceinge M ^{rs} Katherine Fitz-William ³ , from the 4th of Nov. to 4th of August, beinge 39 weekes at 2s. the week	3	18	0	For Wells his booke and dringes for cattell	0	3	8
Poore of Deepinge for di. yeare	0	6	8	For a pannell ⁵ and girttes for the dayriemaid	0	2	3
Poore of Castre in guifte	0	3	4	For a booke for my littell master	0	0	6
Poore of Peterborough from April 8, to Sept. 23.	0	36	0	Given to a man that fell into the moate	0	0	4
Twelve feasant eggs	0	4	0	To Robinson for feedinge 5 porketts at his reeke ⁶	0	16	0
Two babies for M ^{rs} Winnifred and M ^{rs} Katherine, and for balls.	0	0	22				
Two brasen cockes for beere	0	2	8				
Two spoute glasses	0	0	10				

¹ Cabbage plants sold by weight has an appearance of singularity, and the price is rather high, though not so exorbitant as 12d for two roots of sparrowgrass. Indeed, upon the whole, the charge for vegetables rises beyond the mark to have been expected at that period, when gardens were improving. With an exception to the tarts, &c. mentioned by Batteley as the dessert of Warham's Feast, and in making of which the fruit used were quinces, apples, and oranges, (Quince, Pistr. Frytter Pome, Fritter Orange. p. 26), it is not clear that even a plate of garden ware, either leaf or root, was set before his grace or any of his guests; nor in "Provisiones et emptiones circa dictam Intronizationem," as detailed by Batteley, p. 27. 28 is there an item of a charge for vegetables. Does not this evidently show the low state of horticulture at that period, and how much we are obliged to the gardeners from the Netherlands for a supply of carrots, onions, &c. Sandwich carrots long bore the bell. See Boys' Collections for Sandwich, p. 742, 743; and in a note an assertion by Anderson, that in 1509 there was not a sallad in all England, and that cabbages, carrots, turnips, and other plants and roots, were imported from the Netherlands.

Mem. Not any vegetables noticed among the articles provided for the great feast at the intronization of Abp. Nevil, (Batteley, Supplement; p. 29), except what were used in the cold tarts baked, which amounted to M. M. M. M.

² There was a chantry in Marham church. endowed with 17*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* yearly, paid out of the Taylor's hall in London with no deduction. See p. 245.

³ Probably the second daughter of his eldest son, who, with her youngster sister, occur a little lower.

⁴ The Fitz-William family had property in Etton, and probably in other parishes, to whom they distributed their charity.

⁵ A saddle for a horse that carries burdens. Bailey.

⁶ Rick.

	£.	s.	d.
Three bedcordes	0	2	6
Seventeen axelltrees	0	17	0
A wollett ¹ to fetch beefe for the poore	0	0	9
Four pair of cart wheeles	3	8	0
For a stonde horse col ² . ² brown haye	0	11	4
Clothe for the poore [no sum]			
Newe byndinge ij bybles	0	11	0
Cockinge of haye at Upton	0	7	4
Mason's work about the pinfould ...	0	32	0
A drie rent to the manor of Torpell ³	0	4	1
Milton to the dean and chapter of Ox-			
ford see	0	23	0
Marham mill drie rent to Maxey ...	0	3	0
Gunthorpe drierent to the lord bishop	0	9	0
Rents due at the feast of St. Michell.			
Fotheringay medow	45	7	6
Do.	15	0	0
Belsis	3	3	4
Castor woode to the dean and chapter,			
half year	4	5	0
Coppie ⁴ at Dostrop to the bishop ...	1	5	30b
Grenolde coppice do.	0	6	4
Up. and Neth. hilloc to his maj ⁵			
receiver	0	37	5
The slate house to Mrs. Whetstone ..	0	6	3
Gillams grange to the king pro de-			
cimis reservatis	0	4	0
Coppie at Norborowe to the Earl of			
Essex	0	6	8
Coppie at Stangrowne	0	0	6
Pittenors houlde in Helpston	0	3	9
Etton to Torpell	0	0	2
For certain leas in Gunworth lea to			
Castre p'sonage	0	2	0
Marham coppiehould to Mr. Wingfield			
Castre and Marham to the chief lord			
of Castre	0	12	6
Castre Minskippes a drie rent to the			
manor of Torpell	0	4	1
Milton to the dean and chapter of			
Oxford see	0	23	0
Marham mill drie rent to Maxey ...	0	3	0
Coppie, late Watson's to the bishop. .	0	1	0
Gunthorpe, do. do.	0	4	0
Etton for land in th occupacion of			
Wright drie rent to the manor of			
Lolham	0	7	6
Lands in Helpston, late Clappam's,			
drie rent to Torpell, 3s. for suite of			
court 12d.	0	4	0
Rent of Tyndhawe to the Earle of Essex	15	0	0
The lease land within the manor of			
Yaxley.	8	10	8

¹ Wallet.² Q. Collars.³ In Ufford, granted 29 Henry VIII. to Sir William Fitz-William, kn. who the same year was created earl of Southampton, and at whose death it reverted to the Crown. Bridges, II. p. 602.⁴ Coppice or Coppiehold.

	£.	s.	d.
The drie rent of Cowhill to his majestie	3	7	7
Rent of the walk mills, and mill-houses,			
to Castre	0	45	0
Rent of the turbarie of Glatton and			
house	0	6	8
Coppie in Helpston to Torpell.	0	1	8
In the book 106 3 6	106	8	8
Rent of Eld ¹ mill to the Ladie Hatton	0	10	0
Ufford to his ma'tie for Baylies land..	0	13	0
To Sir Richard Paull, Knt. dewe to			
his manor of Crowland for certayne			
lands in Cowbitt	1	4	0
To the lord bishop for the coppie,			
Gregories,	1	8	0
Certayne lands in Helpston, parcell of			
the oulde lande	1	0	0
Milton tythe	3	6	8
Tythe of Waldram parke	0	43	0
	113	9	0
An elne of cambricke for the children	0	8	0
A cocke for the alme stubbe.	0	0	7
A yard and half of haire cloth to make			
a bagg to strayne the crabbs	0	2	0
Haire threed and packneedell	0	0	3
Making the casement in my mistress			
her chamber	0	2	0
Given to one that brought a bucke..	0	2	0
Bell that brought venison from Sir			
Edward Carr	0	3	4
Lost by the death of Barker in the			
suite for the repair of my house ..	0	12	5
Given in rewarde to the ponde maker	0	0	12
To Mr. Buller for his paines in my			
fisicke	3	6	0
Money laid out in the suite for Dale			
between Sir Edmund Heron and			
myself.	13	14	8
For your worship's dinner, my young			
master, 5 of your men meeting			
about Katsey robberie	0	11	2
For your horses there	0	1	0
To the poore of Castre for 7 months			
ending Oct. 25.	0	14	0
To a collection to the church of St.			
Albon's	0	0	6
Given at Mr. Forest's when you were			
there with the Ladie Carre	0	10	0
To the sexton at the same time ...	0	0	6
Charge in sending to Spaldinge to			
Mr. Ouldfielde	0	6	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
For letters from Fotheringhaye	0	0	4	brought hartechoacke plants.	0	1	0
Paper 1 quire	0	0	4	To the repaire of Caster church			
Waxe and inke	0	0	2	[again. 1613, 9s. 5d.]	0	9	7
Whipcorde	0	0	2	For a pott for Candie oyle.	0	1	0
For a vrenall ¹	0	0	3	Given to a kollection at Wearched for			
For two books for Mr. William				fier.	0	0	6
Winkells	0	3	8	To the poore of Castre when your			
Wormseede ² 3 oz.	0	4	0	worship took the communion.	0	3	4
Three yards of black ribbon	0	0	9	For 19 communicants.	0	0	19
Three preserve pannes	0	0	6	To the klarke in rewarde.	0	0	6
To the clarke of St. Pulcher's ³	0	0	6	Widdow Wells for scowering 8 weeks	0	0	14
For a shovell	0	0	6	Bringing oysters from London.	0	0	18
Greasing the coach twice	0	0	8	A hen to breed pheasants	0	0	6
Water	0	0	7	Two guilte cappes.	0	5	4
Given in Mrs. Grayne's house	0	2	0	Hedging a day.	0	0	6
For my geldinge settinge upp goenge				A lode of stubble	0	2	4
backe to Mrs. Lutwiche's	0	0	2	Two hundred and a half of boordes. .	0	20	0
Nurse Warren for nurceing Mrs. Ann ⁴				Hedging 15 acres at Sutton wood at			
being the last payment	0	30	0	8d. the acre	0	20	2
For settinge the printe in the base				Benton for slaughtering 4 steares, 9			
courte, and bringing earth into the				caulces, and 2 porketts,	0	6	8
garden	0	11	0	Wilde pigeons for the hauke 5 dozen	0	5	6
My charge at Ketteringe and Oundell				A pair of carte hambes ⁶	0	0	6
about the aide	0	54	0	Wheeles bought, 2 pair at 20s. the			
Given my Lord of Northampton's				pair.	0	40	0
secretarie	0	22	0	Wheelwright for shavinge them	0	2	0
For takeinge the recognizance forth				Sawyers, 4 days a piece,	0	8	0
towchinge the newe draperies as by				One bushel of floate weed ⁷ and car-			
Mr. Burche's bill appereth in full				riage of the hives to borrowe ⁸	0	4	0
discharge	4	4	4	Certain buttons of goldsmiths worke			
To the poore at Christmas after 4d.				enamelled blew and yellow	6	1	6
the peece being viii ^{xx} in number.	0	33	4	Half a quart of oile for the coach ...	0	0	6
To Jefferie Greene [Gwene] for a nagg				Four double stocklocks.	0	1	6
for my grandchilde ⁵ William Fitz-				To the examinor for Mr. Maulsworth			
William	2	0	0	for his oath.	0	0	4
Given my grandchild Wm. to play. .	0	0	6	Half a pound of binnbast ⁹	0	0	8
To my son and my daughter	0	40	0	To Serieant Hewn ¹⁰ for p'usinge the			
Lost at play and given away.	0	10	0	booke for the sale of London house	0	20	0
Among servant's wages occur Ellen				A copie of Beaber's Answere.	0	3	0
of the dayrie	0	6	4	Warding ¹¹ at London.	0	0	6
Katherine, the greate bellied dayrie				Fines in the Starr Chamber	35	0	0
wenche	0	11	1	To the poore at St. Annes Church. .	0	0	6
To Sir Humphrie Green's man that				To Mr. Yelverton ¹² about the p'sonage			

¹ Urinal.² The seed of a plant called *Holy Wormwood*. Bailey.³ Q. St. Sepulchre's at Northampton ?⁴ Sir William's only daughter, married afterwards to ——— Isham.⁵ Eldest son of Sir William Lord Lafford.⁶ Hames, or Haumes, two crooked pieces of wood that encompass a horse collar. Kersey.⁷ Q. Sedge ?⁸ Q. Peterborough ?⁹ Qu. ?¹⁰ Matthew Ewens was admitted serjeant at Westminster 29th Nov. 36 Eliz., and one of the barons of the Exchequer the same year. Dugdale's Chron. series.¹¹ A payment, probably to a watchman.¹² Christopher Yelverton was elected serjeant, and appointed Queen's serjeant May 10, 31 Eliz. and Judge of the Common Pleas 44 Eliz. represented Brackley and the county of Northampton, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons 39 Eliz. knighted by King James I. 1603, died and was buried at Easton Mauduit, 1607, or this may be his son Henry, Solicitor General 1613, and knighted; Attorney General 1617, King's Serjeant and Judge of the Common Pleas, 1625, died 1629-30.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
at Helpton ¹	0	20	0	To Serjeant Hubbard ⁷	1	0	0
Drawing a demurrer for it	0	10	0	His man	0	0	12
A bitt for the little nagge	0	3	6	To Serjeant Nicolls ⁸ for goods	4	0	0
Church duties ² at London.	0	8	3	Vergers in the exchequer chamber.	0	3	0
Making a pair of hose of p'petuana ³ trymed with gold and silver lace	0	39	8	Bringing up the male	0	8	4
Making up a pair of hose of velvett trymed with coloured silke lace and velvett, beinge my master's.	4	11	10	The poore at church	0	1	0
Two yards of ribband for strings for four cloaks	0	0	6	Clarke of St. Anne's church	0	0	6
The stringes	0	0	6	Officers in the Chancery.	0	6	0
Stringes to the knees of a pair of hose	0	0	2	Door keeper	0	0	12
Laces for dubletts.	0	0	2	Mr. Edwards of the chancery	0	10	0
Making up two cloakes given to Mr. Lynsell ⁴ and Mr. Whitings, the cloath being my master's.	0	29	4	for going into the Star Chamber	0	0	18
White taffata for a pair of sleeves for my little master, and making up the same.	0	5	6	The clerk of Christchurch.	0	0	6
Pair of sleeves for him	0	0	12	Clerk and poor.	0	0	12
A girdle and dagger for him.	0	2	6	Fourteen case knives at 8d. the pair	0	9	4
A coate which your worship gave to a poor boy at Peterborough.	0	3	6	A pair of great stoles.	0	20	0
Making up a pair of hose of p'petuana trymed with sylver lace.	1	17	1	Leather for a jerkin	0	0	18
Making up a doublett of browne can- vas trimed with Gould lace	3	7	10	Dressing it	0	2	6
Making up a white dublett trymed with plane lace.	4	3	7	Making it	0	13	0
Hedging at Belsis wood				Writing defeasant between your wor- ship and Sir Alexander Tutt	0	2	6
Hey moyinge at Eastthrop.	6	3	7	Whistles for my little master.	0	0	3
Hey makinge do.	0	47	8	Velvett for a scabert and making	0	5	0
Washinge and clippinge of sheepe, and windinge of woolle	7	18	10	A false scabert	0	0	8
Tarre, 3 barrels at 8s. 4d. the barrel	0	25	0	Moinge and makinge heye in the medowes in Westinges, and making hey cockes.	4	15	6
Chardges at Sturbridge fayre with the portage of the provisions to the water side and custome for the same	0	9	10	Bailliff of this liberty for an arrest at the suite of Mr. John Fitz-William ⁹	0	2	4
To Serjeant Phillips ⁵ for Helpston ⁶	4	0	0	Chardges in goinge a swanninge 4 years at 10s.	2	0	0
				Watching candlestick of brass.	0	0	8
				A pott of sucketts ¹⁰	0	2	0
				Inke	0	0	5
				Lost at playe by your worship.	0	2	0
				A garter for your boots.	0	0	3
				Carriage of a letter	0	0	4
				Malte spent for bruing for your wor- ship and for your servants in the time of your absence, and for feed- ing of swannes and geese, 44 scame			

¹ The manor of Helpton belonged to the Fitz-William family, who levied a fine of it 14 Eliz. That they also claimed the living from Christ College, Cambridge, who have possessed it from 1457, may perhaps be inferred from this item.

² Or *dues*.

³ Qu. ?

⁴ Of Marham. See before, p. 150.

⁵ Edward Phillips, serjeant, 44 Eliz.

⁶ See note 1, above.

⁷ Sir Henry *Hobert*, knt. King's Serjeant 3 James I. Judge of the Common Pleas 11 James I.

⁸ Augustine Nicolls, serjeant with Phillips 44 Eliz.

⁹ Q. A son or a brother of Sir William ?

¹⁰ A sort of sweetmeats. Bailey. In the dishes given at the inthronization of Abp. Warham, printed in Appendix to Batteley's *Cantuaria Sacra*, p. 26, are 7. Marmalade, 8. *Succade*, 9. Comüts; and at p. 23, paragraph ult. after noticing the Serjeant of the Ewry's having performed his office, it is added, that the Lord Archbishop was served with *Confects*, *Sugar Plates*, *Tertes*, with other subtilties, and with *Ipoctrass*. And, at the feast of the inthronization of Nevil, Archbishop of York, the last item mentioned by Batteley is, "Spices, *sugered*, delicate, and wafers plenty," p. 26, error for p. 29.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
and 11 strike and half, and wheat				Hennes IIII ^{xx} 13 at 6d.	0	36	6
16 seame at 18s. the seame; sum				Pigeons IIII ^{xx} doz. and 1 pigeon at 5d.			
15l. 15s.—ten seam at 15s. the				the doz.	0	52	0
seam; sum 7l. 5s.—fifteene seame				Birtte ¹ 1 piece	0	3	4
at 12s. the seame; sum 9l.—and				Oysters IIII ^m vccc at 8d. the C.	0	25	8
two seame two strikes at 13s. 4d.				Pikes from Milton 34	0	34	0
the seame; sum 1l. 10s. 10d.—				Pickerelles do. 32 at 6d.	0	16	0
Sum totall.	33	15	10	Eyles 39, 7s. 3d. roches 46, 12d.			
Wheat spent for manchett cheat and				perches 29, 8d. tenches 6d. chebins ²			
in the pastry and with fowle 19				1, 6d. small fishes 44, 3s. 9d.	0	13	8
seame, 1 strike 3 quarters di. at				Swanns 8 paire.	0	12	8
20s. the seame—sum.	19	4	8	Mallards 4 paire.	0	1	0
Rye spent for cheat in the pastry and				Rabbets IIII ^{xx} xix cupple at 8d. the			
for the servants in the time of your				cupple.	3	6	0
absence, 11 seame, 2 strike, 2 pecks				Butter spent by your worship and			
di. at 16s. the seame.	9	1	3	your servants in the time of your			
Barley spent for cheat and for your				absence XIIII ^c IIII ^{xx} vii lb. at 3d. the lb.	17	6	10
servants (as before) and with poul-				Eggs from Eastthrop at v ^{xx} the hund.			
try, 13 seame, 2 strike, 1 peck di.				c.v ^c xxv at 4d. the score	0	8	9
at 13s. 4d.	8	17	3½	Summa cIIII ^{xx} and ixl. XIIII ^s .			
Oates spent with the horses, 48 seame				Clothes for the Children	0	53	7
6 strike, at 6s. 8d. the seame	16	5	0	Playneing the littell table in the hall. .	0	0	3
Steares 3 at severall prices	7	9	11	A man going to Cowbitt for swans ..	0	0	10
Calves at divers prices	0	55	0	Pott to putt olives and capers in	0	0	2
Muttons also spent, namelie, weathers				A seapie to put into the garden	0	0	12
39 at 6s. 8d. the peece, sum 13l.—				Four lb. of steele	0	2	7ob
ewes 97 at 6s. 8d. the piece, sum				Quicke silver 4 oz.	0	2	2
32l. 6s. 8d.	45	6	8	Haire cloth round the safe 7 yards at			
Porketts at divers prices 18.	10	18	3	14d. the yard.	0	8	9
Lambes 8 at 6d. the piece	0	4	0	Cloth to make Dun and Risbie shirts,			
Pigges 10 at 10d. the piece	0	8	4	18 yards at 10d.	0	10	10
Geese 24 at 10d.	1	0	0	Soleinge Dun's shoes.	0	0	10
Chickens 3 doz. at 18d.	0	4	6	Lynnen for shirts and smoks for the			
Brawne 1 piece	0	20	0	children.	0	18	5
Capons 43 at 10d. the piece.	0	35	10	From 1605 to 1612 both inclusive.			

DEED IN THE ARCHIVES AT MILTON.

William Cleydon of *Appethorp* and William Frankelyn of *Eylesworth* granted lands, &c. to John Eston of *Castre*, 11 Ric. II. and he granted (seal, a buck's head) the same to John Granger, 6 Hen. VI. and he to Richard Dappele of *Peterborough*, John Eyre of *Sutton* in *Castre*, William Smyth of *Stylton*, and John Granger of *Eylesworth*, 13 Edward IV. William Cleydon had it of Hugh Fenys, 8 Ric. II. Dated at *Eylesworth*.

¹ *Britt* Brett, a fish. See before, p. 131. n.

² Chevin, the chub-fish. Bailey.

SUTTON.

'*SUTTON*, an hamlet in *Castre* parish, was given very early to the monastery of *Burgh*, by *Torold Fitz-Anketil*, and the grant of it confirmed* in the first year of Richard I. and with this monastery it remained till the general dissolution of religious houses. On levying the aid for the knighthood of the king's son, in the twentieth of Edward III. the abbat of *Peterburgh*† accounted for two knight's fees in *Sutton*, pertaining to the office of almoner. By the survey of the possessions belonging to the convent, in 1535, 26 Henry VIII. the profits accruing to the almoner from *Sutton* were valued at 14*l.* 12*s.* 0*ob.* with 35*s.* 11*d.* 0*ob.* from the wood here, containing 21 acres and 20 perches, at the rate of 20*d.* an acre; and a water-mill, rented yearly at 40*s.* out of which profits was deducted, in a fee to Richard Robinson, the almoner's bailiff here, 13*s.* 4*d.* ‡

'From the same survey it appears, that *Fotheringay* castle was possessed of lands and rents here, amounting annually to 4*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for which estate they paid a rent charge of 26*s.* 7*d.* 0*ob.* to the abbat of *Peterburgh*§.

'The manor, with the lands which the abbey held in *Sutton*, after the suppression, was given to the dean and chapter of *Peterburgh*, who now own the greatest part of this hamlet ||.

'Here is a chapel of ease to *Castre* ¶, certified in the second year of Edward VI. to be distant one mile and an half from the parish church; the parson of *Castre* finding the incumbent.'

In the chapel :

On flat stones :

1. "George Bunning, sen. died July 17, 1727, aged 47."
2. "George Bunning, jun. died Jan. 23, 1736, aged 29."

3. "Here lieth the body of Anne, the relict of Mr. George Bunning, and late wife of William Hopkinson; she departed this life Jan. 16, 1763, in the 65th year of her age."

"In memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Dewberry, who died Sept. 10, 1782, aged 67 years."

4. "George David Wales, died May 10, 1782, aged 35."

On a black mural tablet :

"In memory of the Reverend William Hopkinson,**

* Cart. Antiq. 1 Ric. I. n. 17. Litt. D. D.

† Comput. Walt. Parles.

‡ Rot. in Off. Primit. n. 1.

§ Ib. n. 6.

|| Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 3.

¶ Commiss. Certif. 2 Edw. VI.

** The only son of this gentleman, is the Rev. Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1777; M. A. 1780; B. D. 1793. This worthy man, whose time and talents have long been devoted to a conscientious discharge of the important duties of a Parish Priest and an active Magistrate, was for some time curate of the populous parish of Christ Church, Surrey; and was in early life patronized by Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom he was presented to the Rectory of Elton in Northamptonshire. For the use of his parishioners, Mr. Hopkinson published, in 1793, an excellent little Volume of "Religious and Moral Reflections;" which did not escape the penetrating judgment of Bp. Pretyman, his Diocesan, who collated him to the Vicarage of Morton cum Haccomby in Lincolnshire, as is gratefully acknowledged

who rendered himself
justly dear to his Family
and Friends by the uniform
Exercise of every
Christian Virtue.
Born at Upton, May 10, 1727.
Died at Peterborough August 31, 1788.

Beneath
are interred also the

mortal Remains of
Elizabeth Hopkinson,
his affectionate Wife.
She died July 3, 1795, in
the 69th year of her Age;
whose Ashes it is hoped
Posterity will never
disturb.
M. P. L."

In the North window were, 1745, the arms of the see of Peterborough, the colours different; the field being Az. and the charge Or.

In the South window, A. 3 chevrons G. with a border Sab. bezantè.

A. a chevron Or, surmounted of three piles in point G.

The Population of Sutton in 1811, according to the Parliamentary Return, was as follows: 20 houses inhabited by 22 families; 18 of which were employed in agriculture, and 4 in trade, &c.; consisting of 53 males and 50 females; total 103.

UPTON.

UPTON, an hamlet of about 15 families, stands upon a rising ground, near the division of the Forty-foot way and Longditch. In some records it is named, from its situation, *Upperton*. The manor-house was built by the family of *Wingfield*, who formerly possessed the lordship. In the hall windows were their arms and other escutcheons. At the end were bow-windows projecting very high, with balconies and stone work over them; and, to the West, was an embattled turret with small windows; but the house has been pulled down many years, except the meaner offices, which now serve for a farm-house. The stone balustrades of the balconies are piled up as a fence-wall to the yard. In the hall was an old wooden chair, formerly belonging to the abbats of *Croyland*, and brought from thence; on the back of which was cut this inscription:

BNDILITE FOTÈS DNÒ.

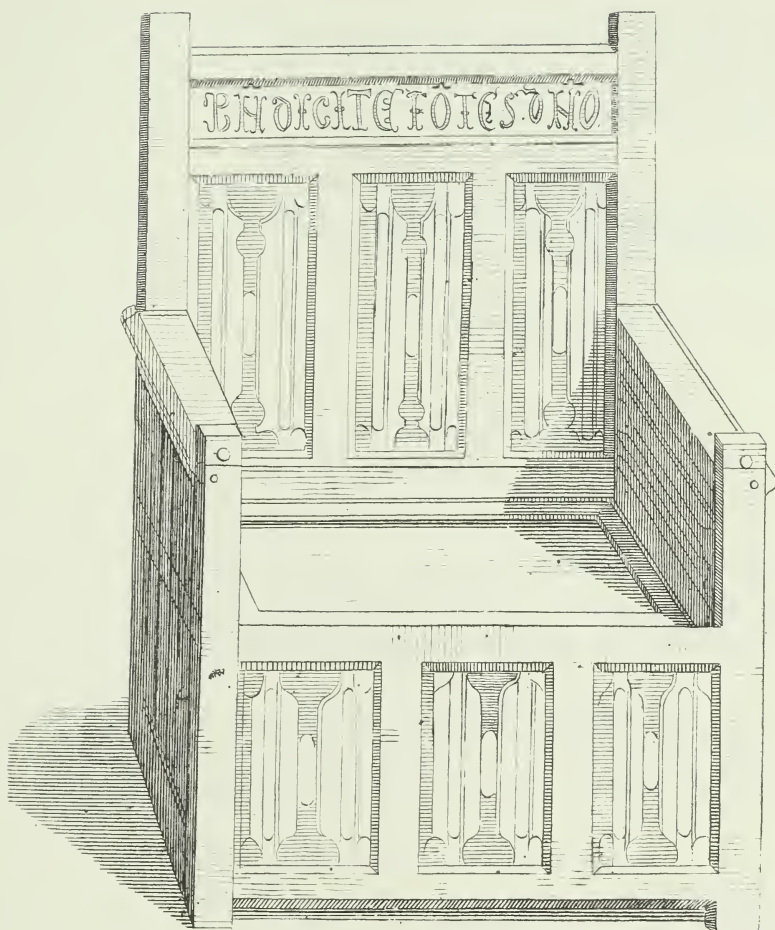
but what is now become of it no one can tell. We have engraved it* from a drawing by Dr. Stukeley, who refers it to *John Welles*, the last abbat, and says bishop *Dove* bought it at the Dissolution, and set it in his hall at *Upton*.

acknowledged by Mr. Hopkinson in the Preface to a Second Edition of his "Reflections," published in 1813 for the use of his Lincolnshire parishioners; amongst whom he now resides, universally beloved and respected. Mr. Hopkinson has also published the following works: "Two Discourses preached in the Asylum for Female Orphans, March 8, 1789." 4to. "Prayers and Thanksgivings, principally intended for the Use of Children, but to be used, on suitable Occasions, by Persons of all Ages and Degrees; with Rules for the Regulation of a Sunday School; to which are added, brief Reflections on the proper Employment of our Time: also a few pertinent Passages, carefully selected from the Holy Scriptures, against Swearing, Lying, Evil-speaking, and Intemperance." 12mo. "A Sermon preached at the Visitation held in Grantham, May 14, 1798." 8vo. "Causes of the Scarcity investigated;" and "An Account of the most striking Variations in the Weather, from October 1798, to September 1800. To which is prefixed, the Price of Wheat every year from 1610 to the present Era," 8vo. 1800.

* See the annexed Plate.

The

The Abbot of Groylands Chair at Upton.



The arms in the hall, as taken by Mr. Smyth, of Woodston, 1744, were, in the great window, three at the top :

1. A. two bends nebulè S. impaling, quarterly, *Montagu* and *Monthermer*.
2. S. a chevron between three trefoils slipped A. impaling, quarterly, as the last.
3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, on a bend G. between two cottises S. three pairs of wings conjoined of the first, *Wingfield* ; 2 and 3, quarterly, S. and Or, *Bovile*, impaling, quarterly, as before.

In the second row three others :

4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, A. on a bend Az. three bucks heads caboshed ; 2 and 3, Or, on a chief dancette Az. three plates.
5. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry O. and G. a canton Erm. *Goushill* ; 2 and 3, Checquy O. and Az. *Warren*.
6. Barry of 8, or 16, A. and G. over all a lion rampant Or.
7. Quarterly, *Wingfield* and *Bovile*, impaling *Goushill* quartering *Warren*.
8. ; impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, A. a cross moline Or, *Molineux* ; 2. and 3, Lozengè Erm. and G.

In the bow window at the upper end were the following, all under crowns or coronets :

In the first row,

1. The red rose of *Lancaster*.
2. A. a cross G. impaling quarterly *France* and *England*.
3. *France*, impaling *France* quartering *England*.
4. The rose paly A. and G.

In the second row, four others.

5. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *England*, with a file of three points A. *Thomas of Brotherton* ; 2 and 3, G. a lion rampant A. *Mowbray* ; impaling, 1 and 4, G. a lion rampant Or, *Fitzalan*, encircled with the Garter, the motto in *Saxon** letters ; 2 and 3, Chècquè Or and Az. as before.

6. With a coronet : G. a cross between four lioncels rampant Or.

7. With a coronet : Az. three crowns imperial Or, *St. Edmund* the king.

8. With a coronet : Quarterly, barry of 8, impaling, quarterly, A. and O. as 6 in the first window.

In a window of the study above stairs, Or, a bend indented Sa.

* The first possessor of *Upton* manor that we meet with, is *Roger de Torpel*, who held 6 knights' fees of the abbat of *Burgh* †. To this family succeeded *Sir Ralph de Camois*, who, dying in the forty-third year of Henry III. left *Sir Ralph de Camois*, his son and successor ‡. He died in the fifth year of Edward I. succeeded by his son, *John de Camois* § ; and, by the inquisition then taken, was certified to have held the manor of

* Such capital letters probably as remain in some of the windows of Peterborough minster.

† Lib. Rub. Major, penes Rememb. Reg. Scaccar. fo. 158.

‡ Dugdale, Baron. vol. I. p. 767.

§ Esch. 5 Edw. I. n.

Upton, with *Torpel*, *Cotterstoke*, *Glapethorne*, and *Pilketone*, of the abbat of *Peterburgh*, by the service of 6 knights' fees. Here were in demesne 5 virgates and a quarter of arable land, every virgate containing 20 acres, with 6 acres of meadow; and 8 virgates and 3 quarters of a virgate were in villanage. In the eighth year of the same reign, Sir John de Camois gave up this manor, with the advowson of the churches belonging to it, to the king, and *Alianore* his consort; stipulating, at the same time, that his tenants in *Pilketon*, *Coderstock*, and *Glaphthorne*, should be exempt from suit and service at the manor-court of *Torpel* *. In the nineteenth of this reign, the abbat and convent of *Peterburgh* obtained a grant of *Upton* and *Torpel* manors, to be held during the king's pleasure, at the yearly rent of 100*l.* and, in the thirty-third year, were found to have inclosed 2000 acres of marsh-land in *Torpel* lordship †. But Edward II. soon after his accession, resuming them into his hands, gave the manor of *Upton*, in the first year of his reign, to *Peter de Gaveston* and *Margaret* his wife, the king's niece ‡; on the death of which Peter, escheating to the crown, it was granted, in the thirteenth year of this reign, to *Edmund of Woodstock*, his brother, and the heirs of his body, with the privilege of free warren here §.

‘ By *Margaret* his wife, daughter and heir of John lord Wake of Lydell, *Edmund* of Woodstock, in the fifteenth of the same reign created earl of Kent, had issue two sons, *Edmund* and *John*; and *Joane*, an only daughter, first married to Sir *Thomas Holland*, knight of the garter, and, after his decease, in 1361, to *Edward* prince of Wales, son to *Edward III.* The earl of Kent suffering death at Winchester, in the third year of *Edward III.* left his countess surviving, and in possession of this manor. In the twentieth of the same reign, on collecting the aid for making the king's son a knight, she accounted for 4 knights' fees, of the 6 fees which *Roger Torpel* had formerly held ||. *Margaret* Countess of Kent dying three years after, the manor fell to *John* earl of Kent, her son and successor, a minor, 19 years old ¶. This young nobleman survived his mother but three years, and, leaving no issue, at his decease, in the twenty-sixth of the same reign, was succeeded by *Joane*, the wife of Sir *Thomas de Holand*, knt. his sister and heir **. Sir *Thomas de Holand*, who had the title of earl of Kent, died abroad, seised of this manor in right of his wife, on whose demise, in the ninth year of *Richard II.* it fell to *Thomas de Holand*, earl of Kent, her son and successor ††. This *Thomas*, who died in the twentieth of this reign, had two sons, *Thomas* and *Edmund*, who severally succeeded him in his estate and honours. In the year following, *Thomas*, earl of Kent, was created Duke of Surrey; but, joining afterwards in an attempt to restore *Richard* to the throne, he was seized by the populace, and beheaded at Cirencester. *Edmund* earl of Kent, his youngest brother, who became possessed of this lordship, was high admiral of England,

* Rot. Claus. 8 Edw. I. m. 2. et m. 9. et 9 Edw. I. m. 9.

† Pat. 19 Edw. I. m. 16. et 33 Edw. I. p. 1. n. 4.

‡ Cart. 1 Edw. II. n. 6.

§ Pat. 13 Edw. II. art. 20.

|| Comput. Walt. Parles.

¶ Esch. 23 Edw. III. p. 1. n. 88.

** Esch. 26 Edw. III. n. 54.

†† Esch. 9 Ric. II. n. 54.

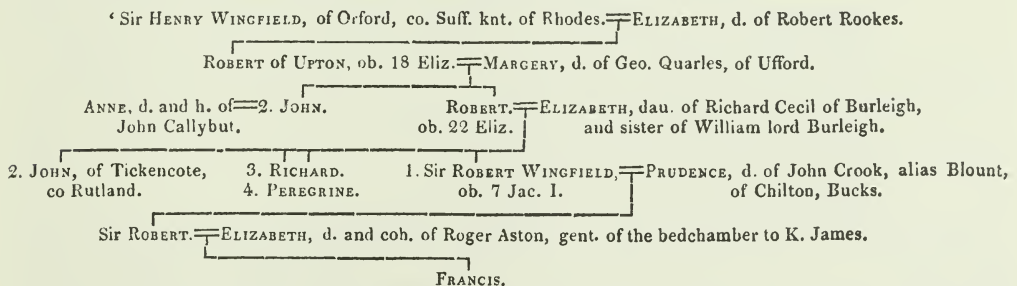
and,

and, in 1408, at the siege of the castle of St. Brieu, in Brittany, received, by an arrow from a cross-bow, a wound in his head, of which he died. As he left no issue*, this manor, with the rest of the inheritance, descended to *Edmund*, son of *Alianore*, late Countess of March, one of the sisters of the said late earl of Kent, and to his four surviving sisters, the Duchess of York, the Countess of Somerset, the Countess of Salisbury, and the wife of Sir John de Nevill, knt.

‘ In the first year of Henry VI. the earl of March, to whom Upton manor was assigned, settled it on *Leonard Hastings*, for the term of his life ; which Leonard was in possession of it at the earl’s decease, in the third of the same reign ; the reversion being certified to descend to his next heirs, Richard duke of York, Joane the wife of Sir John Grey, knt. and Joyce the wife of Sir John Tiptoft †. On the death of *Joane lady Grey*, the year following, her third part came to *Henry Grey*, her son and heir, a minor, seven years of age ‡.

‘ In the nineteenth year of Henry VII. died *Robert Halley*, esq. seised of *Upton* manor, with its appurtenances, held of the abbot of *Peterburgh* by suit at *Landyke* court, in which he was succeeded by John Halley, his son and heir §. This gentleman died in the eighth year of Henry VIII. leaving Anne, his daughter and heir, a minor, 14 years old ||. She was afterwards the wife of John Stydoliffe, and, dying in the fifteenth year of the same reign, was succeeded by *Anthony Stydoliffe*, her son, a minor, three years of age ¶.

In the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. this manor, with *Aylesworth* manor, which had been settled on Jane, Queen of England, was given, with lands here, named *Hankesbreche* and *Willobroke*, and other lands, to Sir *Robert Wingfelde*, knt.; and in the possession of this family it continued for several descents **.



‘ In the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, a fine was levied of this manor between Robert Wingfield, demandant, and John Stydolf, deforciant ††; and a second fine, in the twenty-seventh of the same reign, between John Crook, the younger, and Robert Wingfield, esq. ‡‡ Of the Wingfields the lordship of Upton was chiefly purchased by

* Esch. 10 Hen. IV. n. 51.

† Esch. 3 Hen. VI. n. 32.

‡ Esch. 4 Hen. VI. n. 36.

§ Esch. 19 Hen. VII. n. 17.

|| Esch. 10 Hen. VIII. n. 22.

¶ Esch. 17 Hen. VIII. n. 75.

** Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 16.

†† Fin. 4 & 5 Eliz.

‡‡ Fin. 27 Eliz.

Thomas Dove, bishop of Peterburgh, who died in 1630, and the rest came in by inter-marriages with that family by the bishop's descendants. Sir *William Dove*, son and heir to the bishop, resided in the manor-house, and built the new part of the chapel. He excluded the old chancel; in which are several monumental stones for the Wingfields, now overgrown with weeds. *Thomas Dove*, esq. is the present possessor of it*.

THE CHAPEL

Consists of a body, divided by round pillars with Saxon capitals, from the North aisle or burial-place, which, as well as the chancel, is tiled. The arch of the chancel rests on round pillars with Saxon capitals. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and supplied by the curate of Sutton.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the chapel, or North aisle, which is the family vault, ascended to by steps and four stone balustrades, is a handsome free-stone monument, supported by four Ionic pillars. Under the canopy, at the four corners of which is a dove proper, the crest of *Dove*, lies on a mat, the figure of a man between his two wives, whose heads are on cushions. He is bareheaded, with a piked beard, and whiskers, in plated armour, little ruffles, falling ruff; his wife, on the left hand, has falling ruffles, drawn body, elegant folded gown drawn up over lawn, falling ruff, round cap; the lady on the right hand has a laced handkerchief, necklace, and pearl, falling ruff, flowing ruffles, slashed sleeves ribbed, and rose over handkerchief, like the prints of *Mary of Medici*, stays, rose on belt, black gown edged with lace. On a black marble tablet, on the North side, is the following inscription:

HEERE LIES A DOVE, AND WAS THE SAME,
AS INNOCENT AS IS HER NAME:
HER INWARD VERTUES TO REHERSE
EXCEED THE BOUNDS OF ANY VERSE,
FOR OUTWARD BEAUTIES AND SWEET FEATURE
NATURE STRIV'D TO FRAME A CREATURE.
ALL POETS SUBJECT, BY DEATH'S DOOME,
IS SHUTT UP IN THIS NARROW ROOME.

At the head are the arms of *Dove*, and between two black marble tablets at the feet these arms: 1. 4. Az. a cross formè between 4 doves A. membered and beaked G. impaling, Or, a bend indented Sable, quartering, Sa. a fess between 6 salmons hauriant Arg. 2. Arg. a griffin segreant Sa. armed and langued G. On the South side, *Dove*, impaling Gules, a saltire Ermine, quartering, Or, frettè Gules, on a canton per pale Erm. and Or, a ship Sable, *Neville antient*. *Neville*, admiral to the Conqueror, bore, Per pale Ar. and G. a ship A.†

* See Bridges, II. 508. † Or, as in Edmonson; Or, fretty Gu, on a canton A. or per pale Erm. and Or, a ship Sa.

On two freestones within the rails of the altar :

“ Here lyeth the body of
Edith Dove, the relict of
William Dove, Esq.; who
departed this life the 29 day
of August 1708.”

“ Here lyeth the body of
Ann Dove, daughter of
William Dove, Esq.; who
departed this life the 29th
day of June 1710.”

On the ground these inscriptions :

“ Here lieth the body of Charles Nicolson,
second son to Dr. Nicolson,
Chancellor of Gloucester,
who deceased May 20, 1665, aged 13.”

“ Henry, son of Henry and Mary Dove, 1731, aged 8.
Thomas Dove, Esq. May 7, 1722, aged 31.
Thomas, son of Henry and Mary, Feb. 27, 1734, aged 6.”

“ Near this place lieth the body of Mary, wife of
Henry Dove, esq. who departed this life, Feb. 2, 1749,
aged 51.

Charlotte-Anne, daughter of Henry and Mary Dove,
died 1728, aged 5.

Sophia, 1738, aged 8. William, 1738, aged 8.”

“ William Langhorn Games, of Charlton, in the county of Kent, esq. who died at Upton in Northamptonshire, Jan. 26, 1731, aged 28 years. He married Mary, the daughter of Christopher Wilson, of Stamford, M. D. esq. by whom he had one daughter, Mary.”

S. a chevron Az. between 3 spear-heads Az. On a shield of pretence A. on a fess A. 3 bezants; on a canton of the 2d, a chaplet of the 3d.

A garland impaled on an atchievement.

Of bishop Dove's parentage * no mention is made, it being only said of him that he was a native of London; and he must have been born about 1556, as he deceased in 1630, in the 73d year of his age. The school in which he had the rudiments of his education is not known, but he was one of the first scholars in Jesus-college in Oxford; though, not finding it an advantageous appointment, he soon removed to Pembroke hall in Cambridge, and was one of the first seven scholars of the institution of Dr. Watts, archdeacon of Middlesex, long known by the glorious name of Greek scholars. He was afterwards chosen a *tanquam* of that Society, who is, it seems, according to Fuller, a fellow in all things save the name thereof: and, if so, it is, as to profit, preferable to a Plat fellowship of St. John's college, and to the fellowships in other colleges.

* John Dove, S. T. P. admitted rector of St. Mary Aldermary, Nov. 5, 1596, was a Surrey man, born of plebeian parents, elected from Westminster school a student of Christchurch, a. 1580.” Newcourt, vol. I. p. 436.—Qu. Was he related to the bishop?

By the Crown, Mr. Dove, being then M. A. was presented, in 1580, to the vicarage of Walden, and, in 1586, to the rectory of Hayden, both in Essex. Jan. 29, 1584, he was instituted to the united rectories of Framlingham cum Saxted*, in Suffolk, on the presentation of the assignee of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel †. He was installed dean of Norwich, June 16, 1589, and elected bishop of Peterburgh, 1600, on the recommendation of Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was chaplain in ordinary, and who termed him her *silver Dove*; and was so enraptured with his style and manner of preaching as to have uttered this hyperbolical, and not faultless, expression concerning him; “that this Dove could never speak as he did, unless he were inspired with the grace of him that took on him the form of a *dove*.” But, of his learning and eloquence he left no durable specimen; perhaps doubtful, whether the sermons, which had excited such a panegyrick from his royal mistress, might, on a perusal, enhance his fame; or, like Burton, he might be averse to contributing even a few sheets to the sermons, commentaries, &c. which were then so many, that whole teams of oxen could not draw them ‡.

Dr. Leo was one of the divines of that age who was of a different opinion; for, he much commended Dr. Daniel Featley for persisting in the resolution he had made, though oppressed with infirmities, not to discontinue the daily use of his pen; *nulla dies sine linea*; and, in the sermon at the funeral of his friend, he thus displays the comparative merit, in point of edification, between discourses from the pulpit and the press: “Indeed the lovely voyce in preaching moveth more, yet a man’s writing teacheth more; for, it gives a man leave to pause on it, and doth not strike the ears only, and then away. Words have wings, *ερεα πτεροειδη*; writing reacheth those that are neere; words reacheth only to them that are alive, writing to them that are unborne. He that speaketh, profiteth his own congregation; but he that writeth, profiteth all: he that speaketh, for an houre; but he that writeth, for ever.” It is not likely that any more information concerning the preaching talent of the subject of this article would have been perpetuated than what is implied in the words engraved on his monument, “quem novit Waldenum ecclesiasten doctissimum,” had he not been called *Dove*: but a quibble upon the prelate’s name, though somewhat approaching to the profane, was a temptation not to be withstood by the pedantic Elizabeth. The farther recompence of Dr. Dove from the queen was the bishopric of Peterborough, to which he was consecrated April 26, 1601; and with it he held *in commendam* the vicarage of Walden to the year 1607: but, in November, 1608, he compounded for the first-fruits of the rectory of Polebrook, in Northamptonshire, that is in the patronage of the see.

* This benefice is not classed by Fuller among the livings in the gift of Pembroke-hall, though the advowson is now in that Society, by the bequest of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt. who purchased it, with the Lordship, of Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and settled on them 1636. Loder’s History of Framlingham, p. 203.

† Loder’s History of Framlingham, p. 328, ex Reg. Prin. Episc. Norw. lib. 20, f. 115.

‡ Preface to Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 15.

Respecting

Respecting his discharge of the episcopal function, it is related by Fuller, that he was very rigid against Non-conformists, having silenced five of them in one morning, "on the same token that king James is said to say it might have served him for five years;" and Fuller concludes the section with remarking, that, "had the prelate been more careful in conferring orders (too commonly bestowed by him), few of his order had exceeded him for the unblameableness of his behaviour."

A. 1628. "The House of Lords, being a committee (on the petition of right sent from the lower house), the Lord Say moved, that those Peers who stood for the liberty of the nation should be recorded; and that the opposite party should, with the subscription of their names, enter their reasons, which should be also recorded, that posterity might not be at a loss to find who they were that so ignobly betrayed the freedom of their country. The House of Peers were surprized at the Lord Say's motion; and, to the great terror of the betrayers, who dreaded the mark that in such case would be put upon them, Larrey assures us, that lord desired they might be distinguished from the other lords by sitting by themselves on the other side of the house." From a noted historian, Rapin subjoins a list of them. There were 25 temporal Lords, and 10 spiritual; of the latter class was Dove, Peterborough.

The bishop was buried in the North aisle of his cathedral; and over his remains was erected by Sir William, his eldest son, a splendid monument with a long inscription; or, as noticed by Gunton, two inscriptions: he meaning, I suppose, to distinguish between the compositions in prose and verse.

"Sta, viator; quo hospite gloriatur elegans hæc
mortis domus, ipsa pro se loquetur, ipsa pro illo;
quæ ideo loqui didicit, ut sciant illi qui eo ingra-
titudinis inhumaniter obriguerunt, ut in manes, in
urnas sævire studerent, non defuturam fatis linguam
quæ doceat de mortuis bene loqui. Vindex hoc &
pium marmor sacros cineres tegit, & sanctiorem
memoriam protegit,

(charissimum utrumque pignus redituri
domini) reverendissimi in Christo patris

Thomæ Dove, quem novit Walden ecclesiasten
doctissimum, Nordovicum decanum vigilantissimum,

hæc ipsa ecclesia episcopum piissimum, qui
postquam triginta annis magno cum honore
præfuisset, ad magnum illum animarum
episcopum transmigravit. Bonus pastor
translatus ab ovibus in terris ad Agnum
in cælis quocum regnabit in secula. Hoc
me loqui voluit Gulielmus Dove, equ.
aur. optimi hujus patris filius natu
maximus honoris & pietatis,

Carmine non opus est ; sat ergo præstabit abunde,
 Si sat flere potest officiosus amor.
 Vixit epitaphium sibi. Te sprevisse, Poeta,
 Quam facile poterit qui bene vixit : abi.
 Atque abeo : durum est numeris aptare dolorem,
 Atque æquo lachrymas currere posse pede.
 Me muto tibi non poterunt monumenta deesse,
 Vivum quem soboles tam numerosa refert.
 Hoc addam : His illa est senio argentata columba
 Davidis, cœlos hinc petit illa suos.
 Dixi. Musa loquax tanto non apta dolori
 Si non flere satis nostra silere potest."

This elegant house of death did not, however, long reflect honour on itself or on the guest entombed, it being demolished in 1643. There was upon it a portraiture of the bishop, in his episcopal robes, lying on a large bed with a collection of books ; and, considering how severe a disciplinarian he had been to the Puritans, it is not to be wondered at that Cromwell's soldiers should hack in pieces his effigies. A passage in Fuller's History will partly explain the admonition given to speak well of the dead, and the imputation of ingratitude cast on those who had maligned the character of the deceased. "Such," it is remarked, "who in his life-time condemned him for his covetousness, have since justly praised his hospitality, living in a poor bishoprick, and leaving a plentiful estate, to shew that it is not the moisture of the place, but the long lying of the stone, which gathereth the great masse thereon."

Upton Lordship, in the parish of Castor, was chiefly purchased of the Wingfields by the bishop ; the other parcels of the manor came to his descendants by their intermarriages with that family ; and the prelate devised by will to Thomas Dove, the eldest son of his eldest son, divers portions of tithes in Northamptonshire. In the epitaph are these lines :

" Me muto tibi non poterunt monumenta deesse,
 Vivum quem soboles tam numerosa refert."

And in the will are bequests to several grandchildren. I noticed legacies of 300*l.* 200*l.* 100*l.* 20*l.* and to some only 20*s.* for a ring.

Sir William Dove, son and heir to the bishop, resided in the manor-house at Upton, and built the new part of the chapel belonging to that hamlet.

Thomas Dove, M. D. another son, was collated by his father, in 1612, to the archdeaconry of Northampton ; and, in the following year, to the rectory of Castre, and a Prebend in Peterborough Cathedral. As he died in 1629, the bishop's bequest to him must have been a lapsed legacy. If my memory does not deceive me, it comprized the following articles—all the testator's books except English books, his organ in his chamber

at

at Peterborough, his best gown and cassock, his dagger-knife in a green sheath, and his walking-staff which his son had bestowed on him. Of an organ that was at Upton there is this memorial in "A Letter of Mr. Humphrey Austin to the reverend Dr. Cosins, Dean of Peterborough, at London," dated from Peterborough, Oct. 1, 1660.

"Sir, you desire to hear whether we continue to keep up divine service in the quire daily. Know, sir, that we have not failed in the least, and that many strangers do come to town to hear us; only we are in great want of a good organist, and also a good organ. Mr. Gunton and I have borrowed of Mrs. Dove, of Upton, for half a year; but it proves a dull one." *Kennet's Register and Chronicle*, p. 270*.

The bishop's seal, date 1601, is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1796, vol. LXVI. p. 185. It represents a man striking a serpent, with a long pole, and another feeding a dove, the sun shining on a body of water in the upper part, and in the lower, Peterborough impaling a cross formè between four doves.

To the illustration of a part of the seal, some conjectural words are added by Mr. Denne †, alluding to the wisdom or cunning of the serpent, here considered as a hurtful creature, and the innocence of the dove. "I agree with the correspondent who transmitted the impression to you, of its being a relick curious and uncommon, being charged with more fanciful embellishments than was usual upon episcopal seals in the last century; and I rather incline to suspect that they might be invented by the bishop himself. The field, to adopt an heraldic term, might be meant to denote a garden; or, why not a vineyard? to which the Church of God is so often compared in Holy Writ! This vineyard, observes Solomon, (Cant. viii. 11,) is let out to keepers; and may not one of them be employed in chastising the crooked serpent that had stolen into it (Isaiah, xxvii. 1.)? The dove is also frequently used by Solomon, in his Canticles, for a symbol of the Church; and is it not the duty of a vigilant and active servant to feed and nourish this emblem of integrity and innocency? But, whatever weight there may be in these premises, it may be fairly presumed, that the supposed right reverend deviser of his seal would have in his thoughts the surname that is on the legend.

"It was also to be expected, that there would be a similar allusion to the same in a long epitaph that included 12 hexameter and pentameter verses. Sir William, however, does not soar quite so high as Queen Elizabeth; for, he only refers to the dove of David silvered by age, that had fled to its place of rest:

"Hoc addam: hæc illa est senio argentata columba
Davidis, cœlos hinc petit inde suos."

Mr. Denne adds, "Several of the family were interred in the North aisle of Upton chapel; in which there is a monument supported by four Ionic pillars; and under the

* Mr. Denne, in *Gent. Mag.* LXVI. 539—541.

† *Ibid.* p. 541.

canopy lies the figure of a man in armour, between his two wives in the gesture of prayer. The coat of arms, a cross formè between four doves proper, shews that it is a memorial of one of the family, and probably of *Sir William Dove*, the bishop's eldest son. The two first lines of the inscription, which is on a black marble tablet, are,

Here lies a Dove, and was the same,
As innocent as is her name.

“But, unfortunately, it cannot be learnt from the epitaph which of the two wives of this Dove caparisoned for war was blessed with the amiable and endearing qualities ascribed to her. The Register, with an attention to the impaled court of arms, might appropriate them*.”

“Towards the conclusion of the last century, Henry Dove, D. D. was vicar of St. Bride's parish; and it is believed that he was the son of Archdeacon Dove before-mentioned. He was educated at Westminster school, and went thence to Trinity college in the year 1658. By Dr. Pearson, bishop of Chester, to whom he was chaplain, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Richmond, Dec. 3, 1678; and qu. had he not also a prebendal stall in Chester Cathedral? but he was certainly chaplain in ordinary to kings Charles II. and James II. and to king William and queen Mary. He did not follow the example of his supposed grandsire, and suffer all his pulpit compositions to be scattered by the wind; for, according to the Preacher's Assistant, he published five sermons; and, as one of them was delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, it implies that he was one of that confraternity †.

“He was vicar of St. Bride's from 1673 till his death, which the register of that parish thus records:

“Henry Dove, D. D. vicar, buried (within the altar-rails) March 16, 1694-5.”

There is no epitaph to his memory: but, against a pillar on the South side of the altar, is a small monument, with this inscription on black marble:

“Near the foot of this pillar lyeth the body of Thomasin, late wife of Henry Dove, doctor in divinity, vicar of this parish. Ob. Jan. 10, 1678, ætat. 23.

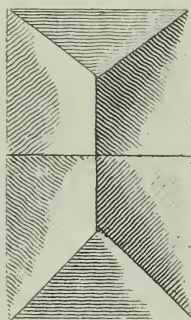
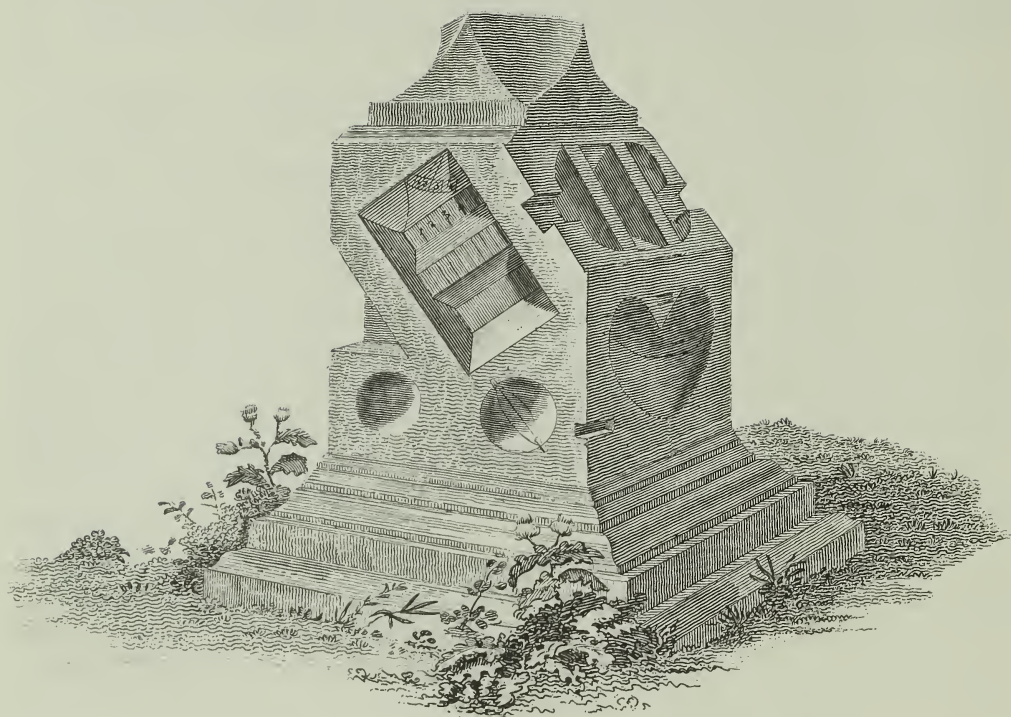
“Also two of their children, Henry and Thomasin.

“So 'tis, she's gone! Farewell to all
Vain mortals do perfection call;
To beauty, goodness, modesty,
Sweet temper, and true piety;

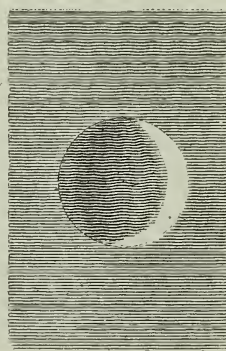
* The following are the authorities for the abovementioned remarks: Godwin de Præsulibus, by Richardson, p. 559; Fuller's Church History, I. XI. p. 141; and History of Cambridge, p. 41; History and Antiquities of Cambridge (by Parker) p. 48; Newcourt Repertor. vol. II. pp. 294 and 627; Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 447, who cites, as one of his vouchers, Fuller's Worthies abridged; Rapin, Acta Regia, p. 638; Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 533; Britannia antiqua et nova, vol. I. p. 665; and vol. III. pp. 399, 466, 564; Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. pp. 506, 507; Gunton's History of the Church of Peterborough, pp. 41, 89; Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. pp. 298, 417, 502, 508, 509, 560, 564, 566, 568; and the Bishop's will, which is in the Pre-rogative office at Doctors Commons.

† Mr. Denne, Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 735.

South West View of a Sun Dial, at Upton near Castor



Top of the small Portulak.



Top of the Dial.

The rest an Angel's pen must tell;
 Long, long, beloved dust, farewell!
 The blessings which we highest prize
 Are soonest ravish'd from our eyes."

Over which is a black urn; and, Sable, a fess dancette Ermine, between three doves Argent, *Dove*; impaling, Sable, a bend cotised, between two garbs Or."

In the now desolate garden of the family mansion-house remains a stone Dial; of which the plate annexed exhibits a South-West view drawn by Mr. John Carter, F. A. S. who has accompanied it with the following description:

"Its dimensions are five feet ten inches in height, and three feet four inches and half in width, at the base mouldings.

From the style of the masonry, it may have been executed in the time of Charles I. or II. Its general form is that of a pedestal, with regular plinths and base mouldings. Each front is cut into various forms, for the purpose of shewing the hour of the day as the Sun shadows them in its diurnal course. And, it appears from lines remaining in the several compartments, that the appearance of the time was not confined to one compartment, but, in a pleasing variety of forms, entertained the beholders wherever they turned their attention. It would have been highly satisfactory if the lines and figures had been completer, that a more certain explanation might have been given of this curious and uncommon object.

The plinth on the top of the dial is hollowed down from its upper line in a way that little idea can be formed of its real use. This plinth is moveable, and shewed that the top of the pedestal was hollowed with a circle, in the manner of those on the West and East fronts.

Elevation of the West front.

In the principal compartment we see the hour *four* given very minutely in two places. Had the markings been complete, it would have given the hour seven times, from the seven places there contained.

Elevation of the South front.

No markings are here left in the compartments for information, but their variety in forms is conspicuous.

Elevation of the East front.

The compartments are the same as those on the West front, though cut in a contrary direction. Some traces of the markings are just to be perceived.

Elevation of the North front.

As this front could have but a small portion of shadow from the Sun, only two small square compartments are cut in a slanting direction into the body of the dial, and these
 were

were most probably designed more for the illustration of the West and East fronts, (where we see their profiles) than this front before us.

It may be observed, that, however the small pedestal on the top of the dial bears a square form, yet, from the hollows having left only ridges at the top, no gnomon, or any device, could have been placed thereon."

MARHAM.

'*MARHAM*, or *Marholm*, a village of fifteen houses, distant three long miles from Peterborough, and situated on low ground, is bounded on the East by *Etton* and *Peykirk*, on the South by *Peterborough*, on the West by *Castor*, and on the North by *Barnack*, *Ufford*, and *Helpeston*. At the entrance of the town is an hospital, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir *William Fitz-William*, and new built by the late Earl *Fitz-William*.

'Before the Conquest *Marham* was famous for its quarries of stone, which it supplied towards the building of Ramsey abbey *.

'In the time of *Leofric*, abbat of *Burgh*, nine virgates of land in *Ludington*, part of the possessions of *Burgh* abbey, were given to the convent of *Ramesey*, in exchange for lands at *Marham* †.

'The first possessor of this lordship we meet with is *Hugh de Watervill* ‡, who was succeeded by *Richard de Watervill*, his son and heir, who, in the nineteenth of Henry III. obtained the privilege of free warren in *Marham* and *Thorp* §. After the decease of this Richard without male issue it was held in dower by *Alice* his widow, between whom and *Reginald de Waterville*, a fine was levied, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry III. to the use of the said Reginald, of the manor of *Marham*, with all its appurtenances, excepting the park, a wood called *Arodris*, and one virgate of land, with its appurtenances, which *Ralph Fitz-Thorold* held in villanage ||. This Reginald was seised of thirteen hides of land, and two parts of a wood, in *Thorp*, *Asechirche*, *Marham*, *Clopton*, and *Tichemers*, which he held by the service of three knights' fees ¶; and of one hide and one rood of land, held by the payment of 10s. at the altar of St. Peter, on Michaelmas day. By a fine, levied in the forty-fifth of this reign, Reginald de Watervill, and Strangia his wife, gave up this manor, excepting the advowson of the church, to *Roger de la Hyde*, and *Sarah* his wife, for the term of their lives, in exchange for the manor of *Suthburg* **. In the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. he, or his successor, was certified to hold one knight's fee here of the abbat of Peterborough, but the service is not men-

* Hist. Rameseyensis; ed't. Gale.

† Ibid. p. 456.

‡ MS Cardigan. notat. T. in dorso.

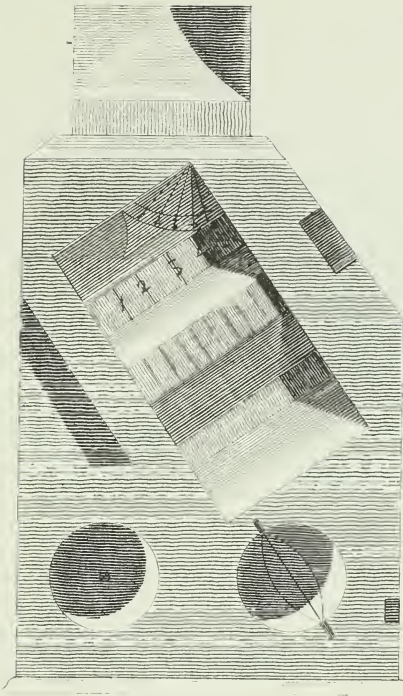
§ Cart. 19 Hen. III. m. 2.

|| Fin. 25 Hen. III.

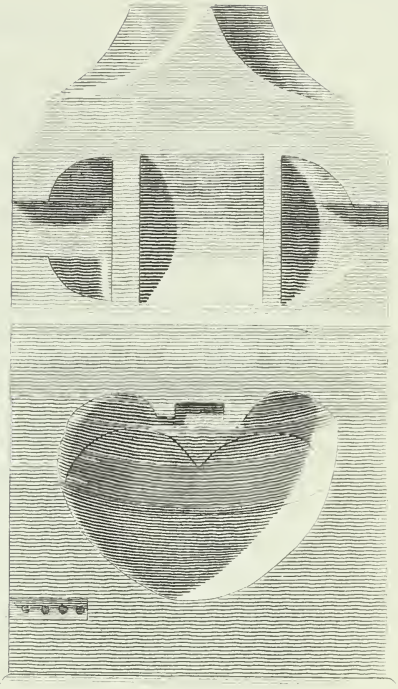
¶ MS Vincent, in Coll. Armor. n. 92, fo. 7. b.

** Fin. 45 Hen. III

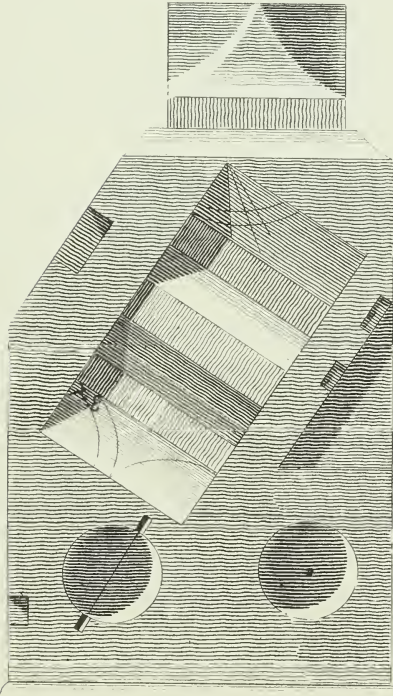
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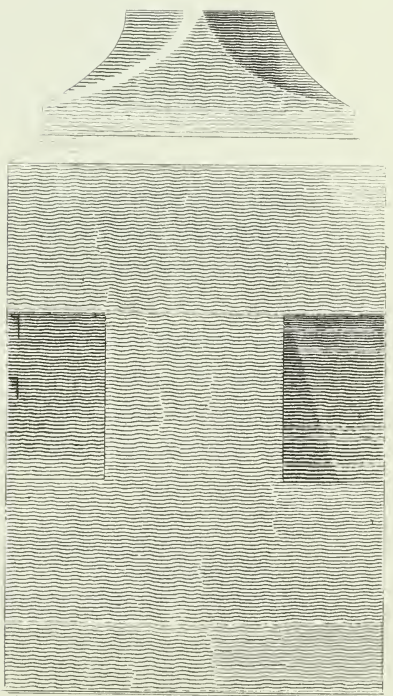
West



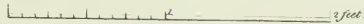
South



East



North



tioned*. In the seventeenth of Edward II. it was in the hands of *Robert de Waterville*, who then made it over, with his lands in Milton, Peterborough, and Thorpe, to Sir *Bartholomew de Badlesmere*, on the yearly payment of 10*l.* for life, to the said Robert de Waterville†. Reginald de Waterville left issue three daughters‡, who became heirs to his estate; *Joane* married to *Robert de Veer*; *Elizabeth* or *Petronilla* to *John Wykham*; and *Margaret*, the wife of *Henry de Tichmershe*. *Robert de Veer* had issue *Robert de Veer*, his son, who sold his part of Marham and Maxey to *Richard de la Pole*. Of *John Wykham* the part which fell to his share was purchased by Sir *Robert de Arderne*, whose son *Giles* conveyed it to Sir *Simon Drayton*, who conveyed it to *Robert de Thorp*. *John* son of *Henry de Tichmershe*, gave up his third part to *William de Thorp*. By inquisition taken in the nineteenth of Edward III. Sir *Richard de la Pole*, who two years before had levied a fine of *Milton* and *Marham*, was found to die seised, jointly with *Joane* his wife, of a third part of *Marham* manor, which he left to *William de la Pole* his heir and successor§. In the following year, on levying the aid for knighting the king's son, *Thomas de Chaworth* and *Robert de Thorp* accounted for one knight's fee here of the three fees which *Richard de Waterville* had formerly held||. And in the thirtieth of this reign, Sir *William de Thorp* levied a fine of a third part of the manor, and two parts of the advowson of the church¶. Soon after, this lordship passed into the possession of the family of *Wittelbury*, a fine being levied of the manor and advowson by *John Wittelbury* and *Agnes* his wife in the eighteenth year of Richard II.** From this gentleman the premises came, in the course of descent, to *Richard Wyttlybury*, who, in the fifteenth of Henry VII. did homage to the abbat of *Peterborough* for three knights' fees and an half in *Milton*, *Marham*, and *Thorp*††. Of this *Richard Wyttlybury*, the lordship and right of presentation to the church of *Marham* were purchased by *William Fitz-william*, by whom a fine was levied of them in the eighteenth year of the same reign‡‡.

The present possessor of *Marham* lordship, and of the whole town, except one small freehold, is *William Earl Fitzwilliam*, lineally descended from Sir *William Fitzwilliam*, knt. successor to the family of *Whittlebury*. He, in 1756, succeeded his father in his estate and honours.

The church, dedicated to St. *Mary*§§, is a handsome structure, consisting of a body and embattled chancel covered with lead. It probably had a North aisle, for in the North wall are three pointed arches, and different windows, and it has a clerestory on the North side. At the West end is a low tower, in length eleven feet four inches, and

* Lib. Feod. Mil. 24 Edw. I.

† Inq. 17 Edw. II. n. 82.

‡ MS. Vincent, in Coll. Armor. n. 64, et MS. Cotton. Cleopatra, C. I. et II.

§ Inq. 19 Edw. III. n. 56.

|| Comput. Walt. Parles.

¶ Pin. 30 Edw. III.

** Fin. 18 Ric. II. et Reg. Kirketon, fo. 22.

†† Reg. Kirketon, fol. 9. b.

‡‡ Fin. 18 Hen. VII.

§§ Bacon, Liber Regis. Bridges says probably to St. *Guthlac*; misled by the chantry founded in it in honour of that saint.

eleven feet two inches broad, with a low pyramid ascending from it, and in the tower is one bell. The church and chancel are seventy-two feet two inches long, the breadth twenty feet. In the East window were the arms of *Fitzwilliam*, single, with a fleur de lis in the fesse point in several places, and quarterings of many of the coats which occur on the tombs, taken by Mr. Smyth of Woodston between 1731 and 1740. They seemed 1798, to impale, Quarterly, Az. and Or; also, Quarterly, Azure, a chevron Or, a canton Azure, and a fess frettè Or and Gules. Another, quartering gone; q. *Green*, chequè Or and Az. within a bordure G. ingrailed. In the upper South window is the rebus of abbat *Robert Kirkton*, a church standing on a tun, charged with a capital R, as over the gate of the deanry, and the North door of the palace at Peterborough.

In 1254, 38 Henry III. this rectory was rated at twelve marks *; in 1535, 26 Henry VIII. at 9*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* out of which, in procurations and synodals, was deducted 10*s.* 7*d.* †

It pays to the archdeacon 10*s.* 7*d.* Prox. Episc. 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly tenths 13*s.* 2¼*d.*, and is valued in the King's books at 9*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*

It is in *Peterborough* deanry.

The advowson belongs to the lord of the manor.

PATRONS.

INCUMBENTS.

	‘ Gilbert. fil. Walt. de Preston, ad eccl. de Marham, & de Asekirke, anno 1217 ¹ . Hug. de Waterville ² .
‘ Reginald de Waterville, mil ³ . Dom. Isabel. relict. Dom. Reg. de Waterville, mil ³ .	Joh. de Schardelow, cap. 2 id. Jan. 1271-2. Mag. Adam de Suthwik, acolit. 7 id. Feb. 1308 ³ . Mag. Joh. de Dosevill ³ . Mag. Adam de Suthwik, acolit. 4 cal. Mart. 1313.
Dom. Rob. de Veer, mil. re- cup. præsentat. versus Rob. de Thorp, Marger. ux. ejus, & Joh. de Tichmersh ⁴ .	Tho. de Veer, acolit. 9 cal. Jun. 1317.
Dom. Rob. de Thorp, mil ⁵ . Ric. de la Pole, mil ⁶ . Idem ⁷ .	Mag. Tho. de Tyrinton, cl. 16 cal. Jun. 1322 ⁵ . David de Wolloure, pbr. 13 cal. Dec. 1341 ⁶ . Ric. de Sandford, cl. 7 Id. Mart. 1342 ⁷ . Will. de Sandford, senior ⁸ .
Will. de Thorp ⁸ .	Will de Sanford, junior, pbr. 11 cal. Dec. 1361 ⁸ . Ric. de Grymesby, cl. 27 Oct. 1382 ⁹ .

* MSS. Cott. Nero. D. X.

† Rot. in Off. Primit. n. 5.

¹ Reg. Hug. Wells, Ep. Linc.

² Reg. Ric. Gravesend, Ep. Linc.

³ Reg. Joh. Dalderby, Ep. Linc.

⁴ Reg. Joh. Dalderby, Ep. Linc.

⁵ Reg. Henr. Burgherst, Ep. Linc.

⁶ Reg. Official, Linc. sede vac.

⁷ Reg. Tho. Beke, Ep. Linc.

⁸ Reg. Joh. Gynwell, Ep. Linc.

⁹ Reg. Joh. Buckingham, Ep. Linc.

PATRONS.

INCUMBENTS.

Joh. de la War, Joh. Holte, mil. et alii ⁹ .	Joh. Noppe, junior, cl. 14 Maii, 1385 ⁹ .
Galfrid. Playtor, cl. & Joh. Kyrkeby ¹⁰ .	Rob. Kinge, pbr. 4 Feb. 1409 ¹⁰ .
Ric. Wyttylbery, de Milton ¹⁰ .	Dom. Ric. Taillor, cl. 6 Sept. 1418 ¹⁰ .
Joh. Sutton, arm. de Milton, & Catharina ux. ejus ¹¹ .	Joh. Bokvyle, pbr. 20 Maii, 1440 ¹¹ .
	Joh. Colvile ¹² .
Rob. Wyttilbery, arm ¹² .	Dom. Rob. Wolmer, pbr. 13 Mart. 1483 ¹² .
Will. Fytz-William ¹³ .	Dom. Nic. Messenger, cl. 11 Nov. 1511 ¹³ .
Joh. Blackesley, gen. rat. con- cess. Will. Fytz-William de Mylton ¹⁴ .	Edvard. Keble, cl. 26 Jul. 1542 ¹⁴ .
	Dom. Tho. Messinger ¹⁵ .
Rob. Trapps, aurifabr. & Joh. Smyth, pannar. Lond. rat. concess. Will. Fitz-Wil- liams, mil ¹⁵ .	Tho. Britefelde, pbr. 28 Jan. 1546 ¹⁵ .
Ann. Fitz-Williams, vid ¹⁶ .	Tho. Sedgewicke ¹⁶ , cl. 6 Feb. 1565 ¹⁶ , sepult. 8 Jun. 1577.
Will. Fitz-Williams ¹⁷ .	Will. Lindsell ¹⁷ , cl. comp. pro primit. 21 Oct. 1602. sep. 6 Oct. 1613.
	Tho. Whitfeild, cl. comp. pro primit. 11 Nov. 1613 ¹⁷ .
	Sam. Green ¹⁸ , cl. comp. pro primit. 7 Feb. 1642 ¹⁹ . sep. 14 Dec. 1669.
	Jeremiah Pendelton, rect. ob. 24 Aug. 1704 ²⁰ .
	Paulin Phelps, rect. 1719, rect. of Woolley, co. Hunt. died 22 Feb. 1734-5.
	Thomas Layng, M. A. died 1791 ²¹ .
	Christopher Hodgson, LL. B. ²²

¹⁰ Reg. Phil. Repingdon, Ep. Linc.¹¹ Reg. Will. Alnwick, Ep. Linc.¹² Reg. Joh. Russel, Ep. Linc.¹³ Reg. Will. Smyth, Ep. Linc.¹⁴ Reg. eccl. de Petriburg.¹⁵ Ibid.¹⁶ Reg. Paroch.¹⁷ MS. duc. de Chandos.¹⁸ Ibid.¹⁹ Parish Register.²⁰ Epitaph in the church.²¹ See p. 105.

²² Mr. Hodgson was formerly of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He has printed "A Sermon on Gratitude towards God, preached in the parish churches of Castor and Marholm, in the County of Northampton, on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1797, being the day appointed by Royal Proclamation for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many signal and important victories, which his Divine Providence hath vouchsafed to his Majesty's Fleets in the course of the present war. 1 Thess. v. 18." "An Evangelical Summary of corroborative testimonies concerning the birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension, of Jesus Christ, to which are also affixed the Prophecies relative to the same events. The whole being now intended chiefly for the use and accommodation of every plain Man, in whose opinion it is judged expedient to make Scriptural inquiries after the truth of the Gospel," 1798. "The awful Judgments of God against Israel and Judah, a fast sermon, 8vo." 1801. "Address on the Duties which Britons owe to themselves, their King and their Country, 8vo." 1804. "The present Continental Visitations a Warning to the People of England, a sermon on the fast day, 8vo." 1807. "A Discourse on the Existence of God, 8vo." 1808.

MONUMENTS.

On the North side of the chancel is a grey stone altar monument, with elegant fret-work, painted blue, and ornamented with carved work. It is supported with three irons and three pillars. Under the arch is a figure of a man in armour, kneeling, having a surcoat painted with the arms of *Fitz-William*; and on a brass label before him is this inscription: *Prohibere nephas*. On a brass between him and his wife are these arms under a baron's coronet:

Fitzwilliam, impaling A. a fess G. between two bars nebulé S. *Solabis*.

The same quartering cheque O. and Az. impaling Az. a fess dancette between ten billets O. *Deyncourt*.

Fitzwilliam, imp. S. a savage holding in his left hand the trunk of a tree eradicated in bend O. all proper. *Ernley* of Ernley co. York.

Fitzwilliam quartering *Warren*, imp. O. a lion rampant purpure armed and langued, G. *Lacy* earl of Lincoln.

Fitzwilliam, imp. an orle Az. *Bertram* baron of Bothall.

Fitzwilliam, imp. A. on a chevron Az. between three lioncels rampant G. as many bugle horns O. *Hunter* alias *Perry*.

Fitzwilliam, imp. *Warren* as before.

The two last imp. Barry of six, A. and Az. lord *Grey* of *Codnor*.

Fitzwilliam, imp. quarterly Az. and A. in the first quarter a fleur de lis O. *Metham*.

The same quartered with *Warren*, imp. quarterly, 1. and 4. a lion rampant G. 2. and 3. quarterly O. and G. over all a bend vaire S. a file of five points A. in chief. *Sackville*.

Fitzwilliam quartering *Warren*, imp. quarterly, 1. Arg. a chief G. surmounted of a bend, as 4 of the first achievement; 2. *Tatesall*; 3. as in the first achievement; 4. as 7; 5. G. a lion rampant O. as 9; 6. as 10; 7. Azure quartering *Albini*; 8. *Blundeville*; 9. *Lupus*; 10. a cross engrailed G.; 11. *Winch*; 12. G. 3 waterbougts A.; 13. Quarterly O. and G. seems within a bordure bezanty S.; 14. G. an eagle displayed A.; 15. as 1.; all impaling quarterly O. and G. over all a bend vaire.

Beneath the arms, this inscription: *These monuments were repaired and beautified by the Rt. Hon. William Lord Fitzwilliam, Anno 1674*. Under a baron's coronet, below the inscription, *Fitzwilliam*, impaling, Argent, three wolves' heads erased Sable; on a chief Gules three cinquefoils pierced O. *Cremor*; and on the left side of the arms the portrait of a woman praying, robed in a mantle, with the same label before her as before the man. On her surcoat *Fitzwilliam* and *Winch* on one side, and on the other, quarterly

terly 1. and 4. Az. on a chevron O. three cinquefoils G. on a canton of the second a lion passant of the third, *Hawes*, lord mayor of London. 2. and 3. O. fretté G. per fess indented Erm. & Az.

On a tablet at their feet is this inscription :

Sir Wylliam Fitz-Wylliams knyght deceased the ix day of August in the xxvi yere of our Soberayn Lorde King Henry the VII. in Anno Domini MCCCCXXXIIII. and Ixeth beuried under this tombe.

In the windows a fess indented in its proper place.

Under the South window of the chancel a monument, with the figures of a man and his wife. He is in armour, with a beard and ruff, helmet under his head. He holds her hand in his left, and lays his right on a sharp iron sword, the hilt of which reaches up to his arm. At the side of the tomb twelve quarterings.

1. *Fitzwilliam*.
2. O. a chief Az. *Lizours*.
3. G. an orle within 8 cross crosslets O. and charged with another. This is said to be *Mitford*, but should be *Bertram*, baron of Mitford.
4. A. a chief G. over all a bend Az. *Cromwell*.
5. Per pale G. and S. a lion rampant Arg. armed and langued G. *Bellers*.
6. Erm. a fesse G. *Kilpec*.
7. A. three cinquefoils G. a canton of the last, *Derby*.
8. Chequè O. and G. a chief Erm. *Tatesall*.
9. G. a lion rampant, O. armed and langued, G. *D'Albini* earl of *Arundel*.
10. Az. three gerbes O. earl of *Chester*.
11. Vaire a fess G. *Marmion*.
12. Barry of eight O. and Az. an eagle displayed G.

The same twelve coats on the other side, impaling quarterly, 1. Arg. 3 lioncels rampant Az. a martlet for difference in chief of the last. *Mildmay*.

2. Per fesse nebule Arg. and S. three greyhounds' heads counterchanged collared O. *Walter Mildmay*.

3. Az. on a canton a mullet O. pierced of the field.

4. S. a chevron embattled or rompu O. between three cinquefoils or roses Arg. seeded and leaved proper.

And the following inscription :

“ To the memory of
The Right Honourable Sir *William Fitzwilliam*, Knt.
who by her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
was three several times made her Deputy,
alias Lord Lieutenant, of the kingdom of *Ireland*.

He

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

He was also five several times
 one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom,
 and General and Commander in chief of
 the army there, near 30 years; when
 being in a very advanced age, and worn out by the
 fatigues of the war, and the state there, he, by her
 Majesty's permission, retired into this
 kingdom, and returned to his native place,
Milton, where he died in June, 1599,
 and lies buried in this chancel: He married
Anne, daughter of Sir *William Sidney*, and sister to
 Sir *Henry Sidney*, father of the first Earl of *Licester*.
 She lies also here buried by him."

Over the inscription *Fitzwilliam imp. Sidney* *.

' Within the rails is a stone monument, of which the following inscription now lies in pieces in the church-yard :

" Here lyeth intombed the body of Winifred Fitz-William
 late wyfe of William Fitz-William of Dosthorp, Esq.
 She was the second daughter of Sir Walter
 Mildmaye of Apethorpe, Knt. a most worthy
 Counsellor of State. A woman naturally wyse,
 in conversation plaine and discrete. From her
 part fearinge the Lorde, and towards the poore
 most charitable. She dyed the tenth day of
 August in the yere of our Lord God 1597,
 Her said husbands parents then being alyve ;
 and left behind her towe sonns William and
 Walter, and one daughter named Anne, the
 deare pledges of their eight and twenty
 yeares love within one month."

Adjoining to this monument is another with this escutcheon of arms : Arg. on a chevron Az. between three lions rampant Gu. three bugle horns Or. *Hunte*; under the bust of a boy in his own hair with a falling band, affixed to a stone pyramid painted black; and beneath the arms this inscription on a square tablet of black marble :

* Collins's Peerage, vol. V. p. 175.

M. S.

Edw' Hunter alias Perry the
only son of Robert Hunter
al's Perry Esq. By his deare
wife (since) Lady Fitzwilliam.

Obiit Oct. 9,

Anno D'ni 1646. Regni Car. 22.

pltr. 5r.

Grassante bello civili.

To the courteous souldier :

*No crucifixe you see, Noe frightfull brand
Of Superstition's here ; Pray let me stand.*

In the same chancel is a magnificent marble monument, supported by four blue veined marble columns of the Corinthian order, with capitals and friezes, and a pediment above; under which are the statues of lord and lady *Fitzwilliam* in their proper habits, large as life; his right hand joined to his robe on his side, his left falling on a loose part of the robe; her right hand, the arm encircled with a bracelet, touching her breast, the left gently holding the robe thrown round her; and on each side, the figures of Piety and Grief standing, of the same size, one holding a death's head, the other a torch. At the top is a large shield of white marble, with the family arms, supporters, and an earl's coronet, with an urn; and on the two outer piliars weeping cherubs.

An atchievement of eighteen coats: 1. *Fitzwilliam*; 2. *Emley*; 3. *Lizours*; 4. G. an orle within 8 cross crosetts, O. and charged with another; 5. *Cromwell*; 6. *Bellers*; 7. Erm. a fesse G.; 8. *Driby*; 9. *Marmion*; 10. Barry of 8 O. and A. an eagle displayed; 11. A. a cross engrailed; 12. *Tatesall*; 13. *Albini*; 14. A. on a chief G. two saltires humette O.; 15. *Blundeville*; 16. *Hugh Lupus*; 17. *Hunter*; 18. *Fitzwilliam*.

On a marble tablet below is this inscription :

Nobile par conjugum

Honoratissimus D. Dominus WILLIELMVS

Comēs FITZWILLIAM et ANNA uxor ejus Comitissa.

Ille ex antiquâ & prænobili familiâ ortus

Nomen & titulos virtute & moribus illustravit.

Qui aulam ornare potuit, ruri latere maluit;

Et in ædibus suis MILTONIANIS

Obiit die xxviii. Decembr. Anno MDCCXIX.

Illa præibat die iv. Febr. Anno MDCCXVII.

Superstitem

Superstitem reliquerunt filium unicum & ex asse hæredem

D. D. IOHANNEM Comitem FITZWILLIAM,

Qui pietatis ergo et obsequii hæc parentavit.

Jacob. Fisher de Camberwell fecit.

Round the verge of an old stone in the church yard, moved out of the chancel, in black letters:

Hic jacet Johannes Wyttylbyri. qui obiit viii die Maii, A'o

D'ni mill'mo. CCCC. cujus ai'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.

This is probably for John Wittelbury Lord of Milton 18 Ric. II. and died before 9 Hen. IV.; and in this inscription another of the same family is commemorated on a stone in the middle aisle, round the ledge of which,

Hic iacet

Johannes Wottolburi quondam un' *Dictnan* *'hui'

cui' aie

unless this be the same with the preceding, removed hither, since Mr. Bridges saw it.

' On a stone near the porch in the church yard:

Hic jacet corpus Johannis Whitfeld mercatoris de Yarmouth
Magna, qui in itinere suo domum paucis hic diebus commoratus
est, et hinc migravit ad æternam suam domum anno Domini

1631, ætatis suæ 42.

' On another loose stone:

*Jeremiah Pendelton, Recktor of this parish of Marholm,
departed this life the 24 day of August, Anno Domini 1704.*

Under an arch now filled up under the South window of the nave, a knight in plated armour, pointed helmet, with a Saracen's head and cap under his head, collar of SS, belt of roses, half gauntlets, rings on each finger of both hands, long strait sword and dagger; long tailed lion at feet under his plated shoes. Over him in a garter under a baron's coronet, the arms of *Fitzwilliam*, with a mullet, impaling chequè O. and A. a fess G. Mr. Smyth describes, but does not assign this monument.

This may be the monument† of *William Fitzwilliam*, who purchased the estate 18 Henry VII.

* This word could not be easily copied. Q. Is it *dominor*?

† This Monument is beautifully engraved in Mr. Hyett's "*Sepulchral Memorials*," who thus describes it: "His Armour is of the plated kind, and would seem to speak an earlier date; the sword is particularly simple and massy; the helmet, wreathed with a torse, has been ornamented round the visor; a military belt is girded round the waist, beneath which the coat of mail is visible; the seams of the cuishes and greaves are wrought with fretwork; a lion is couched at the feet; and the head reclines on a tilting helmet, having for the crest a Saracen's head turbaned."

Mr.

Mr. Smyth says, in the South wall of the nave is a cenotaphical monument for William earl of Southampton, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, treasurer of the household to Henry VIII. lord privy seal, and knight of the garter, who left no lawful issue, and is buried in the church of Midhurst, co. Sussex.

The font is hexagon, on five round pillars; in pannels a rose with a pendant leaf.

The Register begins 1566; and in it are the following entries of the noble family:

"Sir *William Fitzwilliam*, knight, died at London 22 June, 1599, and buried in this parish church of Marham, July 24, 1599.

"Sir *William Fitzwilliam*, buried at Marham, August, 1618. He married Winifred, daughter of Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apethorp in the county of Northampton; who was also buried at Marham, 1597, as vide that year.

"*William Fitzwilliam*, baron of Leffer in Ireland, buried Jan. 6, 1643.

"*William Fitzwilliam*, baron of Liffer in Ireland, buried 21 Feb. 165^g.

"*Ferdinando Fitzwilliam*, sunne to William Lord Fitzwilliam, baron of Liffer, buried Sept. 10, 1649."

Isabella, lady of *Marham*, died Dec. 31, 1314, and was buried in the church of Peterborough, between her husbands, *Reginald Watervyle* and *Edmund Gasselyn*, knights. John de Setford, the sacrist of the abbey, received from her executors, as a mortuary, a palfrey with his furniture; and a fine of 30s. for two horses which carried the bier*.

In Marham church was a chantry to the honour of St. *Guthlac*, founded by Sir *William Thorpe*, and dame *Anne* his wife. In the twentieth year of Richard II. Sir *James le Roos*, *John Pechell*, and *Henry Hammond*, clerks, obtained licence to settle one messuage and two acres of arable land, called the *Hermytage place of Seynt Guthlak*, in *Marreham*, towards the support of one chaplain and his successors, within the hermitage aforesaid †. In 1535, 26 Henry VIII. the profits of this chantry, which was supplied by *Barnard Bradyll*, were rated at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* without any deductions ‡. In the second year of Edward VI. the lands and possessions of it were certified to lie in Lincolnshire, and to be of the yearly value of 4*l.* 9*s.* out of which, in rents resolute, were deducted 11*s.* 3*d.* *Roger Aspden* being then the priest, forty-five years old, meanly learned, and having no other living §. Beside this chantry, Sir *William la Thorpe* appointed the anniversary of his own decease, and the decease of *Grace*, his wife, to be observed in the church of Peterborough; for which purpose, and for other charitable works, Sir *James le Roos*, knt. *William Thirnyng*, and *John Tyndale*, by licence from the crown, in the twentieth of Richard II. gave up to the convent two messuages, seven cottages, one toft, forty acres of arable land, two acres of meadow, and a yearly rent charge of 16*s.* part of which premises lay in the West gate, near *Bernard's crosse*, at *Martyne's brigge*,

* Reg. Fraunceys.

† Rot. in Off. Primit. n. 5.

‡ Esc. 20 Ric. I. n. 73, et Rot. Fin. m. 7.

§ Commissioners Certif. 2 Edw. VI.

and *Bondegate*, near St. John's church, and at *Hithegate*, within the town of Peterborough; and the remainder in *Paston* and *Sutton*.

In Marham church was another chantry founded by Sir William Fitzwilliam, for one priest and four poor men secular, the value of which, to *Adam Potts*, the incumbent, was rated, in 1535, at 7*l.* without reprises. From the commissioners certificate, in the second of Edward VI. it appears to have been endowed with 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, paid out of the Taylors' hall, in London, with no rent resolute or deductions; *Adam Potts*, priest, of the age of seventy years, unmeet to serve a cure, and with no other living, having a stipend of 7*l.* *William Rankehyll*, sixty-seven years old, *John Chapman*, sixty-four, *Stephen Gyles*, eighty, and *Robert Davington*, seventy years old, having each for their pension 53*s.* 4*d.* and no other living.

According to the Return to Parliament in 1811, there were in Marham 17 houses, and 22 families, all employed in agriculture, consisting of 56 males and 52 females, total 108.

THE plan of the Roman camps on Mr. Waller's estate at Chesterton, inserted p. 61, will illustrate the description there given. On scouring a ditch on the opposite side of the present high North road, nearly opposite the 80th mile stone, the workmen partially laid open a stone coffin composed of six or eight slabs, and containing a skull and bones. It was four feet long, sixteen inches wide, fourteen and a half in the clear, and twelve inches deep.

In 1785 was found a Milliary inscribed with the name of *Florianus*, now in Mr. Waller's possession at Chesterton, of which the following account was drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Tench, then rector, and communicated to the Rev. Mr. Keterich, rector of Water Newton, from whom the following copy was taken in 1798.

"This cylindrical stone with the inscription was dug out of the foss belonging to the spot called the *Castle*, where the Romans had erected a castle for the British legions, the command of which was given to Florianus by Tacitus. It was found in the West part of the moat on the East side of *Bridge close* in Chesterton lordship, South of the river Nene. The *castra* or camps lay North of the same river, one mile, at Castor. The stone is three feet fifteen inches, by ten inches diameter at top, fourteen by ten inches at bottom, where lay a skeleton complete, enclosed with detached stones in form of a coffin. At a small distance was found the top of a spear and the hilt of a sword, the insignia of an officer.—March 22, 1785.

"On the death of Tacitus, who reigned only six months, his uterine brother, whom he had appointed captain of the guards (the British and African legions), caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and was acknowledged in all the provinces of Europe and Africa; but the legions quartered in Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Egypt, declared for Probus, whom Tacitus had appointed commander in the East. He was declared emperor, and the senate confirmed the election A. D. 279. Florianus, finding himself deserted by the legions who promised him support, opened his veins, and bled to death that year. He had been buried here 1506 years."

The substance of this paper was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXV. p. 741 *. The inscription was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by John English Dolben, esq. of Finedon, in Northamptonshire, who described "the stone as cylindrical, about three feet four inches long, ten inches broad, and about three feet two inches in circumference."

* With a misprint of the owner's name *Kellart* for Keterich, and *relict* for rector.

The following observations were made on it in the Gentleman's Magazine by Mr. Gough, under the signature of D. H. * :

" Its form seems to imply that it was a frustrum of a *Milliary* ; but, being found in the highest corner of the vallum, lying along with a skeleton eastward of it, in the same line with it, and some coins, it has been imagined *sepulchral*.

" The inscription is said to run thus :

IMP. CAES.
M. ANNIO
FLORIANO
P. F. INVICTO
AVG.
M P L

" It has been observed that this is the only one in which the name of *Florianus* is mentioned. His reign was so short, being only two months, and ending with his assassination, anno Domini 276, that not a single inscription is recorded of him in Gruter's great collection.

" It is more likely by the shape that this stone was a *Milliary*, and that three last letters are to be understood of the distance, *millia passuum quinquaginta*. The distance between *Durobrivæ* and *Lindum*, as put down in Antonine's fifth Iter, amounts to fifty-six miles. The intermediate station of *Causennæ* is placed by some at *Brigcasterton*, by others at *Ancaster*. In either case the distance is the same. (See Horsley, Brit. Rom. 427, 432, 433.) In the varying calculations of distance, and the various readings of MSS. we may easily account for the distance of six miles, or suppose some other numerals after the L to have been formerly on the stone. That M. P. with numerals is the usual milliary form, see innumerable instances in Gruter :

cli. 5. M. P. XXII.
clv. 5. M. P. LXXXV.
6. M. P. II.
7. 9. 10. M. P. X.
clvi. 3. M. P. XXIII.
4. M. P. II.
5. M. P. V.
6. M. P. XXXI.
7. M. P. XII.

" Sometimes it is only M with the numerals.

* Vol LVI. p. 1034.

" Sometimes the place is prefixed ; as there, p. cliii. clv. clvi. clvii. clviii. and in the Leicester Milliary, Archæologia, VII. 84."

The conjecture that it was a *Milliary*, receives farther confirmation from a similar stone inscribed with the same emperor's name in France.

" DOMIN. ORBIS
ET PACIS. IMP. C.
M. ANNIO. FLORIANO P. F.
INV. AVG. P. M.
T. P. P. P. PROCOS.
P. L.

" It is on the shaft of a pillar, which, by the marks of cramps, appears to have had both a base and capital.

" It is four feet and a half high, twenty inches diameter at bottom, and sixteen at top, and was erected to point out the first French league from the capital of the Petrocorii, *Augusta Vesumna* * *Petrocoriorum*, now *Perigeux*.

" This account given of the inscription by M. Lebœuf in the *Memoires* of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, vol. XXIII. p. 204, 4to. or *Histoire* of the same Academy, vol. XI. p. 354, 12mo. may serve to confirm the explanation before given of the English one, and perhaps, to put it out of the reach of suspicion, every word of that appearing in this, but not the same beginning or conclusion.

" Perhaps the extraordinary title of *Dominus orbis & pacis* here given to this short-lived emperor, is broken off in the other milliary. I leave it to other antiquaries to account for the variation at the end of the two inscriptions, and whether P. L. in the English one means *prima leuga* (which I rather incline to think it does not, as I do not recollect an instance of *leuga* used as a measure of length in Britain), or *millia passuum quinquaginta* †.

" M. Lebœuf observes, the title of *Dominus orbis & pacis* is singular as to the *first* part ; but, as to the second, it corresponds with the legends of Florianus's medals : *Pacator orbis*, *pax æterna*, *pax Augusti*. I think both parts correspond with these legends, and that *Dominus orbis* is implied in *pacator orbis*. These legends are to be referred to his successes against the Barbarians, who had broken in from the *Palus Mæotis* by Colchis.

" M. Lebœuf thinks his elevation to the empire could hardly be known at *Perigeux* in time to erect this monument during his life ; but that it was set up after his death. It is at least a proof of the respect shewn to his memory by this province.

" Vopiscus tells us that a cenotaph was erected to the memory of Florianus, and his brother and predecessor in the empire Tacitus, with two colossal statues, but, being

* Or *Vesuna*.

† On a French milliary inscribed with the name of Tetricus, we have L. I. for *leuga prima*.

destroyed

destroyed by lightning, the fragments remained scattered on the ground. M. Lebœuf presumes there was an inscription under these statues, which nobody took the pains to preserve *."

On a representation in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVIII. p. 36, of the neglect with which this Millary was treated, it was removed into Mr. Waller's house, where the drawing from which the engraving is taken was made by Mr. Carter, August 1797. It has since been given by Mr. Waller to his relation Mr. Gough, who presented it to Trinity College, Cambridge, to be added to the collection formed from the Picts' wall, and other parts of Britain, by Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, and by his descendant Sir John Cotton removed to the library of that college, where they are fixed up in the wall at the foot of the stairs.

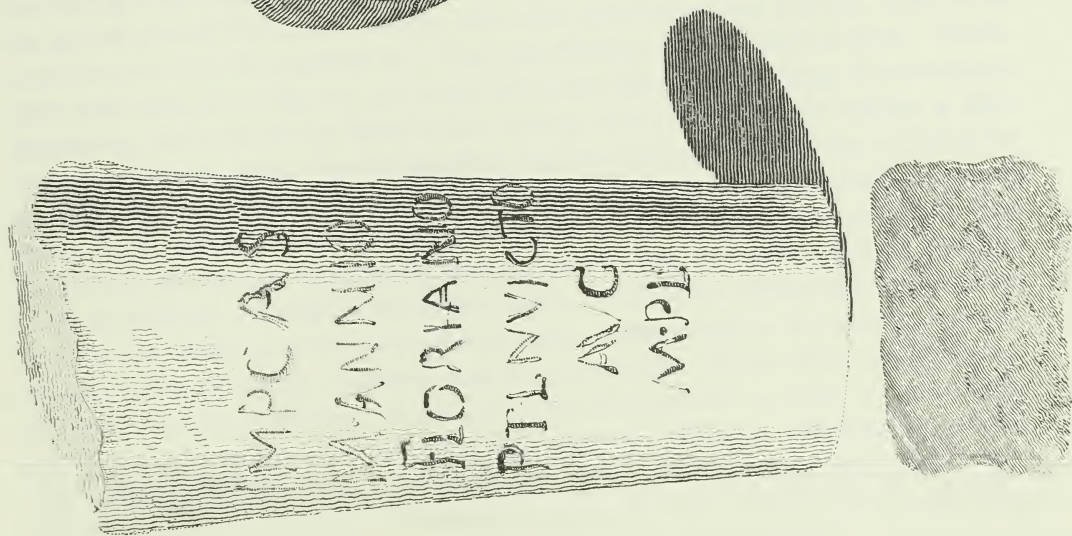
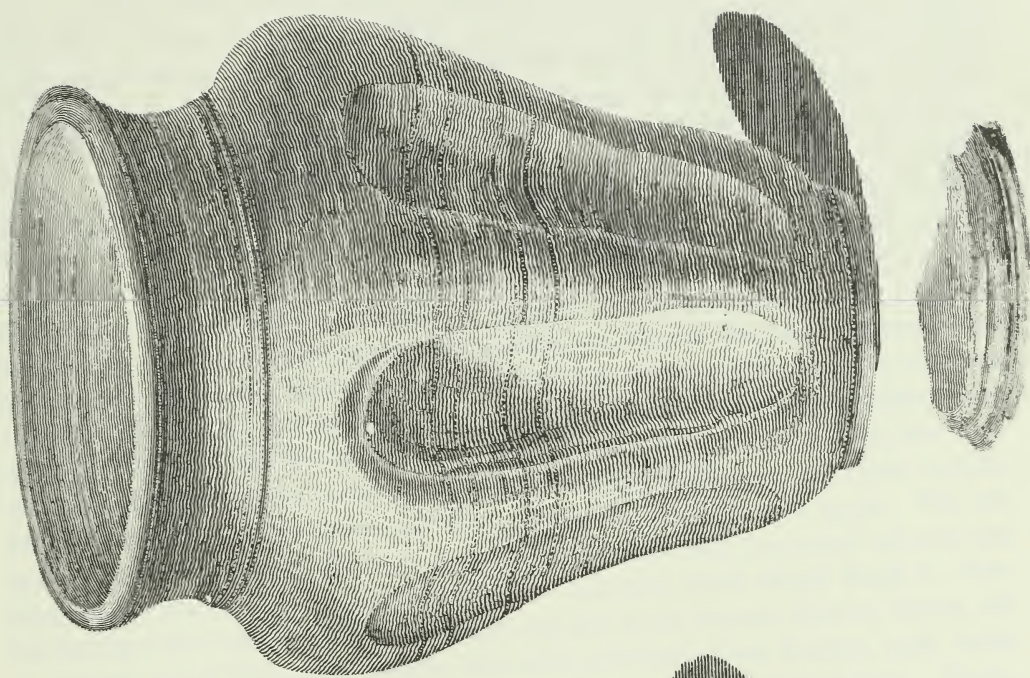
The finding of a skeleton, &c. in a line with this stone is no proof of its being a *sepulchral* stone. The Romans chose to bury by the sides of their roads, and the stone and the corpse may be of very different æras. That these could not be the bones of the emperor Florianus, Vopiscus, who wrote his life, will positively determine; for he tells us he was slain by the soldiers at *Tarsus*. This life is so short that it may not be unworthy of a place here.

Florianus was own † brother to Tacitus, and, after his brother's death, seized on the empire, not by the authority of the senate, but of his own accord as if it were hereditary, though he knew Tacitus had been bound by oath in the senate not to name at his death his own children for his successors, but some other person most deserving. He held the empire scarce two months, and was killed at *Tarsus* by the soldiers, who received advice that Probus was emperor. For Probus was such a good soldier, that the senate wished for him, the army elected him, and the people by their acclamations demanded him. Florianus imitated his brother's manners, but not exactly; for the latter, who was an œconomist, blamed him for an expensive turn, and this very ambition to reign shewed him to be of different manners from his brother. Thus there were two emperors of one family; the first reigned six, the other only two months ‡, as a kind of *inter reges* between Aurelian and Probus. Their statues were at Interamna, of marble three hundred feet high, they having cenotaphs in their own country; but the statues were thrown down by thunder and dashed to pieces: on which occasion the Aruspices gave it as their opinion, that some time or other some of the family would be emperor of Rome, either by the woman's or man's side, who would give judges to the Parthians and Persians, and reduce the Franks and Alemans under the Roman laws, not leave a single barbarian in all Africa, place a governor over Tapobrane, send a pro-consul to the British isle, execute justice among the Sarmatians, and make all the earth surrounded by the ocean his own,

* The same correspondent D. H. [Mr. Gough] in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 118.

† *Germanus*, Vopiscus; where Casaubon proposes to read *non germanus*.

‡ Banduri, Tillemont, and Pagi, extend it to three months.



after reducing all the nations, but afterwards give up the empire to the senate, and live one hundred and twenty years in strict adherence to the antient laws, and die with an heir. This, they said, was to take place one thousand years after the statues were thrown down and broken. It was no great civility in the Aruspices to pronounce that such a prince would exist a thousand years hence; for, had they limited their prediction to a hundred years, their falsehood might have been detected, as such a story could hardly remain. I have, however, inserted this story, says Vopiscus, that I may not appear unacquainted with it. Both Tacitus and Florianus left behind them many children, who are eagerly expecting the thousandth year. Before the death of Tacitus, the ghost of his mother appeared in the day-time to both him and Florianus; for they had different fathers. Vopiscus concludes with giving an excellent character of Tacitus; who, if he had not been murdered by his soldiers, would have restored the simplicity of antient manners. His severity to the principal men of the republic cost him his life, says Zosimus, after his successes against the Scythians or Goths, who had over-run Asia, and the complete reduction of whom he left to Florianus, the captain of his guard*, and returned into Europe. Florianus had the command of all the country from Cilicia to Italy, and over the transalpine nations and Gauls and Spaniards with the British isle, all Africa and the Mauritanian tribes; while Probus had Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Egypt. The two competitors being in arms, Florianus came to Tarsus, and there encamped before he had completely reduced the Scythians in Bosphorus, and even raised several sieges†. Probus having a less numerous army, prolonged the war to the summer heats at Tarsus, till the greater part of Florianus's soldiers, who came principally from Europe, sunk under a temperature they were unused to. That time Probus chose to harrass them. Florianus's men came out of the city, and a few skirmishes passed, but nothing of consequence happening, and some of the latter's men coming over to Probus, he was for a short time kept under a guard; but his people saying they had not the authority of Probus for so doing, he re-assumed the command, till others coming back with Probus's real sentiments on the subject, directed that Florianus should be slain by his own people‡. The Goths over-ran Pontus, Cappadocia, Galatia, and Cilicia, pretending to have been invited by Aurelian, who died some months before, to assist him against the Persians; but Tacitus, not thinking it adviseable to trust them, endeavoured by fair means, and considerable offers of money, to induce them to return home. These offers were accepted by some; but others refusing, he and his brother Florianus fell on them, cut great numbers in pieces, and drove the rest out of the empire§. Tacitus, soliciting the consulship for his brother Florianus, could not obtain it, the senate having closed the appointment of consuls for the year. The emperor was so far from resenting the refusal, that

* Præfectus prætorio.

† Ταῦτη τε καὶ τοῖς ἐγκλησιμένοις τὰ οικεῖα καὶ ἀλαβεῖν.

‡ Zosimus, l. c. 63, 64, 65; Aurelius Victor says he bled to death.

§ Zonaras, p. 240. Zosim. Vopisc. vit. Taciti, c. 13.

he said he was glad the senate had exercised their liberty, and that they knew whom they had appointed Emperor*.

In the short reign of Florianus were struck the following coins:

- Gold.** IMP. C. M. ANN. FLORIANVS AVG.
 CONCORD. MILIT.—Two figures joining hands.
 IOVI VICTORI.—Jupiter standing holding in his right hand a little figure of Victory with an eagle; in the left a spear.
 MONETA AVG.—Three figures of Moneta with scales.
- Silver.** IMP. C. M. ANN. FLORIANVS AVG.
 CONCORDIA MILIT.
 IMP. C. M. AV. FLORIANVS AVG.
 VIRTVS AVGVSTI.—Mars standing; in his right a spear, in left a trophy.
- Brass.** IMP. C. M. ANNI. FLORIANI.
 AETERNITAS AVG.—Figure standing, holding in right a pilum.
 INDVLGENTIA AVG.—Hope with a radiate crown.
 PROVIDENTIA AVG. XXI A.
 SALVS AVG.—The goddess *Salus*.
 SECVRITAS SAECVLI XXI D.—The goddess sitting reclining her head on her left hand, in right a spear.
 VIRTVS AVG. S. C.—The emperor with a spear.
 IMP. C. FLORIANVS AVG.
 AEQVITAS AVG. XXI.—Figure of *Æquitas*.
 FIDES MILIT. XXI C.—in her right a spear; in left a trophy.
 IMP. C. M. ANN. FLORIANVS AVG.
 PACATOR ORBIS.—The sun holding in left hand a whip.
 TEMPORVM FELICITAS T.—A figure having in left hand a caduceus, in right a cornucopiæ.
 VIRTVS AVG.—A horseman holding in his left hand a trophy, and trampling on a captive.
 IMP. C. FLORIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG.
 CLEMENTIA TEMPOR. XXI Z.—Figure holding in right hand a spear, left reclined on a pillar.
 CONCORDIA EXERCIT.—A naked figure, holding in each hand a standard.
 FELICITAS TEMPOR. S. C.—Figure in gown, in right a spear, in left a cornucopiæ.
 IMP. FLORIANVS AVG.

* Vopisc. vit. Tac. c. 10. Universal History, XV. 471-2.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.—Victory crowning the emperor with laurel, who holds a spear in left hand.

IMP. ANNIVS FLORIANVS AVG.

PROVIDENTIA AVGVST. T.—Providence.

IMP. C. M. ANN. FLORIANVS AVG.

MONETA AVG.—Three goddesses with their attributes.

His head is represented bearded and middle-aged, with a radiate crown.

He assumed the empire x cal. May, and died vi id. July. Pagi makes Tacitus die Feb. 5, and Florianus died 3 non. April.

Coins in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ketterich, most of them found in the *Coney dikes*.

CERO N Q ROM. CO. S. C.—a cippus with pitcher and crown.

NERO CAESAR AVGVST.—Small brass.

..... IANVS AVG PIVS P. P. TR. XVIII.

BRITANNIA.

L VERVS ARMENIACVS.

TR POT VII COS III.—A conquered figure sitting, and inscription in exergue. Probus.

FIDES MILITVM.

GALLIENVS —A stag.

C. MARIVS.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.—Two hands joined, found in Shipston lordship. Postumus.

Moneta with scales and cornucopiæ.

Constantine jun.

Prætorian camp.

Silver. CAESAR TRAIANVS. P. P. COS. III.—A woman sitting.

ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. BRITAN.

MARTI PROPVGNATORI.—Mars with spear and trophy.

IMP. C. M. AVR. SEVER. ALEXANDER AVG.

PAX ETERNA.—Peace with branch and spear.

IMP. SEPTIM.CAES.

PROVIDENTIA DEORVM.—Providence with sceptre, globe and spear.

SEVERVS PIVS AVG.

VOTA SVSCEPTA.—Woman veiled at the altar.

DIVA FAVSTINA.

AVGVSTA.—Woman with a pole.

LVCILLA.

VENVS VICTRIX.—holding victory and shield.

SALL. BARBIA ANTONINA AVG.

CONCORDIA AVGG.—Woman sitting with patera and cornucopiæ.

ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS.

PONTIF. TR. P. Woman sitting, holding patera to serpent.

PLAVTILLA.—Woman and boy.

Brass. IMP C ALLECTVS P. IMV.

II R.—Galley.

DIOCLESIAN.

SACRA MONETA (Augg. &) CAESAR NOSTR.

LICINIVS.

GENIO POP. R.

Large Brass.

FAVSTINA AVGVSTA AVG.

S. C.—A woman in left hand yoke or bow.

IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. P. SALVTI AVGVST[ORVM]S. C. COSS. III.—

Woman standing at an altar with a snake, a pole in her left hand.

VESPASIAN.

Eagle on globe.

Modern Coins.

GESTIAT CVM PERPET.....

NVNQVAM DOMINIV' SOLET. 1638—a sword with a fountain.

THOMAS LAW 1665.

IN CLIFF 1650.

EDWARD STUBBES.

IN DENNINGTON 1669 D.

ROSE AND CROWN.

THE CASTELL TAVERN—a castle.

IN PAT. NOSTER ROW. ^R_{ID}.

PETERBURG HALFPENNY TO BE CHANGED BY THE TOWNE BAILIFE. 1670.—

Sword in saltire and cross patè fitchè, the arms of the See. An octagon piece.

WILL. LARET & HUMPH. W L

SISCAN OF STAMFORD. S H

STAM-

STAMFORD HALFPENNY—3 hens, impaling cheque.

PAID BY OVERSEERS.—Woolpack.

THE OVERSEERS FARTHING OF ST. IVES 1669.—poor woman washing.

A BOSTON HALFPENNY TO BE

CHANGED BY THE OVERSEERS.—ram on sack.

KINGS LYNNE FARTHING 1669.

3 fishes heads.

A COVENTRYE HALFPENNY 1669.

Elephant. C. C.

There was also found in Allwalton lane leading to the mill a small urn, containing two large brass coins of ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS PP TR P COS III. rev. EGYPTVS S. C.—and of FAVSTINA, rev. a woman S. C.—and something like the foot of another urn or vase of white clay, two inches high.

All these are in Mr. Ketterich's possession.

Mr. Waller has

ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS PP. Tr. P. XXII.

A OBSEQUENS S. C. woman holding patera and ear of corn.

ANTONINVS PIVS PP. Tr. R P. Cos. III.

FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, PII, A. a woman, S. C.

OoM. G. GERM. a woman.

TRAIAN DIVO (Claudio) CONSECRATIO. eagle.

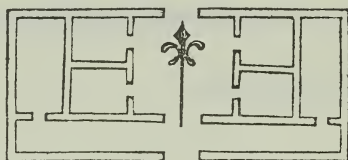
VRBS ROMA; caput galeata.

Wolf and twins, TR.

Silver III Cos. a figure holding up right hand, left holding whip.

So many traces of the Romans in the North-east parts of Northamptonshire are from time to time discovered, that little doubt remains of their continued residence in these parts. The chain of posts along the river Nen began perhaps with the camp at *Huns-*

*borrow** above Northampton. *Irchester*, antiently *Archester*, retains the name of a station, and being called in records *Chester parva* and *super aquam*, divided into two camps, resembles *Chesterton* camp, having a stone wall inclosing 13 acres, and has yielded tessellated pavements, urns, and Roman coins†. These have also been found at *Woodford*, on the same river‡, and at *Thrapston*, a little east of it§. At *Weldon*, further from its banks to the North-west, was discovered, 1738, in a common field of lord Hatton's, called *Chapel* field, a Roman pavement, 96 feet long, and 10 broad, within a kind of gallery, 100 Roman feet long in front, sided by several rooms about 30 feet square, in which were similar pavements. The whole house was a double square, 100 feet by 50, of this form :



They covered over as much of the site as made an half H, leaving the centre exposed. The pavement appeared to have been patched by the Romans themselves. With it were found a great number of coins of the Lower Empire, and several of Constantine and Constans, Magnentius with *Gloria Romanorum*, and Constantine jun. There are foundations of a stone wall, but the superstructure appears to have been timber, and burnt down, the pavement being burnt in some places, and tiles lying on it as at *Cotterstock* ||. It stands on an eminence on a delicate plain fronting the West, declining to the river Willy that rises here, whence the town may derive its name *Willydown* or *Wilton*. It is divided into *magna* and *parva*. Higher up on the hill are many pavements, and they say a whole town stood there. Mr. Gale thinks these pavements belonged to fixed villæ, and not to camps¶; and this conjecture was confirmed by the pavement and villæ discovered near *Mansfield Woodhouse*, Nottinghamshire **. This at *Weldon* was drawn by John Lens, and engraved by J. Cole, at the expence of lord Hatton, one of whose domestics caused a stone wall to be built round it, and a deal roof laid over it ††.

Almost in a line East from *Weldon*, in 1736, a servant of Mr. Campion, of *Cotterstock*, ploughing on the edge of that lordship adjoining to *Glaphorn*, on a head land commonly called the *Gilded Acre*, turned up several little stones or tessellæ, of which informing his

* See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVIII. p. 1020.

† *Moreton. Bridges* II. 181. *Camden* II. 179.

‡ *Bridges* II. 265—269. *Camden*, *Ib.*

§ *Bridges* II. 269. *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXVII. p. 19. *Camden*, *Ib.*

|| *Brit. Top.* II. 49. Mr. Lantrow's letter to Mr. Hutton, 1730, in *Gale's Letters*, p. 460.

¶ *MS* letter.

** *Archæolog.* VIII. p. 363.

†† *Camden*, II. 181.

master, he with an intimate neighbour opened the ground, and found a pavement 20 feet square, very little defaced, the border seven feet wide, consisting of red, light blue, and grey stones, about one inch and a quarter square, the work within the margin 10 feet square, consisting of white, red, and blue tessellæ of as many different stones in beautiful reticulated and other patterns, and in the centre four hearts, their points to the corners. The country people soon pulled it in pieces, except about a yard square taken up by a neighbouring nobleman. In the stratum of loose earth West of this pavement, were several fragments of urns, some oyster shells, and some large nails. A bed of ashes lay near this spot, with the horns and bones of some beast. The adjoining fields were scattered over with small stones and pieces of tiles, and some fragments of urns; and a large freestone was taken up and converted into a watering trough; and other foundation stones. The neighbouring wood is called the *Hall wood*. Five or six coins of Valentinian were found among the rubbish thrown off the pavement, which was supposed to reach further West*. It was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1798 another pavement, here engraved from a correct drawing by Mr. John Selby, jun. whose property the site is, was found on the same acre with the former, and nearly in the centre of the field, and adjoining to it some other pavements, but of very inferior work, and much broken. The coins here engraved were the most perfect among a quantity of others of the Lower Empire found with it.



* Antiquary Society's Minutes. Stukeley's *Carausius*, I. 169. Brit. Top. II. 43.

Near the pavement were two large bogs, but only one of them on Mr. Selby's land, on draining which it was found to be a cistern made of oak planks, and paved at the bottom, six feet square by seven or eight deep, entirely filled with rubbish, among which was a large pair of horns of the stag kind, and skulls of other animals, and pipes of wood, which appear to have communicated with the other bog, which probably may have been another cistern. The water is of a mineral kind.

These three pavements were all connected with each other, and the two above-mentioned were on the North side of the third.



The church of Cotterstock, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave on two pointed arches, with round pillars, and two clerestories; in the North-east pillar a niche; North and South ailes; and a tiled chancel; and a South porch of stone with groined arches and three beasts over it: in the centre of the roof the Deity, crucifix, and dove, and behind a church; and symbols of the Evangelists, boars, arms of the see of Peterburgh, and a dolphin embowed.

At the West end an embattled tower containing four bells.

On the South side of the chancel three seats of different heights and a piscina, four feet high by two feet six wide, all under flowered arches. Under the South window on a grey slab inlaid under a pediment with purfled finials, a priest in a rich cope, and round the ledge this inscription:

Hic. jacet. Magister. Robertus. Wyntrynham'.
 Super. canonicus. eccl'ie. Cath'. Lincoln. Prebendarius.
 de Hedngton. ac. prepositus. prepositur'
 Cantarie. de. Cotherstoke. qui obiit quarto. die. Julii.
 anno.. domini mill'mo CCCCXX^o cuius anime..
 propitiatur. Deus. A. M. E. N.

Between each word and each letter of *Amen* one or more roses as here dotted.

Wyntrynham, by will proved 18 July, 1420, directed his body to be buried near the *lavatory* on the South part of the chancel of St. Andrew, of Cotherstock.

He gave 200 marks to eight priests to celebrate mass for his own soul and for the soul of William his brother, of which priests three were to perform mass successively in this church, and the others in some respectable places. He also bequeathed a sufficient sum

to



Roman Pavement found at Couterstock 1798. p. 284.

to new pave the chancel floor and cover the roof with lead. He resigned the provostship 16 May, 1398, to make way for his brother William, and probably on his brother's death resumed it again 8 April, 1401, and died 1420.

This chantry, or college, for a master, three priests, and three clerks, was founded by John Giffard 5 Dec. 1339, and the rectory appropriated to it 19 Feb. following; but, about Leland's time*, one Nores [Norris] claiming to be founder, got all the lands, and there remained to it only the benefice.

In the north wall is a locker and shelf.

Within the rail a slab for "Charles Kirkham, esq. of Fineshede abbey, eldest son of Walter," by Mary daughter of Sir John Norwich, of Brampton, who married Margaret Spurstow, of Spurstow, Cheshire, and died 1727, aged 66. He always bore true allegiance to his sovereign; in the commission of the peace a just and impartial magistrate; in his friendship sincere; in his conversation chearful and agreeable, with a general and comprehensive knowledge in historical transactions; a lover of learning, and a kind, indulgent parent."

On an atchievement, G. on a bend A. 3 roses G. single, and impaling O, a demi-lion rampant G.

Three text r's, impaling on a fess between three heathcocks or crows S. 3 lions rampant A.

Both quartering, 1. A. 3 boars heads with a dart erect S. *Booth*. 2. A fess engrailed G. *Barton*. 3 Az. 3 bars A. in chief, 2 mullets A. *Venables*. 4. Bendy of 10, Az. and O. *Mountfort*. 5. A mullet S. *Ashton*. 6. A. a lion rampant G. between 3 pheons S. *Egerton*, impaling Erm. on a cross S. voided Erm. 4 millronds. *Turner*

Over the communion table :

"This chancel was repaired, new roofed, and beautified in the years 1781 and 1785, by the rev. Sir George Booth, bart. and rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. impropiators and patrons, at which time they presented to the parish the king's arms, communion table and cloth, and hangings and cushions for the desk and pulpit."

Against the South wall a white marble :

To the memory of John Simcoc, esq.
late Commander of his Majesty's ship *Pembroke*,
who died in the royal service upon the important expedition
against Quebec, in North America,
in the year 1759, aged 45 years.

* Itin. IV. f. 49.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

He spent the greatest part of his life
in the service of his king and country,
preferring the good of both to all private views.

He was an officer
esteemed for his great abilities in naval and military affairs,
of unquestioned bravery and unwearied diligence.
He was an indulgent husband, a tender parent, and sincere friend ;
generous, humane, and benevolent to all ;
so that his loss to the publick, as well as to his friends,
cannot be too much regretted.

This monument was in honour to his memory
erected by his disconsolate wife Catharine Simcoe,

1760.

Under lie Pawlett, William,
and John, sons of the above
John & Catharine Simcoe.

E. Bingham, Peterboro.

Az. a fesse wavy Erm., in chief two estoiles of 12 points O. in base a canon of the first. *Simcoe*. On a shield of pretence, A. a cross fitche G. between three fleurs-de-lis G. Crest, a demi-griffin, below a ship. Crest to the atchievement a demi leopard holding a sword.

In the south-east aile, " John Campion, gent. 1766. An honest man who bore a painful decline."

Perks to the East window of each aile. Stone seat round the nave, as in many churches in this hundred and county.

The font is octagon ; in three pannels a cross moline, in two a saltire and a flourish.

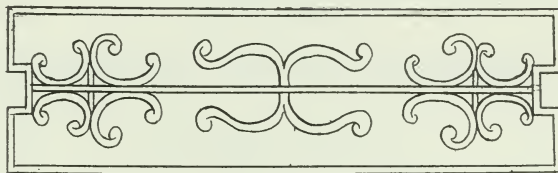
Before the church door is the base of a cross, on which Bridges, II. 440, gives this inscription :

Joh's Leef [et *Jacklen*] *upor ejus hanc fecerunt*
recl'am [fieri].

The words in hooks supplied from another copy ; but this inscription is not now to be distinguished. Nor are the two antique stones, on one of which is cut a rude figure of a
man

man with his hands on his bosom, and on the other a cross, to be seen in the yard near the West end of the church, unless the latter be the cross at the end of the stone bench by the door here engraved.

p. 208.



By the Return to Parliament in 1811, it appears that there were at Cotterstock, 2 houses building, and 31 houses inhabited by 31 families, (22 of which were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 7 in trade, &c.) consisting of 60 males and 77 females, total 137.

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOMPT
OF THE
PRIORY OF ST. ANDREW
AT NORTHAMPTON.

“ MONASTERIUM SIVE NUPER PRIORATUS SA. ANDREE INFRA VILLAM NORTH.
IN COM. NORTH.

“ The view of the accompt of Richard Layton, Doctor of the Laws, and Robert Southwell, esquires, Commissioners assigned by the King's Majesties Letters Patent, amonge others, as well for the dissolution of the sayd Monasterye, as also for the vieweing, valuing, and selling of all the plate, ornaments, implements, stock and store, belles and leade, with all other goodes and cattels thereof, as made and declared to Sir Edward North, knight, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of the Kinge's Crowne, and others the Counsayl of the sayd Court, upon dyvers particular books thereof to them shewed and delyvered the iij^d day of November, in the xxxvith yere of our Soveraigne lord King Henry the Eighth, *videlicet*,

Plate and juels, that is to say,	{ First, one little chales, with a paten and two cruetts of silver, parcell gylt, poiz together oz. xv. and ben delyvered to Thomas Pope, esquier, Treas- urer of the sayd Court of Augmentation to the Kinge's Majestie, as by a byll sygned with the hands of the sayde Treasurer, shewed upon this accompt, may appere,	ii ^l .
	{ Too other lytle challesses, parcell gilt, one smalle maser, and a litle sylver salt of iij whiche were sold by the said Commissioners at the dissolution of the sayd house to severall persons, as by the parcells therof may appere, for the some of	lxxvs.
Ornaments of the church.	{ Being viewed and praysed by indifferent persones, were sold by the sayd Commissioners, as appereth by the parcells, for	xxiij ^l . vis. iij ^d .
Corne, cattell, with other moveable goods, which	{ likewise viewed and prased been sold by the sayde Commissioners to dyverse parsones, as by the parcells therof may appere, IIII ^{xxv} ^l . xxd.	cxviiij ^l . xiijs.

Iron

Iron and glasse, with certeyn old edificions, viz.	{ The glasse of the church and other superfluous buyld- inge, with all the barres of the church wyndows and the iron in the cloistre and in other buyldings that were rased, sold also by the sayd Commissioners in grett, as appereth by the book of sale,	lxvjs. viijd.
	{ Certeyn old howses there being superfluous, were likewise sold by the sayd Commissioners in greate, as appereth by the sayd book, for the some of	xxxijl. xiijs. ijd.
Belles, ix.	{ Solde by the said Commissioners in greate to the Mar- chaunts of the towne, for the some of	cl.
		ciiij.
Leade in sowes, iiii ^c xvi.	{ Weing cxii ffoode', and every ffoode' rated to be worth iiijl. amounteth to	ccccxlvijl.
not yet taken down.	{ xiiij ffoode' esteemed and adjudged by indifferent par- sones at like rate, is worth	lvi.
Debts due to the late monastery by	{ Dyverse and sondrie parsons, as by a booke of par- celles, conteynge the names of every severall parsones, with the somes due, it may appere	lxvi. xvijs. iijd. ob.
	{ To xiii religious parsones xxl. there for rewardes att their dispatrge, and to xlvii other parsones xxviijl. ix. viii. late servauntes for their wagies and rewardes of the kinge's majestie, as by a boke of the parcelles there may appere	xxxviijl. ix. viijd.
Wagies and rewardes.	{ To dyverse other parsons in like rewardes for their paynes about the dissolution of the sayd howse and the survey of the possessions of the same, that is to say, to Thomas Myldmay thaudit by the commandment of Thomas Cromwell then erle of Essex, lately attaynted of high treason, vil. to Richard Sturge, for his paynes xxis. and to Frauncis Southwell for his expens and paynes rydyng with lettres to the Counsayl from the sayd Com- missioners xxs. in all, with other xxs. gyven to Henrye Goldinge for his paynes	ixl.
	{ To dyverse and sondrie parsones for monye to them owing by the sayd late monasterie at the tyme of the dissolution of the same, as by a booke of the parcelles thereof shewed upon this accompt may appere with iiijl. xiiis. payd sythens the dissolucion of the sayd howse, in all	liijl. xvijs. xid.
Debts payde, ccccxxv. xixs. vid. ob. wherof in	{ To Thomas Isham, gent. for the redemption of an annuite granted to him by the late priour and covent there for terme of his liffe, as by warrant thereof signed with the handes of the sayd Chancellor and Treasurer of Augmentacion remayning with the sayd Comissioners for their discharge, it may appere	viijl. vis. viijd.
Costes for melting of leade, and rasing' of super- fluous buylding.	{ To sondrie other parsones working thereaboutes for the melting of the sayd leade, rasyng of the church, and other superfluous buyldings there, as by a particu- lar book therof may appere	xviijl. iijs. vid.
The Commis- sioners' costes.	{ And for the costes and charges of the sayd Commis- sioners, with others, about the dissolution of the sayd howse and the survey of the possessions of the same, by the space of days, as by a severall booke of all those parcelles likewise shewed upon this accompt may appere	xxx. viijs. vid.

And so remayneth, in	{	Leade yet unsolde remayning in the hands of young	}	ciiiijl.
		Mr. Fermoree fermor there to the king's use		
		Debtes owing to the sayde howse not yet re-		
		ceyved,		
		Redye monye receyved by the sayd Commissioners to		
	{	the king's use not yet payd, that is to say, in master	}	lxvj. xvijs. iiid.ob.
doctor Layton's handes xxijl. iiis. viid. and in the handes				
of the said Mr. Southwell, with xlvj. xiijs. viijd. Mr.				
Fermer sythens the dissolution of the sayde house for				
certeyn goods sold to hym iiii ^{xx} l. xs. in all				
				cclxxiiijl. xis. xd.ob.

Ex. per me, THOMAM CHILDERMAY, Auditor.

GILBERT SMITH

RICHARD GOUDLE

P. BARTON

Whych some of iiii^{xx}l. iis. xd. remayning in the handes of the sayd Sir Robert Southwell, upon the determination of this declaration as delyvered and payd unto the handes of the sayde Sir Edward Worth, knight, late Treasurer of the Revenues of the augmentations of the King's Majestie's Crowne, to the use of his Highness, amongst other somes of mony as by one acquitaunce in that behaulf made, signed, and sealed by the sayd late Treasurer, bering date the ixth day of May, Anno xxxvto Regis pred. conteyning cccclixl. ixs. viijd. hereupon sene and examined, remayning with the said Accomptant more playnly may appere:

And so he ys even.

The Priory of ST. ANDREW was one of the oldest religious foundations in the town of Northampton. Ingulphus informs us, that, among the monks he found at Croyland in 1076, were two who had been professed at St Andrew's in Northampton. In 1084 Simon de St. Liz, first of that name Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, repaired and largely endowed it for Cluniac monks from the abbey of St. Mary de Caritate on the Loire, to which he made it a cell. It was made denizon 6 Henry IV. and discharged from all pensions to the Crown. By the survey taken of its revenues 1535, 26 Henry VIII. they were rated clear at cclxiiiijl. viis. id. ob. Dr. Layton acquainted Cromwell, the visitor-general, by letter 1538 *, that "the house was in dett gretly, the landes solde and morgagtde, the farmes let oute, and the rente recevide before hande for x. xv.xx yeres; chaunters foundett to be paide oute of the londs, and grett bonds of forfeiture therupon for non-payment." The same year the prior and twelve monks surrendered the

* Cott. Lib. Cleopatra, E. IV.

house by an instrument in English, printed in Weever's Funeral Monuments, Appendix, p. 106, and referred to in Burnet's History of the Reformation, I. Ap. p. 149. See also Fuller's Church History, Book VI. p. 320. Francis Abree, alias Leicester, was the last prior, and, upon the erection of the bishoprick of Peterborough, 33 Henry VIII. was appointed first dean of that church. The site and demesne lands of the priory were granted 4 Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smythe, whose descendant sold them, 1631, to Sir Francis Crane, who bequeathed them to his nephew Francis Arundel, in whose family it is believed they still continue. In the priory church were buried Simon de St. Liz, second earl of Northampton of that name, and his son Simon, an archbishop of Triers, who died in England 1 Richard I.; Rolland, prince of Galloway, who died at Northampton, 2 John; and Sir Richard Verney, who was knighted in the battle of Northampton, and died 5 Henry VII. *

In 1533 here remained in charges 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, and these pensions :

To John Bette' 1*l.*

Thomas Goldstone and Richard Cooke 4*l.* each.

William Warde, William Sucker, and Thomas Atterburie, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each †.

* Leland, It. I. 18. Bridges I. 452—455.

† Willis, Mitred Abbeyes, II. p. 160.

ACCOUNT
OF
SOME ANTIQUITIES
IN THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CASTOR.
COMMUNICATED TO THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
BY THE LATE ROBERT HENSON*, Esq.
OF BAINTON HOUSE, NEAR STAMFORD.

I. WOODCROFT HOUSE.

MR. URBAN,

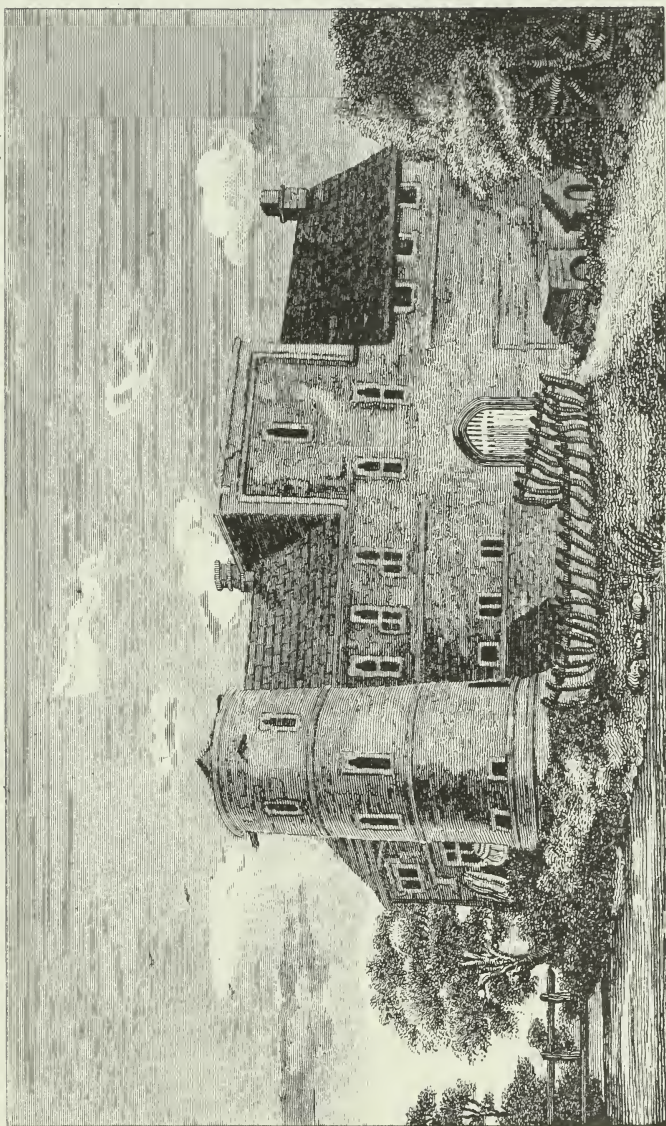
With a drawing of Woodcroft House, I take the liberty of sending you some extracts from different authors relating thereto; and also anecdotes of the heroic Dr. Michael Hudson, who bravely fell, defending himself against the Parliament forces in 1648.

In the parish of Etton, in the hundred of Nassaburgh, Northampton, is Woodcroft House, an old manor place, and, from the remains of antiquity, apparently in former times a place of strength. It is surrounded by a large water, excepting on the Western side, where the draw-bridge is supposed to have been. The doors of the long passages through the gateway, with two large arches and seats of stone, and stone windows, and staircases within the house, and a round bastion towards the North end, are of remarkable and antient workmanship. Over the porch or gateway is a chamber, formerly the chapel: in the wall is a bason for holy water, a long stone seat, and a large window, now in part filled up, and made into a smaller. The walls are about four feet thick.

In the reign of Henry III. Herbert and Roger de Woodcrofte held of the Abbot of Burgh half a knight's fee in Walton and Woodcrofte, which was confirmed to the Convent by a charter in the same reign, and in the subsequent reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.†

* This respectable Gentleman died at Dieppe in France, Sept. 7, 1817.

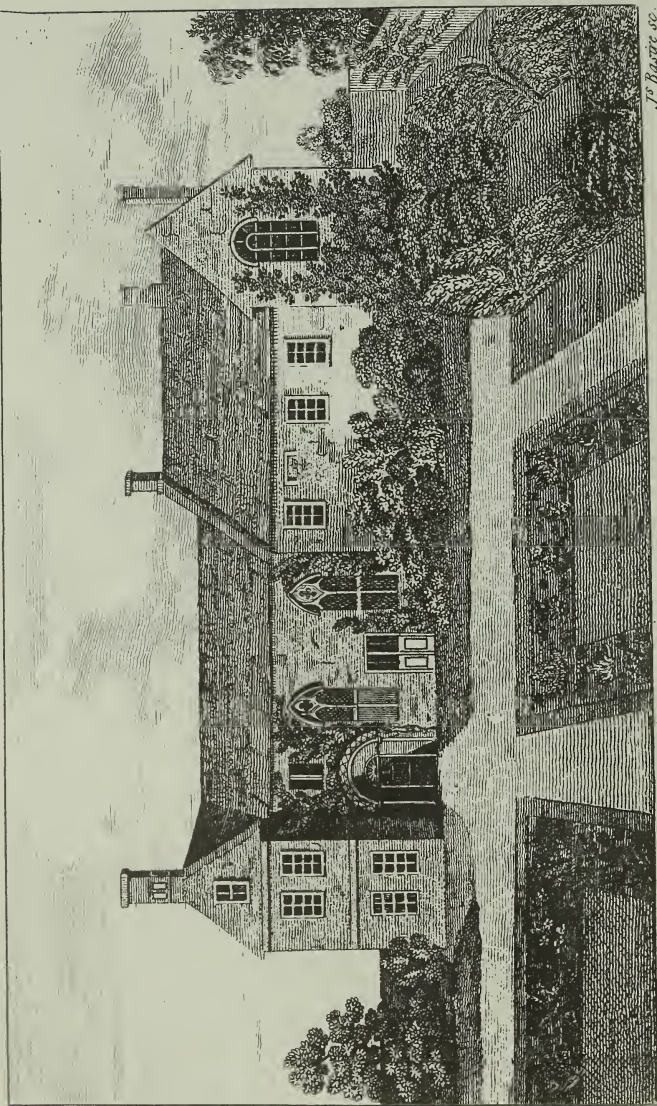
† Brydges's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 511.



R. Harrison del. 1811.

WOODCROFT HOUSE,
in the parish of Eton in Northamptonshire.

Gent. Mag. Jan^r 1880. Pl. I. p. 9.



Barnack Rectory, Northamptonshire.

In 1648 Woodcroft House was made a garrison by the Royalists, who took up arms for Charles the First, under the command of the Rev. Dr. Michael Hudson*. After the battle of Edgehill, Mr. Hudson, retiring to Oxford, was, in 1642, created Doctor in Divinity, and appointed Chaplain to the King. From hence he attended him with Mr. Ashburnham, in 1646, when he put himself into the hands of the Scots; and the Parliament sending a serjeant at arms to bring Hudson to London, he eluded the vigilance of the messenger; but was soon after discovered and apprehended at Rochester, and committed prisoner to London-house. Having made his escape from this confinement, he was in a short time retaken, and sent from Hull to the Tower. Here he wrote "The Divine Right of Government, natural and politic, more particularly of Monarchy," &c. which was printed in 4to. 1647. Making his escape also in the beginning of 1648, he went into Lincolnshire, raised a party of horse, and to secure himself against the Parliament troops, retired with his men to Woodcroft House. The Rebels on the 6th of June, entering the house, and taking many prisoners, Hudson, with the most courageous of his soldiers, went up to the battlements, and defended themselves a considerable time: but yielding upon a promise of quarter, which was not observed, and the Rebels advancing to them, Hudson was thrown over the battlements, and caught hold of a spout or projecting stone; but, his hands being cut off, he fell into the moat much wounded; and desiring to come to land to die, was knocked on the head † by the butt-end of a musket. His tongue was then cut out by a low-bred shopkeeper of Stamford ‡, who carried it about the country as a trophy. Being there buried, after the enemy had left the place, his body is said to have been removed to the neighbouring parish of Uffington, near Stamford, where it was solemnly interred.

In the examination of John Browne of St. Ives, Hunts, taken May 18, 1646, he deposed, that he met with Dr. Hudson at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, being the last of April, where they lodged all night. Mr. Peck conceives, that Dr. Hudson had relations at Melton; one Sir Henry Hudson, bart. who, he supposed, entertained him. This Sir H. Hudson owned and lived in the house where Mr. Simon Stokes the attorney now lives (1734); and § here it is supposed Dr. Hudson and his servant Browne lodged ||.

Yours, &c.

R. HENSON.

II. BARNACK RECTORY.

MR. URBAN,

I send you a View of the Rectorial House at Barnack, near Stamford in Northamptonshire; a parish of some consequence by the antiquity of several of its houses, and by the monumental memorials in the church; for which I shall refer to Mr. Brydges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 492.

* Dr. Hudson was rector of Uffington, and was joined in his expedition against the rebels by the Rev. Mr. Styles, who was warden of Brown's Hospital in Stamford, and minister of Croyland.

† By one Egborough, the Minister of Castor's servant.

‡ John Walker, a grocer.

§ Desiderata Curiosa, lib. IX.

|| Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. i. 313.

The Rectory has been the residence of several worthy Divines; particularly of the late excellent Thomas Rennell (father of the present very learned Dean of Winchester): who died in April 1798, and who is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVIII. p. 626*.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

III. BARNACK CHURCH, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Having observed in your Magazine of January last, an engraving of Barnack Rectory, as it stood before the death of my very worthy friend and neighbour, the Rev. Thomas Rennell, in March 1798, and which I believe was made from a slight drawing I gave him some years previous to that period; and presuming, therefore, that as the Rectory was thought worthy of a place in your useful publication, a sketch of the Church would not be unacceptable, I have taken the liberty of sending one, with the addition of three other small drawings from the same Church.

1. *The Font* is cylindrical, surrounded by two rows of roses in relief. The base course supporting the above, is octangular, beneath which are eight pillars, forming a sort of corridor, of trefoil-headed arches.

2. *The Capital* of the Gothic Pillar, is ornamented with acanthuses springing from the corbel; on the South side is an intertwined serpent, with the head resting upon one of the flowers.

3. In the North-east corner of the South Chancel, in an ornamented niche, is a *kneeling figure*, with the head broken off, before which is a desk, with a book opened. In the clouds which are sculptured above, appear angels supporting a clasped book, from which a radiation proceeds, falling upon the breast of the figure. Over it is a scroll † affixed to a recess surmounted by a dome, and embattled. In the foreground is a tree, and on a hill at a distance is a city. The pyramidal part which rises over the recess projects considerably from the wall, and exhibits three faces ornamented with quatrefoils, and other rich embellishments.

The whole is supported by two blockings of demi-angels, with hands raised in the attitude of prayer.

For a particular description of the above Church, see Brydges's History of Northamptonshire, Vol. II. p. 489 ‡

Yours, &c.

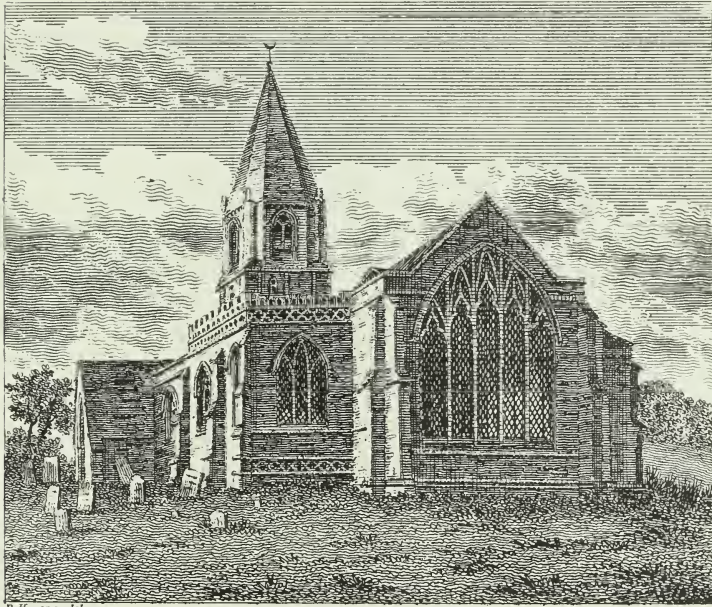
R. HENSON

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXX. i. p. 9.

† The inscription is illegible.

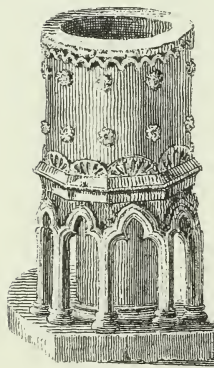
‡ Gent. Mag. vol. LXXX. i. p. 801.

S. E. View of BARNACK CHURCH, Northamptonshire. *Gent. Mag. Supp. to Vol. LXX. p. 601.*

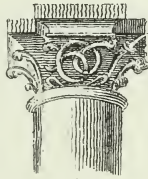


R. Hanson del.

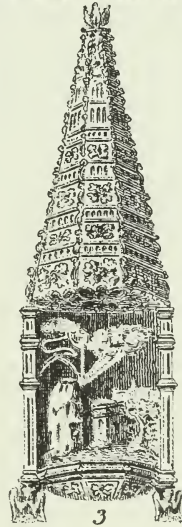
Malcolm sc.



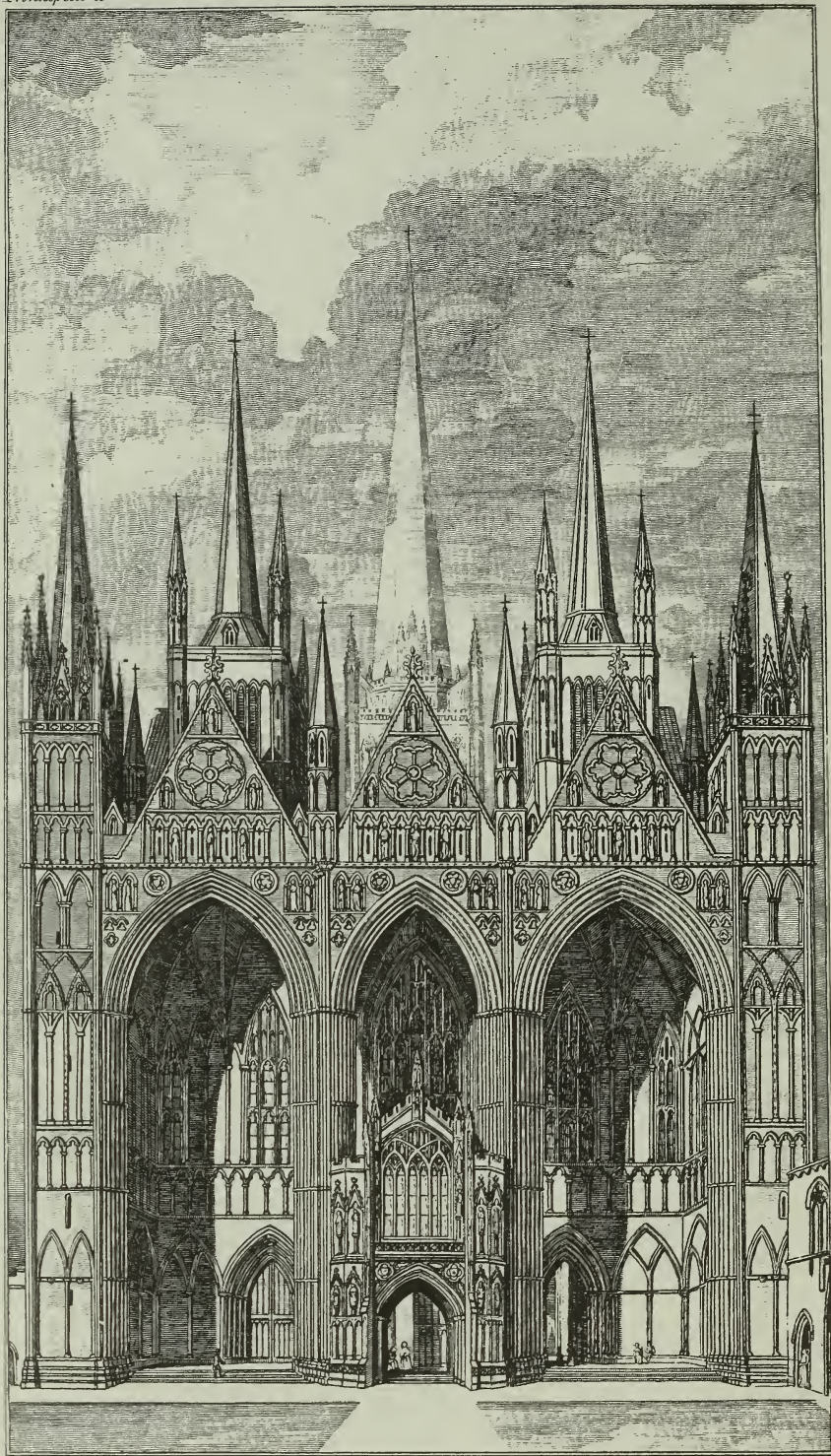
1



2



3



West Front of Peterborough Cathedral, restored according to Guntow.
See p. 323.

WEST FRONT
OF
PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL,

RESTORED ACCORDING TO GUNTON,

By J. CARTER, F.S.A.

* * * As the Church of Castor was so intimately connected with the neighbouring Cathedral, a View of its West Front, by that eminent Antiquarian Draughtsman the late Mr. JOHN CARTER, may form no inappropriate conclusion to the present Volume. EDIT.

REMARKS BY MR. CARTER :

The building (Song School) raised within the center arch (which arch is less in the opening than those on each side) is a later construction ; probably of the 14th century ; done, it is imagined, to act (how beautiful in form !) as a sustainment to some visible injury the arch itself might have undergone.

The three grand arches, the receding walls, with their enrichments of door-ways, windows, groins, columns, pediments, compartments, niches, statues, ornaments, attending towers, pinnacles, and spires, constitute a gigantic and gorgeous WEST FRONT, singular in its form, exhibiting a pre-eminence in splendour surpassing all others, either at home or abroad. The Tower on the right I have restored according to Gunton.

In the distance, centrally, is the Transept Tower, on which, to give an assimilating effect to the whole contour, I have introduced a Spire. Whether the Tower originally was so adorned, is not certain ; but it is not beyond a reasonable supposition to conclude, that it once had such a glorious termination.

At present, the Tower, it is understood, shews some late inappropriate fanciful modern decorations, set up upon the destruction of the old embellishments thereon. Be this as it may, the great Porch, our instructive lesson, stands yet unaltered.

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THE END.

A LIST
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,
From 1717 to 1796;
IN CHRONOLOGICAL AND ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

[PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.]

A
LIST OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,
FROM THEIR REVIVAL IN 1717,
TO JUNE 19, 1796.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL AND ALPHABETICAL ORDER.



L O N D O N :
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS, AT CICERO'S HEAD,
RED LION PASSAGE FLEET-STREET.

MDCCXCVIII.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1555. **S**IR John Dethicke.
 1572. Archbishop Parker.
 1589. Sir Robert Cotton.
 Sir John Dodderidge.
 Sir James Lee.
 Archbishop Whitgift.
 1590. Serjeant Fleetwood.
 Arthur Agarde.
 Lancelot Andrews.
 Robert Beale.

B

1717

1717. Peter Le Neve, Norroy, F.R.S.
 William Stukeley, M.D. Secretary,
 John Talman, Gray's-Inn*,
 Edward Alexander, Doctors Commons,
 Roger Gale, Gent. F.R.S.
 Samuel Gale, Esq;
 Henry Hare, of Docking, Norfolk, Esq;
 elected March, 1718.
 John Hare, Richmond Herald, died May
 13, 1720.
 George Holmes, Esq; deputy keeper of
 the Tower records,
 James Mickleton, Esq; Gray's-Inn; died
 Nov. 23, 1719.
 William Becket, Surgeon, Hatton Garden,
 John Chichley, Esq; Middle Temple,
 — Wrottesley,
 William Pavey, Gent. Clement's-Inn,
 Humphrey Wanley, Librarian to Lord
 Oxford.
 Robert Saunderson, Esq; at the Rolls,
 William Nicholas, Esq; store-keeper of
 the Tower,
 Maurice Johnson, Esq; Inner-Temple;
 died Feb. 1, 1755,
 Samuel Knight, D.D. prebendary of
 Ely; died 1748,
 George Vertue, engraver, Brownlow-
 street, Drury-lane,
 Brown Willis, Esq; L. L. D. April, 1718.
 Robert Stephens, Esq;

These 22 names, with that of Dr. Harwood (whose name occurs again in p. 3, as admitted June 24, 1719), are entered in the minute-book as founders of the Society, July, 1717.

* His effects were sold by auction, I presume, soon after his death; and April 19, 1727, George Vertue was commissioned to purchase prints and drawings there for the use of the Society, and laid out £.9. 9s. 6d; which was repaid him April 26, 1727.

1717. Robert Dobyns, Esq; of Eastbach, co. Hereford.
1718. Thomas Serjeant, Esq; of the Tower, } March,
Brampton Gourdon, Esq; of Letton, Norfolk, } 1718.
John Johnson, Esq; of the Inner Temple
Joseph Hall, Esq; Nov. 1718; expelled for blasphemy, Feb. 28,
1719-20.
- William Moore, A. M. Dyfynog, Brecknockshire, Nov.
- Adlard Squier Stukeley, Gent. Holbech, Feb. ; withdrew on
going into the country 1721.
- John White, Trinity College, Oxford, A. M.
- Gilbert Spearman, Durham,
- Lewis Stucley Esq; Middle Temple, Feb.
- James Hill, gent. Middle Temple, F. R. S.
- Laurence Echard, A. M. archdeacon of Stow, Lowth,
- Louis de la Haye, gent.
- Dr. Brooks, of Leadenhall-street.
- Robert Gosling, bookseller, Feb. 1718.
- Knightley Chetwode, D. D. dean of Gloucester, March
- Joseph Banks, jun. Esq; Lincoln*, } May 6.
Robert Keck, Esq; of the Temple†, }
- John Harwood, L. L. D. F. R. S.
- John Bridges, Esq; Lincoln's-Inn; died March 16, } June 24,
1723-4. } 1718.
- Sir Philip Sydenham, July 1, Brimpton, Somersetshire.
- Mr. John Hardy, of Nottingham, }
Mr. Humphrey Thayer, Greyhound, Fleet-street, } Aug. 26.
- Robert Stephens, Esq; Middle Temple, Sept. 20.
- Mr. William Dawson, of the Middle Temple, Dec. 16.
- Mr. James Joye, Duke-street, Dec. 23.

* His election is recorded in the minutes.

† His election is the second that stands recorded in the minutes.

- Thomas Warkhouse, Esq; Lincoln's-Inn.
 Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; F.R.S. Gray's-Inn.
 Thomas Tanner, D.D. chancellor of Norwich.
 Richard Middleton Maffy, M.D. F.R.S. Wisbech.
1719. Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Middle Temple.
 John Kirkpatrick, merchant of Norwich, Feb. 18.
 Alexander Geekie, surgeon, }
 Thomas L'Esrange, Esq; of Humstanton, Norfolk, } April.
1720. Owen Brigstock, Esq; F.R.S. Caermarthen, Jan. 6.
 Dr. Wilkins, librarian and chaplain to the Archbishop
 of Canterbury, }
 Mr. John Warburton, F.R.S. Somerset herald, Bedale, } Jan. 13.
 North Riding of Yorkshire
 Charles Howson, Esq; Holbech,
 John Cumyns, Esq; L.L.D. professor of civil law, Gresham } Jan. 27.
 college,
 Martin Folkes, F.R.S. }
 Thomas Martyn, Gent. Thetford, } Feb. 17.
- Edmund Prideaux, Esq; Norwich, April 13.
 Rev. Humphrey Folkes, D.D. of Denbighshire, May 17.
 Henry Johnson, Carthagenæ*, }
 Joseph Sparkes, M.A. Peterborough, } Aug. 31.
- Edmund Halley, L.L.D. Nov. 30. R.S. secret. Greenwich.
 Allen Cooper, A.M. Dec. 14.
1721. Mr. Ainsworth, Walthamstow, Jan. 13.
 Mr. Thomas Bryan, Custom House, Jan. 18.
 White Kennet, lord bishop of Peterborough, elected Feb. 1.
 Mr. George Holmes, jun. Ordnance Office, }
 Lord Harold, Wreth, } Feb. 7.

* Recommended by Mr. M. Johnson. In 1730, he communicated an account of the body of a pigmy found in Peru with 400,000 dollars from Panama where he was in the service of the Scots.

- Charles Mordaunt, Esq; Little Massingham, Norfolk, }
 afterwards Sir Charles, } March 1.
 Mr. George Hayes, Gent.
1723. Mr. John Ecton, Middle Temple, March 29.
 Sir Robert Abdy, Bart. of Albins, Essex, }
 Elisha Smith, M.A. vicar of Wisbech, } Nov. 1.
 Slater Thomas Bacon, Esq; Nov. 29.
 Mr. Richard Witherston, Inner Temple, Dec. 7.
 Savile Cust, Esq; Feb. 19.
 Mr. John Lynton, Newcastle-court, June 27; died 1725.
 Philip Jones, Esq; Office of Arms, } Dec. 5.
1724. Rev. Allen Cooper, }
 Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea, died Sept. 30, 1726, }
 Earl of Hertford, } Jan. 16.
 Sir Robert Cornwall,
 Mr. Auditor Jeff, Feb. 17.
 Mr. Simon Degg, afterwards M.D. F.R.S. Derby, }
 Sir James Thornhill, M.P. for Melcombe 1733; and in } March 7.
 the preceding parliament voted for Hessian troops. }
- Mr. John Creyk, Dec. 4.
 Mr. Ainsworth *, }
 Edmund Sawyer, Esq; } Jan. 8.
 John Nicholas, Esq; of Alcannings, Wilts, died 1738, }
 Theophilus Leigh, Esq; nephew to the Duke of Chandos, } Jan. 15.
 Rev. Joseph Solley, M. A. Chelsea, Jan. 29.
 Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, Feb. 5.
 Mr. Joseph Banks, sen. of Revelby, Lincolnshire, April 1.
 William Latin, Esq; }
 Andrew Motte, Esq; } April 22.

* Q. Robert Ainsworth, elected Jan. 11, 1721.

1725. Smart Lethieullier Esq; June 17.
 Robert Hicks, Esq; Inner Temple, Nov. 25; left out by desire, 1737.
 Signor Nicolo Haym, Dec. 9.
 Beaupré Bell, Esq; of Beaupré-hall, Norfolk, and Trinity College,
 Cambridge, Jan. 18.
 Sir Richard Manningham, Knt. Jan. 27.
 Captain William Lethieullier, Feb. 10.
 Alexander Gordon, }
 Edward Southwell, Esq; } Feb. 17.
 Dr. Daniel Waterland, Magdalen College, Cambridge, }
 Sir John Evelyn, Knt. grandson of John Evelyn, author } Feb. 24.
 of Sylva, Pomona, &c. }
 Edmund Chishull, }
 Hugh Corry, Esq; }
 Richard Hoare, Fleet street } March 10.
 Francis Wilkinson, Esq; }
 John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, March 24.
 John Smibert, April 6, went to the West Indies.
 John Horwood, Kenchester.
 John Duke of Montague, April 28.
 Gaspar John Scheuhzer, M.D.
 John Hollings, M.D. }
 Mr. James Anderson, } May 6.
 Sir Clement Cottrell, Dover street, }
 Isaac Wood, St. John of Jerusalem, } May 26.
 Mr. Christopher Wren, Haymarket, June 2.
 Earl of Suffex, July 21.
 Grey Longueville, Bath King at Arms, Queen Square, }
 Westminster, } July 28.
 Colonel Horton, of New Bond street, }
 Rev. Mr. La Motte, Great Russell street, Sept excused for
 going to reside in the country 1727.

- Captain Arthur Edwards, of Golden Square, Nov. 17.
 Rev. John Morris, of St. Bartholomew's, Dec. 1.
 Henry Hare Lord Colrane, Dec. 8.
 Dr. Christopher Hunter, Durham, Dec. 15.
 1726. Coulson Fellows, Esq; Feb. 9.
 Nathaniel Booth, Esq; of Gray's Inn, }
 Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; of Mile End, } Mar. 2.
 Thomas Palmer, Esq; of Somersetshire, April 27.
 James Theobald, Esq; Belvidere, Lambeth, }
 George Lynn, jun. Esq; of the Inner Temple, }
 William Bogdani, Esq; Clerk of the Office of Ordnance, } Nov. 23.
 James West, of the Inner Temple, }
 John Freeman, }
 Captain Floyer, of Gray's Inn, } Dec. 7.
 1727. Thomas Bromfall, Esq; of Blunsham, co. Bedford, Feb. 15.
 Samuel Burroughs, Master in Chancery, presented his book,
 " The Legal Jurisdictions in Chancery," March 22.
 Thomas Davers, Esq; of Rushbrook, Suffolk, March 29.
 Richard Rawlinson, L.L.D. May 10.
 Dr. Ferrari, May 17.
 Thomas Clarke, Esq; of Spring Gardens, }
 Mr. Munday, of the Middle Temple, } Nov. 15.
 1728. John Harper, Esq; of the Middle Temple, Nov. 6.
 1729. — Glen, Esq; Jan. 23; afterwards Governor of South Carolina.
 1730. Mr. New, }
 Rev. Mr. Primate, } Jan. 22.
 Erasmus Philipps, M.P. for Haverfordwest, July 2.
 Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; Dec. 10.
 Robert Barker, M.D. Dec. 17.
 1731. Henry Rolle, Esq; M.P. for Devon, March 4.
 Simon Patrick, Esq; of the Middle Temple, July 8.

1732. Sir Joseph Ayloff, was proposed by Mr. Theobald, and had leave to be present Feb. 3 ; he was elected Feb. 10.
 Rev Mr. Francis Peck, March 9.
 Charles Frederick, Esq; March 16.
 Edward Harrison, Esq; of St. James's Place, }
 William Hall, Esq; of the Middle Temple, } March 23.
1733. William Draper, Esq; of Adscombe, near Croydon, Feb. 8.
 John Cole, Esq; Nov. 15.
1734. Thomas Hammond*, Esq; Feb. 7.
 Malachy Postlethwaite, Esq; }
 Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, } March 21.
 Alexander Stuart, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Queen, May 9.
 William Mytton, Esq; May 16.
 John Palmer, Esq; Nov. 28.
 Thomas Dingley, Esq; Dec. 12.
1735. Sir Thomas Robinson, of Yorkshire, Jan. 15.
 Walter Bowman, Esq; }
 Sir John Statham, of Derbyshire*, } Feb. 6.
 Jonathan Belchier, Esq; * }
 Benjamin Pomfret, Esq; } Feb. 27.
 Francis Drake, of York, Gent. }
 John Chandler, Esq; } March 13.
 William Maitland, Esq; }
 Samuel Tuffnell, Esq; May 1.
 Dr. William Richardson, prebendary of Lincoln, June 19.
 Dr. Edward Vernon, rector of Bloomsbury, June 26.
 Professor Celsius, Nov. 6 ; became the first honorary member.
 May 20, 1736.
 David Papillon, Esq; }
 Daniel Mackercher, Esq; } Nov. 25.

* Omitted for being in arrears 1730.

Rev. Mr. Birch, Dec. 11.

Rev. William Freeman, M.A. Dec. 18; died Aug. 9, 1738.

1736. Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. Jan. 22; withdrew Jan. 17, 1740

John Ward, professor of rhetoric in Gresham College,

Rev. N. Tindal, vicar of Much Waltham, Essex; re- } Feb. 5.
signed June 26, 1740,

John Sawbridge, Esq; Feb. 26.

Andrew Mitchell, of the Inner Temple, Esq; March 25.

Benjamin Radcliffe, Esq; April 1.

The Duke of Richmond, April 8.

Zacharah Chambers,

Patrick Forbes, M.D. omitted for arrears,

William Northey, Esq; died Nov. 1738,

Marquis Maffei, honorary member, May 20.

Signor Francisco Algarotti, honorary member, May 27.

George Lewis Scott, of the Middle Temple, June 3.

Henry Dry, Esq; July 1; died Jan. 1740.

Mr. William Bowyer, jun. July 7.

John Anstis, jun. Garter King at Arms, July 21.

Rev. Mr. Malcolme, August 12.

John Cay, Esq; August 19.

Lord Percival, September 30.

Christopher Robinson, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; October 14; going
out of the kingdom, withdrew May 12, 1737.

Charles Compton, Esq; Nov. 18.

1737. Harry Spencer, Esq; Feb. 3.

James Anderson, Esq;

Peter Sergeant, Esq; jun. } Feb. 17.

Thomas Barret, Esq; Feb. 24.

Charles Dubois,

Joseph Ames, Esq; } March 3.

John Locker, Esq;

Mr.

Mr. Peter Collinson, April 7.

George Turnbull, L.L.D. }
Robert Bankes, M.D. } April 21.

Sir Arthur Forbes, April 28.

Rev. Dr. H. W. Guerdin, May 12, *vice* Anderson going beyond sea.
Most Rev. Monsignior Affemani, archbishop of Apamea (Syria),
honorary member, June 23.

Mr. Peter Filenius, professor of Oriental Languages at Abo, in
Sweden, honorary member, June 30.

Andrew Coltee Ducarel, Esq; September 22.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Morell, of King's College, Cambridge, Oct. 20.

1738. James Joy, of Westminster, Esq; August 10; re-elected in the
room of the Rev. Mr. Freeman.

Theodore Jacobson, Esq; *vice* William Northey, Esq; }
John Carter, Esq; of Bedford Row, *vice* Dr. Forbes, } Nov. 23.
omitted,

Chevalier Vittori, Dec. 13. honorary.

1739. John Green, Esq; }
Lord Petre, } Jan. 18.

Walter Hungerford, Esq; Jan. 25; completed the 100.

1740. Mr. John Nickolls, Jan. 17; *vice* Sir Hugh Smithson, who
withdrew.

February 7, on the death of Henry Dry, Esq; four candidates
were balloted for; and the majority fell on William Hanbury,
Esq; of Northamptonshire, who was elected February 14.

Charles Lyttelton, Esq; June 26; *vice* Tindal, } gone to live out
Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, Dec. 18; *vice* Maitland, } of town.

1741. Dr. Hartley, }
Mr. Joshua Blew, of the Temple, } Jan. 15.
Mr. Henry Baker, }
Daniel Wray, Esq; } Jan. 29

1741. William Busby, Esq; February 12.
 James Burrow, Esq; April 2.
 Rev. George North, August 27 ; *vice* Alexander Gordon.
 Andrew Laurence, Esq; October 22 ; *vice* Beaupré Bell, deceased.
 Captain Frederick Lewis Norden, Nov. 26 ; honorary member.
 Dr. Pocock, } Dec. 24. { *vice* James Joy, Esq; and Henry Walter
 Dr. Milles, } Guerdis, both deceased.
 Captain Robert Bootle, August 5.
 John Kettel, Esq; Windfor Herald, December 2.
1743. Mr. Peter Thompson, merchant, April 28.
 Sir Thomas Robinson, governor of Barbadoes, honorary member.
 Honourable Thomas Lennard Barret, May 12.
 Mr. Allan Ramsay, November 10.
 Captain Davers, being abroad in government service, an honorary member, Nov. 17.
 Mr. Drake, of York, on payment of arrears, honorary member, Nov. 17, 1755. He remonstrated against the terms of admission, and claimed exemption from it, with other privileges ; which being refused, he withdrew his name.
 Colonel Sotheby, December 8.
 Philip Henry Warburton, Esq; December 15.
1744. Philip Viscount Royston, January 19.
 George Shelvocke, Esq; secretary to the Post Office, February 2.
 William Cowper, Esq; of Chester, August 2.
1745. John Eardley Wilmot, Esq; barrister, May 16.
 Edward Umfreville, Esq; July 18 ; *vice* Edmund Prideaux, Esq; of Padstow, who died June 25, 1745.
 Thomas Edwards, Esq; October 24 ; *vice* Dr. Barker, deceased.
 William Strahan, barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; January 16 ; *vice* John Nickolls, who died January 11.
1746. Rev. Mr. John Lawrie, December 4 ; *vice* Dr. Banks, deceased.
 Peter Daval, Esq; December 11 ; *vice* Admiral Davers, deceased.

1746. Mr. John Booth, Dec. 18; *vice* Dr. Knight, deceased,
 1747. Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; *vice* William Mytton, deceased,
 Mr. Marsh Dickenfon, } Nov. 26.
 Rev. Mr. William Cole, fellow of King's College,
 Cambridge, *vice* Pomfret, arrears and abroad, }
 1748. Charles Chauncy, M.D. *vice* Edward Legg, Esq; } Jan. 14.
 Benjamin Prideaux, *vice* Lord Percival in arrears, }
 Erasmus Earle, April 28; *vice* Robert Dingley, resigned.
 Henry Rooke, Esq; of the Rolls, May 26.
 Samuel Reynardfon, Esq; Oct. 13; *vice* Sir Robert Abdy, deceased.
 Richard Lord Fitzwilliam, Feb. 23.
 Rev. Samuel Squire, M.A. Archdeacon of Bath,
 Charles Joy, Esq; of the Inner Temple,
 John Hill, Esq; late commissioner of customs, and now
 member for Higham Ferrars,
 Richard Walwin, Esq;
 Samuel Vere, Esq; Keeper of the Records of the } Mar. 2.
 Dutchy of Lancaster Office,
 Mr. Josiah Colebrooke, of Budge Row,
 Mr. William Townshend, of the Inner Temple,
 John Lock, Esq; of Surrey Street,
 Rev. Mr. Francis Blomefield,
 Hon. Heneage Legge, son of Lord Dartmouth, and
 baron of the Exchequer,
 Mr. Gustavus Brander, of Hayden Square, Minories,
 Edmund Sawyer, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; and Master in
 Chancery, re-chosen after discontinuance by his em- } Mar. 9.
 ployments,
 Dr. John Taylor, of St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. governor of Barbadoes,
 reinstated on paying admission fine,

1748. Lord Willoughby of Parham,
 Rev. Mr. Andrew Giffard, of Queen's Square,
 James Parsons, of Red Lion Square, M.D. F.R.S.
 Mr. William Hocker, formerly librarian to Dr. Mead,
 and now appointed to succeed Mr. Holmes at the
 Tower, } Mar. 16.
1749. Francis Wise, late fellow of Trinity College, Oxford,
 and keeper of the archives, } April 6.
 Mr. Philip Smith, of Aldersgate-street,
 Mr. Walter Johnson, son of Maurice Johnson,
 Samuel Mead, Esq; commissioner of customs,
 Francis Wollaston, Esq; of Charter house Square, F.R.S. } Apr. 20.
 Henry Reade, Esq; A.M. fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge,
 F.R.S. Oct. 19.
 Rev. Edward Lye, A.M. Jan. 11; *vice* William Nicholas, Esq;
 deceased.
 Colonel Thomas Cockayne.
1750. Mr. Henry Chear, of Westminster, } Apr. 19.
 Samuel Berkley, Esq; of Gray's Inn, }
 William Mitford, Esq; F.R.S. July 26.
1751. Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, of Kent,
 Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Leeds, formerly an eminent
 bookseller there, } Feb. 14.
 Nicholas Robinson, M.D. physician to Christ's Hospital, }
 Godolphin Edwards, of Shrewsbury, Esq; April 25; *vice* War-
 burton, resigned.
 James Burrow, Esq; of the Inner Temple, and F.R.S. Oct. 10.
 Edward Rowe Mores, Esq; of Kent, Gentleman Com-
 moner of Queen's College, Oxford, } Jan. 16.
 Thomas West, Esq; of Deptford, }
 Rev. Mr. John Smith, senior fellow of Caius College, }
 Sir Robert Cornwall, re-admitted on paying arrears, May 2.

1752. Adam Martin, Esq; of the Inner Temple ; and of an
 antient family in Somersetshire; *vice* Sam. Vere. dec.
 John Pettingal, M. A.
 Philip Barton, L. L. D. Canon of Christ Church,
 Mr. John Nourse, fellow of All Souls, } Jan. 16.
 William Eyre, Esq;
 John Bacon, Esq; of Christ Church College, Oxford,
 Emanuel Mendez da Costa
 James Forster, Esq; of Gray's Inn, }
 Mr. Angel Carmey,
 William Bristow, Esq; } Jan. 23.
 Henry Banks, Esq;
 George Earl of Macclesfield, }
 Richard Roderick, Esq;
 Robert Weston, Esq; } Feb. 6.
 Mr. Arthur Pond,
 William Brakenridge, D. D. }
 Lord Willoughby,
 Charles Marquis of Rockingham,
 Edward Hody, M. D.
 Charles Clarke, Esq;
 Mr. William Southouse, } Feb. 13.
 Mr. George Edwards,
 Mr. Richard Speed,
 Mr. Charles Rogers,
 Canon Venuti, honorary, Feb. 20.
 Henry Emmet, Esq; of Bexley, Kent, March 12.
 William Wood, A. M. late fellow of Queen's College,
 Oxford, rector of Nighton, in the Isle of Wight,
 Robert Lord Bishop of Clogher,
 Robert Masters, fellow of Corpus Christi College, } May 14.
 Cambridge,
 William Thompson, A. M. fellow of Queen's College,
 Oxford, }

1752. Thomas Fludyer, Esq; May 28.
 Ralph Schomberg, M.D. of Yarmouth, Norfolk, July 16.
 Lyde Brown, Esq; of Foster Lane, April 5; resigned 1772.
 Mr. Robert Lumley Kingston, of Dorchester,
1753. John Sigismund Tanner, Esq; chief engraver to the }
 Mint, } Apr. 19.
 Hon. Horace Walpole, Usher of the Exchequer, }
 Edward Ironside, Esq; alderman of London, April 19; not ad-
 mitted; died mayor Nov. 27.
 Camillo Paderni, honorary, March 22.
 John Earl of Clanrickard, May 10.
 George Colebrooke, Esq; negatived May 24. (see under 1766.)
 Francis Cooper, Esq; of Basinghall Street, withdrawn by his
 desire.
 Don Damaro de Latré, member of the Royal Society at Madrid,
 July 19.
 Philip Harcourt, of the Inner Temple, barrister, Nov. 22.
1754. James Barnard, Esq; of Sun Court, Cornhill, Feb. 7.
 William Price, Esq; of Rulas in Merionethshire, March 21.
 Jeremiah Bentham, Esq; of Barking, Essex, March 28.
 William Burrell, Esq; of St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Rev. Gregory Sharpe, L.L.D. from Cambridge, of St. }
 James's, Westminster, } April 4.
 Rev. William Norris, M.A. of Trinity College, of }
 St. Mary le Strand, }
- Dr. Stukeley, an honorary member before incorporation, but
 omitted in the charter, was elected and admitted Nov. 7.
 Thomas Pennant, of Downing, Flintshire, Esq; Nov. 21.
1755. Edward Wilson, Esq; of the Inner Temple, son of Sir Thomas
 Wilson, Bart. of Suffex, Feb. 20.
 Nathaniel Hillier, of London, merchant, April 10.
 Rev. Michael Lort, M. A. fellow of Trinity College, Camb. June 5.
 Edward

1755. Edward Jacob, Esq; mayor of Faversham.
 James Thornhaugh (since named Hewitt) of Shireoaks,
 Nottinghamshire, M.P. for that county, } June 5.
 Mr. Francis Drake,
 James Lord Viscount Charlemont,
 Ott. Ant. Bayardi, of Naples, author of *Antichita de*
Ercolano, } June 12.
 Father Giuseppi Maria Pancrazi, author of two volumes
 of *Antichite Siciliane spiegate*, }
 Francis Cooper, of Basinghall-street, Esq;
 Humphrey Bellamy, Esq; of Red Lion Square,
 Mark Cephass Tutet, Esq; of Clerkenwell, } June 26.
 Abbé Barthelemy, keeper of the French King's medals,
 and member of the *Academie des Inscriptions*, }
 Richard Mead, Esq; son of the late Doctor, Nov. 6.
 Laurence Natter, of Bibrach, in Suabia, engraver of
 gems, and member of the *Etruscan Academy* at Cor-
 tona, author of the "*Treatise on the Antient Method*
of Engraving Stones compared with the Moderns," } Nov. 20.
 John Thorpe, Esq; M.A.
 Philip Morant, M.A. }
 Benjamin Clarke, Esq; of Hinton, Hants,
 John Wickham, Esq; of Sherborn, Dorsetshire, } Dec. 18.
 William Tothall, of Dover, }
 1756. Robert Nesbit, M.D. Jan. 8.
 Charles Lowth, of Pater Noster Row, } Feb. 26.
 John Upton, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, }
 Thomas Meech, M.D. of Dorchester, March 18.
 Don Francisco Valetta, of Naples, member of the Academy in-
 stituted for explaining the antiquities of Herculaneum, April 8.
 Thomas Reading, Esq; of Sion College, April 29.
 Richard Frank, of Pontefract, Esq; May 6.

1756. Rev. Mr. John Hodgson, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, May 27.
 Charles Julius Bertram, of Copenhagen, } June 17.
 Rev. Samuel Chandler, D.D.
 Thomas Hayward, Esq; of Hungerford, June 24.
 D. Salvatore Ettore, of Girgente, Sicily, baron of Sciacia, and of
 S. Maria di Grigia, Nov. 25.
1757. Thomas Jenkins, student in painting, at Rome, } Feb. 17.
 Francis Grose, Esq; Richmond Herald,
 Thomas Brand, Esq; (since named Hollis) of The Hide, } Mar. 31.
 Essex,
 Thomas Jones, of the Tellers' Office, Exchequer,
 Aug. Bracci, of Florence, author of a work, in 3 vols. }
 4to. "The Antient and Modern Engraving in Gems,
 with Prints of those with Names of Greek Artists, } April 7.
 and other Gems," &c.
 Giovanni Battista Piranesi,
 Signior Ignatio Hugford, of Florence, a painter, of English pa-
 rents, May 5.
 Dr. Thomas Hunt, professor of Hebrew and Arabic, Oxford,
 June 16.
 Matthew Duane, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, } June 30.
 Giovane de Moncada, prince of Monforte, }
 Charles Morton, M.D. F. R. S. Nov. 24.
 Thomas Hollis; Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, F. R. S. Dec. 22.
1758. Il Cavaliero Paola Celisia, a Genoese Patrician, F. R. S. Jan. 12,
 honorary.
 Rodolph de Valtravers, of Vevay, Switzerland, F. R. S. } Jan. 19.
 Mr. Edward Brent, of Horsley Down, Southwark, }
 Robert Lane, of Bramham, Yorkshire, Esq; Feb. 2.
 Richard Wilson, Painter, Feb. 16.
 Stephen Beckingham, Esq; of Bishopbourne, Kent, } April 6.
 D. Vito d'Amico, prior of the Benedictines at Catanea, }
 Mr.

1758. Mr. Joseph Winder, of Coleman Street,
 John Marfili, of Venice, Doctor of Philosophy and
 Physic in the University of Padua, and F.R.S. } June 1.
 Rev. Samuel Schmidt, principal of the College of Berne, }
 Frederick Halfey, of Great Gaddefden, Herts, Esq; } Nov. 9.
 Charles Whitworth, Esq; of Leyborne, Kent, Esq; }
 Mr. James Stuart, of Grosvenor Street, F.R.S. Painter
 and Architect, }
 Frederic Samuel Schmidt, son of the former,
 Abbate Philip Venuti, provost of Leghorn, member } Dec. 7.
 of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of that of Arts
 and Sciences at Bourdeaux, author of a Dissertation
 on Anglo-Gascon coins, &c. }
 Mark Foscarini, a noble Venetian, knight of the golden stole,
 procurator of St. Mark, historiographer of Venice, one of the
 reformators of the university of Padua, and ambassador ex-
 traordinary to Rome, and author of "*Litteratura Veneziana*,"
 folio, Dec. 21.
1759. Francis Annesley, of Dover Street, Esq; one of the heirs general
 of Sir Robert Cotton, Feb. 1.
 Henry Hill, Esq; Windsor Herald, Feb. 8.
 John Watfon, M.A. Minister of Ripponden, York, Feb. 15.
 William Pollard, Esq; March 1.
 Rev. George Dixon, D.D. } fellows of Queen's College, Oxford,
 Rev. Bolton Simpson, M.A. } March 8.
 Samuel Wedderburne, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, counsellor, March
 15; never paid admission fee, or attended, and was therefore
 left out.
 John Burton, M.D. of York, author of "*Monasticon Eboracense*,"
 May 17.
1760. Sir Harry Echlin, bart. Jan. 24.

1760. Giov. Pietro Lucatelli, a Milanese, Marquis of Ripalta, gentleman of the Pope's chamber, and principal intendant of the Museum Capitolinum.
 Giov. Bottari, a Tuscan prelate.
 Thomas Tyndall, Esq; of Doctors Commons, Feb. 21.
 Alexio Symmacho Mazzochi, an ecclesiastic, }
 Rev. William Dejovas Byrch, M.A. of Canterbury, } March 20.
 Thomas Percival, Esq; of Royton, Lancashire, June 12.
 Edward Stanley, Esq; of Rathbone Place, }
 Ebenezer Muffel, Esq; of Bethnal Green, } Nov. 20.
1761. Martin Panzano, F.R. Academies of History at Madrid, Seville, and Barcelona, author of "De Hispanorum Literatura," Jan. 15.
 Timothy Cunningham, Esq; of the Middle Temple, author of "The Law of Bills of Exchange," and "Magna Charta Waterford," Jan. 29.
 William Blackstone, L. L. D. barrister, Vinerian professor, Feb. 5.
 Roger Baldwin, M.A. rector of Aldingham, Lancashire, }
 John Gideon Loten, Esq; of Brook Street, Grosvenor } Feb. 19.
 Square, F. R. S. }
- Abbé John Winkelman, April 9.
 Philip Mufell Stofsch, of Berlin, nephew and heir of the baron, }
 John Alexander Genevois, F. R. S. minister of Bur- } Apr. 16.
 tigni in Switzerland, and formerly preceptor of }
 the Prince of Nassau Weilburg, }
- Prince Emilio Altieri, May 1.
 Cardinal Alexander Albani,
 M. Baldani, prelate and minister of the chamber to } Nov. 19.
 the Pope, }
- Dom Miguel Perez Pastor, fellow of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, and author of the Treatise "De Deo Endovellico," Dec. 10.

John

1761. Francis Henriquez Flores, author of the Spanish Coins, }
 John Stephen Bernard, M.D. of Amsterdam, }
 Robert Adam, of Grosvenor Street, Esq; Architect } Dec. 10.
 F. R. S. &c.
- Turberville Needham, F. R. S.
 John Blair, LL.D. F. R. S. prebendary of Westminster, }
 Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq; F. R. S. Dec. 17.
1762. Benjamin Bartlet, apothecary, of Bradford, Yorkshire, Jan. 7.
 John Ihre, professor of history, counsellor of Sweden, knight of
 the polar star, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at
 Stockholm and Upsal, author of many tracts of Northern An-
 tiquities, and of a Dictionary of the Northern Languages,
 Jan. 28.
- Robert Lord Romney, F. R. S. and president of the Society for
 Arts, April 1.
- Charles Mellish, Esq; of Albemarle Street, May 13.
- Car. Rinaldus Berch, Chancery commissioner in Sweden, keeper
 of the royal medals, and fellow of the Sweden Academy,
 May 13.
- Ignatius Paterno, of Catania, prince of Biscari, }
 Vincent Martinelli, LL. D. a Tuscan, } Nov. 11.
 Joseph Tolson Lockyer, Esq; M. P. Ilchester, }
 William duke of Devonshire, Dec. 9.
1763. Joseph Wilcocks, of Queen's Square, Esq; }
 Rev. Bryan Fauffett, M. A. of Heppington, Kent, } Feb. 17.
- Hon. Thomas Robinson, of Whitehall, }
 John Barnard, Esq; of Berkeley Square, } Mar. 17.
- Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq; of Soho Square, March 24.
- Mr. Thomas Aftle, of Yoxal, in Staffordshire, April 28.
- James Petit Andrews, Esq; of Tavistock Street, }
 Rev. Richard Farmer, M. A. fellow of Emmanuel Col- } May 19.
 lege, Cambridge, }
- Samuel Felton, Esq; of King Street, Covent Garden, F. R. S. }

1763. Duc de Nivernois, embassador, April 28.
 Thomas Mytton, Esq; of Shipton, in the county of Salop,
 June 16.
 Charles Lloyd, Esq; of Downing Street, Westminster, }
 Mr. Duclos, secretary of the French Academy at Paris, } Nov. 17.
 historian of France, and fellow of the Academy at }
 Berlin, }
- James Earl of Morton, June 9.
 Edward Hafted, Esq; of Sutton at Hone, Kent, }
 Ralph Willet, Esq; of Merley, in the county of Dorset, } Dec. 5.
 Gerard Meerman, LL.D. pensionary of Rotterdam, }
 minister from the United Provinces, }
- Giov. And. Paterno Cadella, prior of Catanea,
 Joseph Salvadore; Esq; F.R.S. } Jan. 12.
 Giuf. Recupero, of Catanea, }
1764. John Letch, M.D. Mark Lane, April 12.
 Sir John Webb, of St. James's Square, bart. }
 Matthew Ridley, Esq; of Newcastle, Esq; } May 3.
 Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliff, Yorkshire, Esq; }
- William Burrow, B. D. late fellow of St. John's College, June 21.
 William Palmer, of Ironmonger Hall, Esq; July 12.
1765. George Scott, Esq; F.R.S. of Crown Court, West- }
 minster, editor of "Ray's Remains," &c. } Jan. 10.
 Jean Bourget, monk of Bec abbey, whose history he }
 was writing, }
- George Pembroke, Esq; of St. Alban's, Jan. 31.
 Richard Kaye, L.L.D. of Brazen-nose College, Feb. 14.
 Francis Ruffel, Esq; of Gray's Inn, keeper of the Duchy of Lan-
 caster's records, March 14.
 Mr. Samuel Commeline, of Cordwainers Hall, March 21.
 Matthias Barnewell, Esq; May 9.
 James Brindley, Esq; of Bloomsbury Square, June 13.
 Richard Alexander Bennett, Esq; of St. James's Street, June 20.
 Gabriel

1765. Gabriel Lanceletto Castello, prince of Torremuzza, Dec. 12.

1766. Lord Cardrofs, Feb. 15.

Lord Viscount Nuneham,

Joseph Banks, of Revesby, Lincolnshire,

Dr. Blanshard,

John Lewis Petit, M. A.

George Perry, of Aldgate,

William Macguire, Esq; of Bloomsbury Square, April 17.

Sir George Colebrooke, bart.

John Darker, Esq;

Mr. William James,

} March 6.

} Feb. 27.

Mr. Brequigny, fellow of the Academies of Inscriptions at Paris and Rouen, author of several Dissertations in their Memoires, and far advanced in a new edition of Strabo, with notes and various readings, and commissioned by his court to collect materials here for French history.

John Strange, of Cavendish Square, Esq; F. R. S. and of Bologna, Florence, Montpellier, and of the Academia Leopoldina Curiosorum Naturæ

} Nov. 6.

George Keate, of the Inner Temple, Esq; F. R. S.

Thomas Owen, Esq; of Red Lion Square, master of the King's Bench.

Sir Thomas Sewell, knight, master of the Rolls,

Lewis Giraldi, M. D. of Ferrara, formerly professor of

chemistry in the university of Sapienza at Rome, of

the Institute at Bologna, and of Botany at Florence

and Cortona,

} Nov. 13.

Will. Morehead, Esq; of Cavendish Square;

John Walcot, Esq; of Bath,

Sir James Cockburn, bart. of Mincing Lane,

} Dec. 11.

1767. Thomas Allen Barnard, of Holborn Bridge,

Rev. Mr. John Reinhold Foster,

Edward Solly, of Southampton Buildings, Esq;

} Jan. 22.

1767. Sidney Swinney, D.D. of Scarborough, formerly of
 Clare Hall, } Jan. 29.
 James Bentham, minor canon of Ely,
 Anthony Askew, M.D. }
 M. de St. Blaise, abbot of St. Blaise, in the Black Forest, } Feb. 5.
 prince of the empire, lord of Bondorf, &c. }
 M. Schlæger, librarian to the Duke of Saxe Gotha,
 Brownlow Earl of Essex, Feb. 12.
 Richard Gough, Esq; of Enfield, Middlesex, } Feb. 26.
 Robert Udney, of Broad Street, Esq; }
 George Steevens, Esq; of Hampton, Middlesex, } Mar. 19.
 Rev. John Bowle, M.A. of Idmerston, Wilts, }
 Richard Walton, D.D. F.R.S. rector of Bright Walton, Berks,
 April 9.
 Major General James Adolphus Oughton, }
 Richard Dalton, Esq; librarian to the King, } April 9.
 Daniel Minet, Esq; of the Inner Temple,
 Frederick Lord Baltimore, }
 Charles Moore, of the Middle Temple, Esq; April 30.
 William Matthew Burt, Esq; M.P. for Great Marlow, }
 Robert Vansittart, of the Inner Temple, Esq; LL. D. } June 4.
 Joseph Kirby, Esq; of Kew, }
 Mr. Richard Guy, surgeon, of Duke Street, York Buildings, }
 Francis Bartolozzi } of Florence, } June 18.
 John Bapt. Cipriani, }
 Joseph Baretti, a Piedmontese, }
 Denis de la Coudraye, one of the council or judges of L'Isle de
 France, a colony opposite to the east coast of Africa, July 9.
 Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Nov. 12.
 Fane William Sharpe, Esq; M.P. for Callington, }
 John Topham, of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn } Dec. 17.
 Fields, Esq;

1767. Richard Blyke, of Whitehall, Esq; one of the deputy
auditors of imprest, now writing the history and
antiquities of Herefordshire, } Dec. 17.
Thomas Nugent, of Gray's Inn, L.L. D.
John Richardson, of Furnival's Inn, Esq;
Daniel Stone, of Laurence Pountney Lane,
George Henry Earl of Lichfield, Nov. 26.
William Hunter, M.D. physician extraordinary to the
Queen, } Jan. 14.
Charles Howard, of Greystock, Esq;
John Wightwick, Esq; of Parliament Street, Westminster, } Feb. 4.
Charles Chandler, M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, }
Hon. Daines Barrington, of the Inner Temple, Esq; Feb. 18.
George Lord Greville, } Feb. 14.
Robert Dormer, Esq; }
Philip Yorke, Esq; of Erthig, March 3.
William Bayntun, of Gray's Inn, Esq; } March 17.
Paul Demidoff, Esq; of Moscow, }
1768. Joseph Cradock, of Gumley, Leicestershire, Esq; } April 14.
Levet Blackborne, of Margaret Street, Cavendish-
Square, Esq; }
Edward Bridgen, Esq; of Lovell Court, London, mer-
chant, member of the Society of Arts and Commerce, }
Edward Haistwell, Esq; of Bloomsbury Square, }
Richard Spooner, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, May 12,
Sir John Mordaunt Cope, bart.
Foote Gower, M. D. Chelmsford,
Michael Tyfon, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cam- } June 2.
bridge, }
John Cuthbert, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
Richard Jebb, M.D. of New Palace Yard, Westminster, } June 9.
James Comyn, Esq; F.R.S. }

Francis

1769. Francis Earl of Huntingdon, Nov. 10.
 John Smyth, of Sydling, Esq; Nov. 17.
 George Hardinge, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
 Francis Stone, M.A. rector of Cold Norton, Effex, Dec. 22.
 Samuel Wegge, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn Fields, F.R.S. }
 Rev. John Woodcock, prebendary of Hereford, }
 Thomas Clark, Esq; register of Hereford, } Jan. 19.
 Rev. Edward Thomas, of Portherry, Glamorganshire, }
 James Connel, of Gerrard Street, Esq; }
 Mr. John Gunning, of Old Burlington Street, surgeon of St.
 George's Hospital, Feb. 23.
 Patrick Young, D.D. late fellow of Caius College, Cambridge,
 rector of Northchurch, Herts, March 2.
 William Cuming, M.D. of Dorchester, May 11.
 John William Rose, Esq; of Trinity College, Cambridge, }
 Rev. William Jeffs, reader at the Temple, and fellow }
 of St. John's College, Oxford, } June 1.
 Henry Stebbing, D.D. preacher at Gray's Inn, and }
 chaplain to the King, }
 Thomas Percy, M.A. vicar of Easton Mauduit, North- }
 amptonshire, and chaplain to the Duke of North- }
 umberland, } June 1.
 Rev. John Fleming Stanley, of Rathbone Place, }
 Mr. Edward Rumsey, }
 Lord Le Despencer, June 1.
 John Hinchliffe, D.D. master of Trinity College, Cam- }
 bridge, }
 Thomas Pownall, Esq; }
 Dr. Richard Warren, physician to the Queen, } Nov. 23.
 Samuel Strutt, Esq; clerk assistant in the House of }
 Peers, }
- William

1769. William Weston, of Sheldon, in Warwickshire, Esq; }
 James Nasmyth, M. A. fellow of Corpus Christi Col- } Nov. 30.
 lege, Cambridge, }
 Matthew Lewis Keichell, merchant of London, who }
 resided many years in Italy, } Dec. 14.
 Paul Wright, B. D. }
 William Dodd, D.D. King's chaplain, }
 Thomas Keighly, M. A. vicar of Low Layton, Dec. 24.
1770. Peter Muilman, Esq; of London, merchant, Jan. 25.
 Philip Griffin, LL.D. of Edmund Hall, } Feb. 8.
 Matthew Harrison, Esq; }
 William Mann Godschall, Esq; of Weston House, Suffex, }
 William Holwell, M.A. rector of Thornbury, Glou- } Feb. 22.
 cester, and King's chaplain, }
 John Ibbetson, Esq; F.R.S. secretary to the Board of Longi-
 tude, March 1.
 Robert Orme, Esq; March 8.
 Laurence Sullivan, Esq; of Great Ormond Street, East }
 India director, and M.P. } Mar. 22.
 John Motteux, Esq; of London, merchant, and East }
 India director, }
 William Drake, master of Felsted school, and rector of Layer
 Marney in Essex, March 29.
 Edward King, Esq; F.R.S. of Bedford Row, May 3.
 Hon. Topham Beauclerk, } May 17.
 Joseph Edmondson, of Warwick Street, Golden Square, }
 Esq; Mowbray herald extraordinary, and author of }
 the "Baronagium Genealogicum," }
 Alexander Dalrymple, Esq; of Soho Square, a considerable navi-
 gator and explorer in the East Indies, and author of several
 curious publications, June 24.

1770. Sir Edmund Thomas, bart. }
 Dr. Lucas Pepys, of St. Anne Street, Soho, } June 14.
 Rev. Roger Flexman. He withdrew 1782, }
 Owen Manning, B. D. rector of Pepperharrow, vicar of Godal-
 ming, and editor of "Lye's Saxon Dictionary," July 5.
 Francis Smith, Esq; of New Building, near Thirsk, and }
 of York, }
 Matthew Grave, of the Inner Temple, nephew of the } Nov. 22.
 late Dr. Hales, }
 Sir Hanson Barney, bart.
 James Dargent, M. D. F. R. S. of Marlborough Street, }
 Dr. William Heberden, Dec. 6.
1771. Thomas Warton, B. D. fellow of Trinity College, Ox- }
 ford, and late Poetry professor, }
 John Whitaker, B. D. fellow of Corpus Christi College, }
 Oxford, }
 John Walsh, of Chesterfield Street, Esq; F. R. S. } Jan. 10.
 John Glen King, M. A. chaplain at St. Petersburg, }
 Richard John Tetlow, of Pontefract, Esq; }
 Joseph Smith, LL. D. of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, Esq; }
 Charles Coombe, of Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, }
 Apothecary, }
 John Phillip de Limbourg, M. D. at Spa, Jan. 31.
 Samuel Pearson, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 7.
 Dr. Layard, physician to the Princess Dowager of }
 Wales, F. R. S. } Feb. 14.
 Thomas Butler, Esq; clerk of the peace for Middlesex, }
 John Fenn, Esq; of East Dereham, Feb. 17.
 William White, surgeon, York, Feb. 28.
 Dr. James Halifax, rector of Cheddington, Bucks, and }
 vicar of Ewell, } May 2.
 John Worth, chemist of Disf, } Philip

1771. Philip Stevens, Esq; of Soho Square, May 9.
 William Bray, Esq; of Great Russel Street, May 16.
 Charles Weston, Esq; of Norwich, }
 Jonathan Worrall, Esq; of Ipswich, } June 6.
 William Palmer, Esq; of the Inner Temple, }
 Sir Griffith Boynton, of Agnes Burton, York, bart. }
 George Wingfield, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; nearly related }
 to Dr. Thomas, the Worcester antiquary, whose col- } June 13.
 lections are in the Society's library, }
 John Ives, of Great Yarmouth, Esq; }
 John Lloyd, of Havodounoes, Esq; }
 Ra. Cauldwell, Esq; of Goodwick Hall, Norfolk, } June 20.
 Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, Nov. 14.
1772. William Rawlinson, Esq; Jan. 9.
 Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge, architect, Jan. 23.
 King Samuel Fraime, of the Middle Temple, Esq; } Feb. 13.
 John Claxton, Esq; of Great Ormond Street, }
 Hon. William Hamilton, Esq; envoy extraordinary at }
 Naples, } Feb. 6.
 Sir William Wake, of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire, }
 Abbate Visconti, antiquary to the Pope, March 19.
 Jacob Preston, Esq; of Sackville Street, }
 John Lind, Esq; of Pall Mall, privy counsellor to the } April 2.
 King of Poland, }
 Edward Wills, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, }
 Sir Joshua Reynolds, knight, P.R.A. } May 14.
 John Richardson, printer, of Clifford's Inn, }
 George Baker, physician to the Queen, } May 28.
 Rev. John Strachey, LL.D. }
 Hon. Thomas Walpole, of Lincoln's Inn Square, } July 2.
 William Brocket, of the Middle Temple, Esq; }

1772. Peter de Stæhlin, counsellor of state to the Empress of Russia,
 July 9.
 Anthony Lord Viscount Montague, Nov. 19.
 Thomas Chowne, of Alfreton, Suffex, Esq;
 Dr. Thomas Percival,
 William Perrin, of Bloomsbury Square, Esq; } Dec. 17.
1773. John Pownall, Esq; of Chandos Street, under secretary of state,
 Jan. 14.
 Abbaté Francisco Maria Dolce,
 Orazio Orlandi, author of "A Description of an Altar" } Feb. 11.
 presented to the Pope by Cafali, governor of Rome." }
 Dr. Thomas Nash, of Bevere, } Feb. 18.
 Moses Isaac Levy, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn Fields, }
 Hon. Henry Cavendish, of Marlborough Street, Feb. 25.
 Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart. M.P. for Clare county, Ireland,
 and P.S.A. Dublin, }
 Anthony Hamilton, King's chaplain, and archdeacon of } Mar. 4.
 London, }
 John Simpson, Esq; of Grosvenor Square,
 John Martin Leake, of Bolton Row, Esq; }
 Edmund Bott, barrister, of Bedford Row, Esq; particularly con-
 versant with the original languages of Europe, March 25.
 Richard Henry Beaumont, Esq; of Whitley, Yorkshire, } May 6.
 Brownlow lord bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, }
 Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, a gentleman }
 well known to the learned world by his ingenious
 discoveries in electricity, and other branches of use- } May 13.
 ful knowledge. }
 Mr. John Zachary, of Cannon Street,
 Henry Jerom de Sallis, A.M. F.R.S. } May 27.
 Edward Chamberlayne, Esq; of Downing Street, }
 John

1773. John Warren, S.T.P. prebendary of Ely, &c. }
 John Munro, M.D. of Red Lion Square, } June 17.
 Sir John Pringle, bart. }
 William Boys, of Sandwich, Esq; } Nov. 4.
1774. Sir Thomas Wynne, of Glyn, Carnarvonshire, bart. Knight of
 the Shire, Jan. 20.
 John Bacon, Esq; of the First Fruits Office, Jan. 27.
 Rev. Augustus Calvert, LL.D. of Oxford and Dublin, Feb. 3.
 Matthew Wyldbore, Esq; M.P. for Peterborough, }
 William Purkis, fellow and principal tutor of Magdalen } Feb. 10.
 College, Cambridge, }
 George Ashby, president of St. John's College, Cam- }
 bridge, } Mar. 10.
 Thomas Edwards, Esq; of Cardiffe, }
 Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. March 24.
 Richard Michell, Esq; of South Audley Street, }
 Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Esq; of New Burlington } Apr. 14.
 Street, }
 Frederick Perez Bayer, canon treasurer of the church of Toledo,
 knight of the new order of Charles III. preceptor of Don
 Gabriel fourth son of the King of Spain, and author of a
 learned Dissertation on the Phœnician Alphabet, annexed to
 his pupil's translation of Sallust, May 19.
 Edmund Calamy, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, }
 Godfrey Webster, Esq; jun. of Berner's Street, } June 9.
 John Willet Adye, Esq; of Dean Street, Soho, }
 John Hatfield Kaye, Esq; of Hatfield Hall, near Wake- }
 field, } June 16.
 Edward Hulfe, Esq; of Aldersbroke, }
 George Stackpoole, Esq; of Grosvenor Place, }

1774. Sir Walden Hanmer, bart. }
 Samuel Southouse, Esq; of the Inner Temple, } Nov. 10.
 Herbert Mackworth, Esq; of the Gnoll, Glamorgan-
 shire, M.P. for Cardiff, }
 Jeremiah Milles, of the Inner Temple, Esq; }
 George Allan, Esq; of Darlington, }
 William Latham, of Eltham, one of the corporation of } Dec. 15.
 surgeons, }
1775. Sir Edward Blackett, bart. of Matsen, Northumberland, }
 Major General Robert Melville, } Jan. 12.
 Craven Ord, Esq; of Charles Street, Bloomsbury, }
 Valentine Green, of Salisbury Street, Strand, engraver to } Jan. 26.
 the King, and author of "the Antiquities of Worcester," }
 William Henry Cavendish Bentinck Duke of Portland, Feb. 2.
 Edmund Lechmere, of the Inner Temple, Esq; Feb. 9.
 Robert Darley Waddilowe, M.A. chaplain to the }
 embassy in Spain, } Feb. 16.
 George Henry Earl of Stamford, }
 Thomas Ord, of King's College, and Lincoln's Inn, Esq; }
 John Frere, Esq; of Roydon, in the county of Norfolk, } Feb. 23.
 William Mitford, Esq; of Pitt's Head, near Petworth, }
 Charles Butler, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, March 2.
 William Constable, Esq; of Burton Constable, in the }
 county of York, } Mar. 9.
 William Long, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn,
 John Blake, Esq; of Essex Street,
 Monsieur Jeremiah Jacob Oberlin, March 16.
 George, Lord Edgecumbe, March 30.
 Joseph Wyndham, Esq; of Earsham, }
 William Jones, Esq; of the Middle Temple, } April 6.
 John Charles Brooke, of the Heralds' College, }
 Thomas Hirft, of Somersetshire, Esq; May 4.

1775. Richard Hoare, Esq; of Barnes, in the county of Surrey, May 11.
 William Whitaker, Esq; Serjeant at Law, June 1.
 Rev. Benjamin Heath, M. A. fellow of King's College, }
 Cambridge, and master of Harrow school, } June 15.
 Fysh Coppinger, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;
 Thomas Talbot Foley, Esq; of Conduit Street, }
 John Tickell, Esq; of Windsor, } June 29
 James Napier, Esq; of Little Brooke Street, }
 William Barrett, surgeon, of Bristol, compiling its History, Nov. 9.
 Cosmus Nevill, of Holt, in the county of Leicestershire, Esq; }
 Monsieur D'Anville, geographer royal, &c. }
 Charles Frederick Baron Rudbeck, } Nov. 30.
 Mr. James Jonas Biornsthal, of Sweden, author of
 "Decalogus Hebr. ex Arabica dialecto illust." &c. }
1776. Major Hayman Rooke, Jan. 11.
 Rev. George Shaw, of Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, }
 of Trinity College, Cambridge, } Jan. 25.
 Mr. John Hufsey, of Ludgate Hill, }
 Mr. Robert Hallifax, of St. James's Street, Westminster, }
 Mr. Jean Baptiste Gaspar Ansse de Villoison, Feb. 1.
 George Augustus Selwyn, Esq; of Chesterfield Street, Westminster,
 M.P. for Gloucester, Feb. 8.
 Kennet Earl of Seaforth, }
 Constantine Earl of Mulgrave, } Feb. 15.
 John Pacey, Esq; of the Inner Temple, }
 Frederick Lord North, } Feb. 29.
 Robert Lord Trevor, }
 Sir William Chambers, of Berners Street, }
 John Peachy, Esq; of Grosvenor Street, } March 7.
 Henry Lord Viscount Palmerston, }

Lieutenant

1776. Lieutenant Colonel William Roy,
John Taylor, Esq; of Jamaica, and Grafton Street,
General John Carnac, of Cams, in the county of
Hants, } Mar. 21.
Benjamin Way, of Denham, and Chandos Street, Esq;
Hon Charles Greville, of St. James's Square,
William Chamberlain, Esq; of Gough Square,
Dr. George Stinton, chancellor of Lincoln, April 18.
Henry Dawkins, Esq; of Standlinch, Wilts, May 16.
Mr. William Rhodes, architect, of Great Marlborough
Street, } May 23.
James Lord Cardiffe,
Rev. Thomas Crofts, of Bury Street, St. James's,
Richard Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of } June 6.
Ireland,
John Pearkes, B. LL. rector of St. Helen, Worcester, } June 13.
Brownlow Lord Brownlow of Belton,
Sir Grey Cooper, bart. } June 20.
Francis, Marquis of Caermarthen, }
Ashton Lever, Esq; of Leicester Square, June 27.
Federick Stuart, Esq; M. P. for Fifeshire, son of the Earl of Bute,
Nov. 7.
Dr. Pulteney Forrester, chancellor of Lincoln diocese, archdeacon
of Bucks, and King's chaplain, Nov. 28.
George, Earl of Chesterfield, Dec. 5.
Thomas Chapman, of the Inner Temple, Esq; deputy
to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer,
John Kipling, Esq; clerk of the records in the Rolls,
and one of the sworn clerks in the Treasurer's } Dec. 19.
Remembrancer's office.
Thomas Strong, of Red Cross Street, gent.
Thomas Beckwith, of the city of York.

John

1777. John Stewart, Esq;
 George Lord Ferrars of Chartley, } Jan. 23.
 David Brown Dignum, Esq; of Delahay Street, West-
 minster, a member of the House of Commons in Ire-
 land, and author of "Essai sur les principes poli-
 tiques de l'Economie publique," recommended on the
 personal knowledge of the subscribers, as a gentleman
 well versed in most branches of polite literature, and a
 lover of the antiquities of this kingdom, &c. } Feb. 6.
 Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Esq;
 William Langford, M. A. sub-master of Eton, Feb. 13.
 Richard, Earl of Northington, March 6.
 John Waring, Esq; of Tower Street, March 27.
 Alleyne Fitzherbert, Esq; April 10.
 Francis Carter, Esq; of Theobald's Road, May 1.
 Richard Ladbroke, Esq; of Frenches, Surrey, May 8.
 John Brand, M. A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, and of Newcastle,
 May 29.
 Josiah Beckwith, attorney of Rotherham,
 Isaac Reed, Esq; of Staple Inn,
 Powell Snell, Esq; of Guyting, in the county of Glou- } June 12.
 cester,
 Capt. Daniel Grose, of the royal regiment of artillery,
 John Ellis, Esq; of Wimpole Street, F.R. S. }
 William Gale, Esq; of Grafton Street,
 Edward Lord Viscount Amiens, eldest son of the Earl } June 19.
 of Aldborough,
 Sir George Shuckburgh, bart. Dec. 4.
 Anthony Storer, Esq; Dec. 11.
1778. Frederick Lord Boston, Jan. 8.
 Sir John Chetwode, bart. Jan. 29.
 Sir Richard Worsley, of Appledorcomb, bart. Feb. 5.

1778. Rev. Charles Godfrey Woide, Feb 12.
 William Lascelles, of the Inner Temple, Esq; }
 Dr. Andrew Kippis, } March 12.
 Robert Salusbury Cotton, Esq; F.R.S. May 14.
 John Parish, Esq; of the Tower, May 28.
 Peter Dore, Esq; of Badgemore, in the county of Oxford, }
 John Douglas, D.D. residentiary of St. Paul's, } June 4.
 Rev. William Coleman, B.D. rector of Stalbridge, Dorset, and
 late fellow of Bene't College, Cambridge, June 18.
 Thomas Storer, Esq; of Charles Street, Berkley Square, June 25.
 Sir William Musgrave, bart., F.R.S. commissioner of
 the customs, } July 9.
 Peter Holford, Esq; master in chancery, F.R.S. }
 Robert Child, Esq; of Berkley Square, }
 Edmund Turnor, jun. of Panton, co. Lincoln, } Nov. 18.
 Rev. John Disney, D.D. of Flintham, co. Nottingham, }
 rector of Panton, and vicar of Swinderby, co. }
 Lincoln, chaplain to Edward bishop of Carlisle, }
 Rev. Samuel Henley, of Harrow, co. Middlesex, } Dec. 17.
 Don Antonio Ponz, secretary of the Royal Academy
 of St. Ferdinand at Madrid, and author of "Viage
 de Espana," }
 1779. William Blizard, surgeon, of Mark Lane, Jan. 21.
 Hugh Hamersley, of Spring Gardens, Esq; banker, Jan. 28.
 David Walter Morgan, LL. D. }
 Robert Austen, Esq; of James Street, Bedford Row, } Feb. 18.
 Henry Charles Englefield, Esq; of White Knights, Berks, }
 William Benson Earle, Esq; of Salisbury, } Feb. 25.
 Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D. of Lamb's Conduit Street, March 4.
 William Seward, Esq; of Lower Grosvenor Street, F.R.S. March 25.
 Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor, April 15.

William

1779. William Vyfe, LL.D. chaplain to the archbishop of
 Canterbury, }
 Robert Richardson, D.D. prebendary of Lincoln, and } May 6.
 rector of St. Anne's, Soho, }
 Sir Thomas Cave, bart. F.R.S. }
 William Feuilliteau, Esq; of Brompton Row, } June 3.
 Charles Howard, Earl of Surrey, Nov. 11.
 Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, knt. LL.D. F.R.S. Speaker of
 the House of Commons, Nov. 18.
 Edmond baron de Harold, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the
 Elector Palatine, and major in his service, Nov. 25.
 Francis Douce, Esq; of Gray's Inn, Dec. 16.
1780. Harvey Spragge, A.M. of Welbeck Street, Jan. 20.
 John Henry Schlegel, professor of History in the university of
 Copenhagen, librarian to the King of Denmark, author of se-
 veral learned tracts on the Danish history and Cornelius Nepos,
 and translator of several English poems, Feb. 10.
 Lord Petre, }
 John English Dolben, Esq; of Berner's Street, } April 6.
 John Parry, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, }
 John Grose, Esq; jun. of Richmond, May 4.
 William Saunders, Esq; M.D. of Jefferies Square, St. Mary
 Axe, physician to Guy's Hospital, }
 James Douglas, Esq; of Stratton Street, Piccadilly, } June 15.
 Daniel Braithwaite, Esq; of Laurence Pountney Lane, }
 Lieutenant Colonel John Duroure, of the Coldstream }
 Regiment, } Nov. 16.
 Mr. Jonathan Wathen, surgeon, Walbrooke, }
 Mr. John Elliot, of the Inner Temple, Dec. 7.
1781. Thomas Hardwick, of Brentford, who has studied three years at
 Rome, and sent from thence some curious inscriptions, Jan. 25.
 Francis Corbin, of Somerset Street, Portman Square, Esq; Feb. 1.

1781. Christian Gottlieb Heyne, professor of Poetry and Eloquence at Gottingen, editor of Virgil and Tibullus, and many Dissertations on Etruscan Antiquities in the Gottingen Memoirs, Feb. 8.
- William Hutchinson, Esq; of Barnard Castle, Feb. 15.
- Peter Calvert, LL.D. dean of the Arches, }
 Rev. Mr. Mark Noble, of Birmingham, } March 1.
- George Young, Esq; captain in the royal navy, March 15.
- George Hawkins, surgeon to his Majesty's household, April 5.
- Sylvester Douglas, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, May 3.
- Granado Piggott, Esq; F.R.S. of Abingdon, in the county of Cambridge, May 10.
- Samuel Prime, of Whitton, co. Middlesex, Esq; }
 John Watson Reed, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, } May 17.
 Rev. William Shaw, M.A. author of the Gaelic Dictionary, }
- Rev. Charles Cave, A.M. }
 Joseph Spillsbury, Esq; of the Custom House, } May 31.
- Richard Jackson, Esq; of Southampton Buildings, M.P. }
 Richard Moleworth, of Dorset Court, Parliament Street, } June 14.
 Esq; }
- George James Williams, Esq; of Little Cleveland Court, St. James's, Nov. 15.
- Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. Dec. 13.
1782. Maxwell Garthshore, M.D. of St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, F.R.S. Jan. 10.
- Joseph Gullston, Esq; M.P. of Harley Street, }
 Sir James Winter Lake, bart. } Jan. 24.
 Signior Francesco Daniele, historian of the King of Naples, and author of the "Furche Caudine illustrate," }
- Richard Ruffel, Esq; Jan. 31.
- Thomas Ryves, Esq; April 18.

Rev.

1782. Rev. John Clements, M.A. rector of Appleby, co. Leicester,
May 16.
1783. Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. Feb. 6.
George Hollington Barker, of Birmingham Gardens, March 6.
Elisba Biscoe, of Crowley Park, Oxfordshire, Esq; March 13.
Busic Harwood, Esq; of Christ College Cambridge, }
versed in Oriental history, } April 3.
John, Lord Sheffield, }
Francis Robson, Esq; of the War Office, April 10.
John Gooch, A.M. of Banacre, in the county of Suffolk, May 8.
Samuel Denne, M. A. rector of Wilmington, }
William Cotton, Esq; of Laurence Pountney Lane, } May 22.
Hon. John Uphagen, of Dantzic, author of "Parerga
Historica, or an Inquiry into the Origin of Nations," }
Rev. William Dade, rector of Barniton, in the East Riding of
Yorkshire, June 5.
Mr. William Sale, of Swithin Lane, }
William Pryce, M.D. author of the *Mineralogia Cornu-* } June 26.
bienfis, who proposes to publish a correct Grammar
and Dictionary of the Cornish Language }
John Morgan, Esq; barrister of the Middle Temple, }
Daniel Getthelf Moldenhauer, D. D. professor in the Danish uni-
versity at Kiel in Holstein, author of a learned Commentary
on Job, who undertakes a literary journey through France,
Spain, and Italy, by order and protection of the King of
Denmark, Nov. 27.
1784. Rev. Thomas Carthew, M. A. of Woodbridge priory, }
Hans Maurice Comte de Bruhl, envoy extraordinary } Jan. 8.
from his most serene highness the Elector of Saxony,
knight of the order of the white eagle of Poland,
and F. R. S. honorary, }

1784. Col. Charles Vallancey, LL.D. of Dublin, }
 Charles Marsh, Esq; of the War Office, } Jan. 15.
 William George Sibley, Esq; of the East India House, }
 Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, } Feb. 26.
 Thomas Thurlow, bishop of Lincoln, March 4.
 Samuel, bishop of Gloucester, March 11.
 George Lord Viscount Lewisham, }
 Hon. Charles George Percival, now Lord Arden, }
 Right Honourable William Wyndham Grenville, privy } Mar. 18.
 counsellor, }
 Alexander Thompson, Esq; Master in Chancery, }
 Jean Le Roy, member of the royal academy of Belles }
 Lettres at Paris, author of several works, and one }
 of " Les Navires anciens consideres par rapport } Mar. 25.
 " à leurs voiles & à l'usage qu'on en pourroit faire }
 " dans notre marine; ouvrage servant de suite à celui }
 " qui a pour titre La Marine des anciens peuples," }
 George, Duke of Montague, }
 John, Earl of Buckingham, } April 1.
 Sir Thomas Dundas, bart. }
 Edward Drax, Esq; of Portman Square, }
 John Hewet, M. A. rector of Harthill, }
 Rev. Thomas Hollingberry, D. D. of Welbeck Street, }
 Cavendish Square, }
 Jacob George Christian Adler, professor in the univer- }
 sity of Copenhagen, master of the Royal Academy } Apr. 29.
 of Inscriptions at Naples, author of *Museum Cufi-*
cum; Judæorum codicis rite scribendi lege; De-
scriptio codicum Cuficorum parte Corani exhiben-
tium, 4to; and a biblical journey to Rome, 8vo; }

Right

1784. Right Hon. William Pitt, first lord of the Treasury
and chancellor of the Exchequer,
Granville Leveson, Earl Gower, K.G. and president of
the council, } Apr. 29.
James, Earl of Salisbury,
Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, groom of the stole,
Thomas, Lord Camelford,
Sir Edward Aftley, bart. of Wimpole Street, and Melton
Constable, Norfolk,
Thomas Bowdler, M.D. of Cork Street, Burlington Gar-
dens, } May 6.
John, Earl of Chatham,
Thomas, Lord Sydney,
Right Hon. Sir George Yonge, bart.
Alexander Aubert, Esq; of Austin Friars, F.R.S.
Thomas Anguish, Esq; of Great Russell Street, Bloomf-
bury, master in Chancery, and accomptant general,
and F.R.S. } May 13.
William Norris, Esq; M.A. of Norwich, and of Park
Street, Grosvenor Square, fellow of Caius College,
John Sinclair, Esq; of Whitehall, M.P.
Sir John Guise, bart. of Hignam Court, Gloucester,
Thomas Potter, Esq; of Berners Street, one of the } May 20.
judges for Wales,
Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq; F.R.S. of Berners Street,
Thomas Jordan, Esq; of Pheasant Lodge, Foot's Cray,
George Ellis, Esq; of Berkeley Street, Portman Square, } May 27.
Philip Duval, D.D. canon of Windsor, F.R.S.
Major Abraham D'Aubant, of High Street, Marybone, }

Hon.

1784. George Lord Kinnaird,
 Hon. Richard Howard, secretary to the Queen,
 Rev. William Gibson, M.A. of Argyle Street, fellow of
 Pembroke Hall, for the elegant poetical compositions
 of very interesting subjects relative to matters of
 high antiquity,
 Rev. Talbot Blaney Handasyd, author of the paper on Berk- June 10.
 shire antiquities, printed in *Archæologia*, Vol. VII. 199.
 William Boteler, Esq; of Eastry, Kent, well versed in
 British Topography, which he made his particular
 study,
 Thomas Hopkins, Esq; of Bentinck Street,
 Rev. John Collinson, M. A. of Cirencester, editor of a
 History of Somersetshire,
 Richard Pepper Arden, Esq; attorney general and chief
 justice of Chester,
 John Maddocks, Esq; King's counsel
 George Lewis Newnham, Esq; of Queen Square,
 Bloomsbury, King's counsel, June 17.
 James Mansfield, Esq; King's counsel,
 John Yeldham, jun. Esq; of Saling,
 Sir Joshua Reynolds, knt. F.R.S president of the
 Royal Academy,
 William Walcot, Esq; of the Inner Temple,
 Henry Partridge, Esq;
 Francis Gibson, Esq; June 24.
 Charles De Laet, Esq;
 Charles Blagden, M.D.
 William Selwyn, Esq;
 Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq; July 1.
 Rev. Osmond Beauvoir, D. D.
 Rev. Edward Ledwich, M. A.

Theodore

1784. Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq;
 Right Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, master of the Rolls, } Nov. 4.
 Major Elias Durnford, Esq; Nov. 25.
 Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D. Dec. 2.
 John Allen, Esq; Dec. 9.
1785. Rev. William Browne, M.A. of Camfield Place, c. Herts, Dec. 23.
 Edward Bearcroft, Esq;
 William Hunt, Esq; of Bishopsgate Within,
 George Lord Viscount St. Asaph,
 Monsieur Genet, of Versailles, chef du bureau des af-
 faires etrangeres a Versailles, secretaire interprete a } Jan. 13.
 Monsieur, corresponding member of the royal aca-
 demy of sciences at Paris, of the Utile dulci at
 Stockholm, of the Apollini sacra in the university
 of Upsal, of the society of emulation at Leige, and
 of the Arcadian society at Florence, honorary,
 Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Feb. 3.
 Edmund Cooper, D.D. F.R.S. archdeacon of York, Feb. 17.
 Thomas Cowper, Esq; one of his Majesty's council, } Feb. 24.
 James Byers, Esq; resident at Rome, honorary, }
 Thomas Thomas, Esq; of Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, Mar. 3.
 Thomas Reid, M.D. }
 William Laurence, jun. A.B. of Lower Brook Street, } March 17.
 Francis Hiorne, Esq; of Warwick, April 7.
 John Henry Warre, Esq; of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, }
 John, Earl of Suffolk, } Apr. 14.
 Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, }
 George John, Earl Spencer, April 28.
 Philip Metcalfe, Esq; Saville Row, Westminster, May 5.
 Rev. John Pridden, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, vicar of
 Heybridge juxta Malden, Essex, minor canon of St. Paul's,
 and curate of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, May 12.

Right

1785. Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon,
 John Call, Esq; of Queen Square, Bloomsbury,
 John Henniker, Esq; of Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, } June 9.
 Richard Joseph Sullivan, of Cleveland Row, St. James's,
 Esq; }
 Richard Clarke, Esq; lord-mayor of London,
 Lieutenant Charles Rainsford, of South Weald, Essex,
 Thomas Swinnerton, Esq; of the Inner Temple, and of } June 16.
 Butterson, c. Stafford, }
 Mr. William Houlston, of Palsgrave Place, London, }
 Mr. William Blackburne, of St. Olave's, Southwark, architect,
 Nov. 10.
- Matthew Raper, Esq; of Hertford Street, May Fair, Nov. 17.
 William Marsden, Esq; of St. Alban's Street, M.P. } Dec. 1.
 James Gordon, Esq; of Gower Street, Bedford Square, }
 Anthony Francisco Delandine, advocate of the Parlia-
 ment, member of the academy of Sciences and Belles
 Lettres and Arts at Lyons, and fellow of those of
 Dijon and Villefranche, of the literary society of
 Bourg-en-Bresse, and corresponding member of the
 academy of Belles Lettres & Inscriptions, author of
 two vols. small 8vo, "On the Tartarus of the An-
 tients; or an History of the Infernal Deities they } Dec. 22.
 worship, &c. and a Description of the celebrated
 Remains of Antient and Modern Artists, who have
 represented these Deities;" and "Historical Differ-
 tations on the Antiquities of Bresse and Lyons," }
 Monsieur Grosse, royal notary of the academy of Mar-
 seilles, Lyons, and Rome, member of the Patri-
 otic Society of Sweden, and secretary of the order of
 Malta at the great priory of St. Gilles, &c }

James

1786. James Bucknall Grimston Viscount Grimston, Jan. 26.
 George, Earl of Morton, Feb. 2.
 Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, Feb. 23.
 Richard Coffing, Esq; of the Inner Temple,
 Mr. William Forsyth, formerly botanic gardener at
 Chelsea, now having the superintendence of the
 King's garden at Kensington, }
 Rev. Charles Peter Layard, A.M. late fellow of St. } Mar. 9.
 John's College, Cambridge, and foreign secretary to
 the Royal Society,
 Samuel Tyffen, Esq; of Felix-Hall, Essex, }
 James Mingay, Esq; of the Inner Temple, and one of his Ma-
 jesty's counsel, March 16.
 John Cayley, Esq; March 23.
 Henry Cecil, Esq; of Hanbury Hall, c. Worcester, and }
 of Stratford Place, Oxford Street,
 Richard Payne Knight, Esq; of Downton, c. Hereford, } Mar. 30.
 and of Whitehall, Westminster,
 Charles Townley, Esq; of Park Street, Westminster, }
 Rev. George Gregory, M.A. curate of St. Bennet, Grace-
 church Street, lecturer of St. George, Botolph Lane,
 and assistant-minister of the Asylum, author of
 "Essays Historical and Moral," }
 Dom François Philippe Gourdin, Benedictine of the
 Congregation of St. Maur at Rouen in Normandy,
 librarian of the abbey of St. Ouen, member of the
 academies of Rouen, Caen, and Villefranche, and of } April 6.
 the literary society of Boulogne, and author of the
 "Principes de l'Art Oratoire," a Dissertation on Saty-
 rical Medals, Discourse on the Rise, Progress, and
 Revolution of Science, Arts, and Learning, in the
 Province of Picardy, to the Fifteenth Century, and a
 Dissertation on the Heathen Deities called Panthea,
 printed in Archæol. vol. VIII. p. 45. }

1786. Josiah Wedgewood, Esq; of Etruria, c. Stafford, May 4.
 Rev. Richard Ward, M.A. of Lewes, Suffex, late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, June 1.
 Francis Stephens, Esq; of the Adelphi Buildings,
 Samuel Lysons, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
 John Baptist Anthony Raft, M.D. professor of medicine in and fellow of the royal college of physicians, and of the society of Agriculture, at Lyons, } Nov. 9.
 John Meyrick, Esq; of Great George Street, Westminster, Dec. 7.
- 1787 Grim Johnson Thorkelin, royal professor of Northern Antiquities of the university of Copenhagen, keeper of the privy archives, and secretary to the royal college of antiquities, member of the royal societies of heralds in Denmark, and of that of Sciences at Edinburgh, Feb. 1.
 George Bussy Villiers Earl of Jersey,
 Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, Bart. one of his Majesty's privy counsellors in Ireland, } Feb. 8.
 James Meyrick, Esq; of Parliament Street, Westminster, Feb. 15.
 James Esdaile, Esq; of Bridge Street, Westminster,
 Mr. Vincent de Plauchut, one of the 26 members and chancellor of the royal academy of Nismes, author of a MS. "Dissertation sur une medaille de Brutus trouvée à Nismes, 1786." } Feb. 22.
 Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M.A. F.R.S. one of the trustees of the British Museum, March 8.
 Mr. William Pearson, of Windsor,
 Edmund Lodge, Esq; of Carlhalton,
 James Moore, Esq; of Bennet Street,
 Mr. John Jackson, of Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
 William Seward Hall, Esq; of London Bridge,
 James Earl of Fife, } Mar. 15.

Major

1787. Major Gen. Thomas Cox,
 William Blackburne, M.D. of Spring Gardens, West-
 minster, } Mar. 22.
 Charles Earl of Harrington,
 John Sidney Hawkins, Esq; of the Broad Sanctuary,
 Westminster,
 Richard Sharpe, Esq; of Monument Hill,
 Robert Smith, Esq; of the Old Jewry,
 Peter Frederick Suhm, lord chamberlain and counsellor
 to his Danish Majesty, president of the Royal Danish
 Antiquarian Society, commissioner of the Arna-
 Magnean Legacy, member of the Royal Societies of
 Sciences at Copenhagen, Thrundheim, Edinburg,
 Stockholm, Lund, Gottingen, &c. author of the
 History of Denmark, in 12 vols. 4to. besides many
 other valuable performances; honorary,
 John Erickson, second lord of the royal exchequer in } Apr. 19.
 Denmark, counsellor and first librarian to his Danish
 Majesty, inspector of the universities and public
 schools in the kingdom, commissioner of the Arna-
 Magnean Legacy, member of the Royal Society of
 Sciences at Copenhagen and Thrundheim, author
 of "Commentaries on the Speculum Regale," Soræ,
 1767, "Political State of Iceland," Ib. 1768, "Gun-
 langi Ormsfunga's Saga, with several Dissertations
 on Ancient Manners and Customs;" "Tractatus de
 nominibus propriis, de Philippia veterum, de expe-
 ditionibus & peregrinationibus veterum Islandorum;
 Observationes Miscellanæ;" "Vita Tormodi &
 Torfæana;" honorary,

Hugh

1787. Hugh Duke of Northumberland, }
 Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Governor of } May 3.
 Jersey, }
 Major Gen. George Ainslie, lieutenant colonel of the }
 fifteenth or King's regiment of dragoons, and lieu- } May 10.
 tenant governor of the Island of Scilly, }
 Roger Palmer, Esq; of Oxford Street, }
 Richard Stonehewer, Esq; of Curzon Street, }
 Christopher Hawkins, Esq; M.P. of Prince's Street, } May 17.
 Hanover Square, }
 Charles Herbert, Esq; groom of the bed-chamber to }
 his Majesty, } May 24.
 William Parsons, Esq; of Sackville Street, }
 James Mansfield Chadwicke, Esq; of Middleton-Hall, }
 c. Warwick, } June 7.
 Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, }
 Francis Townshend, Esq; Windsor Herald, } June 21.
 James Sims, M.D of Laurence-Lane, }
 John Gillies, LL.D. }
 Alexander Lord Loughborough, Dec. 6.
 John Ash, M. D. of Brompton Row, Middlesex, fellow }
 of the Royal College of Physicians, and F.R.S. }
 Stephen Borgia, secretary of the society *pro propaganda* } Dec. 20.
fide at Rome, president of the Volscian Society at }
 Velitri. }
1788. Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Esq; of Somerset Street, }
 Portman Square. } Jan. 17.
 John Liptrap, Esq; of Mile End. }
 Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. of Partington, c. York. } Jan. 14.
 Robert Burton, Esq; of Somersham, c. Huntingdon. }
 Thomas Walford, Esq; of Clare Priory, Suffolk, Feb. 7.

1788. Charles Townshend, Esq; of Old Burlington Street,
and Chifelhurst, c. Kent, } Feb. 21.
Mr. John Wood, of Old Burlington Street,
Andrew Stuart, Esq; of Lower Grosvenor Street, Feb. 28.
Lieut. Col. Oliver Delancey, lately Deputy Adjutant General of
his Majesty's forces in North America, Mar. 13.
Sir John Ingleby, Bart. of Ripley, c. York, April 3.
Rev. William Coxe, A.M. one of the senior fellows of
King's College, Cambridge, F.R.S. member of the
Imperial Œconomical Society at St. Petersburg, and
the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen. } Apr. 10.
Charles Lambert, Esq; of the Inner Temple.
John Anderson, M.D. of Kingston. }
Philip Rashleigh, of Mennabilly, c. Cornwall, Esq; April 17.
Right Hon. Francis Pierpoint Burton Lord Viscount Cunyngham
of Ireland, May 1.
Rev. Thomas Leman, M.A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge,
May 8.
Lieut. Col. Simcoe, of Wolford Lodge, c. Devon, May 22.
Leonard Morfe, Esq; of Easthampsted park, Berks. }
Roger Pettiward, of Putney, Surrey, Esq; } May 29.
George Ross Boyle, Earl of Glasgow,
Right Hon. Robert Earl Ferrers,
Richard Stanley, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
Charles Henry Talbot, of Southampton Street, Bloomf-
bury, }
Comte de la Torre de Rezzonico, } June 12.
William Clarke Woodbine, Esq; of Raynham, c. Nor-
folk,
Richard Harford, Esq; of Frederic's Place, London, Nov. 6.
Edward Gibbon, Esq; of Downing street, author of the }
History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, } Nov. 20.

1788. John Thomas Stanley, Esq; of Grosvenor Place, Nov. 20.
 John Barlow Seale, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, }
 chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and F.R.S. }
 Andreas Christian Hwid, royal professor of the Uni- } Dec. 4.
 versity of Copenhagen, rector of the King's College, }
 and member of several royal societies of sciences, }
 Wilson Aylebury Roberts, Esq; of Bewdley, c. Worc. }
 Sir Archibald Macdonald, knt. Attorney general, }
 Granville Penn, Esq; of Downing street, Westminster, } Dec. 18.
 Rev. Rich. Valpy, A.M. of Reading, author of several }
 tracts relative to the natural history of Jersey, }
1789. Right Hon. Lauritz Andrew Thodal, privy counsellor to }
 the King of Denmark, one of the lords of his ex- }
 chequer, and president of the Royal Society of }
 Islandic literature at Copenhagen, author of several }
 essays published in their transactions. }
- Hans Finson, bishop of Skalholt in Iceland, F.R.S. of }
 Thrundhem, author of "Jus Ecclesiasticum Norvi- } Jan. 8.
 censium," and several tracts on the ecclesiastical }
 history of Iceland. }
- Olaus Stephenson, F.R.S. of Thrundhem, and of the }
 Royal Society of Heralds at Copenhagen, author of }
 several oeconomical and antiquarian tracts in the }
 transactions of the Royal Society of Iceland. }
- Charles Rogers, Esq; of Newington Green. }
- Rev. Henry Eberhard Gottlieb Paulus, M. A. of the }
 university of Tubingen, }
- Stephen Thurston Adye, Esq; of Cleveland Row, St. } Jan. 22.
 James's. }
- Reginald Pole Carew, Esq; M. P. for Lestwithiel, and F. R. S. }
- John Reeves, of the Middle Temple, Esq; } Feb. 5.
 Richard Thorold, of Hampstead, Esq; }

1789. Sir Foster Cunliffe, of Acton Park, Denbighshire, bart. }
 John Cooke, M.D. of the College of Physicians, and } Feb. 12.
 physician to the London Hospital,
 Bartlett Gurney, of Norwich, Esq; }
 Samuel Ayscough, assistant librarian of the British } Mar. 12.
 Museum,
 Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq; M.P. for Poole, }
 Thomas Mills, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, son of the late } Mar. 26.
 Dean of Exeter, president of the Society,
 John Grieve, M.D. of Norfolk Street, late physician }
 to the Russian armies,
 George Ridge, Esq; of Brompton, Middlesex, } Apr. 30.
 George Craufurd, Esq; of Soho Square, F.R.S. }
 Rev. Christopher Lake Moody, of Kingston upon Thames, May 7.
 Thomas Barkerfield, Esq; of Redborn, c. Herts, May 14.
 Signior Adam Fabroni, adjunct to the royal gallery at }
 Florence, member of the Etruscan Society of Cor- }
 tona, the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, the Society }
 of Oeconomy of Florence, the Academic Congress at } May 21.
 Rome, and the Patriotic Society of Stockholm, author }
 of four Treatises, "della Farfala" & "della Bombyce," }
 "on Valuation of Land," & "della Gemma Ossidiana." }
 Robert Riddel, of Friars Carse, near Dumfries, Esq; }
 Sir William Green, Major General of his Majesty's }
 forces, and chief of the Royal Corps of Engineers, }
 Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq; }
 Captain Edmund Armstrong, of Percy Street, } June 11.
 Sculo Theodor Thorlacius, rector of the metropolitan }
 school at Copenhagen, member of the Royal Society }
 of Sciences at Thrundhem and Copenhagen, }

1789. Col. Robert Morfe, of the Royal Corps of Engineers, }
 John Turnbull, Esq; of Devonshire Square, } June 18.
 Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, Esq; }
 Henry Wansey, Gent. of Salisbury, }
 James Dallaway, A.M. of Trinity College, Oxford, } July 2.
 Robert Parker, Esq; of Maidstone, }
 Adam Blackader, Esq; surgeon on the Madras establishment,
 lately from India, Nov. 19.
 Right Hon. Sampson Lord Eardley, Nov. 26.
 Thomas William Wrighte, A.M. late fellow of Queen's College,
 Cambridge, Dec. 10.
1790. John Davies, D.D. Master of Eton school, Dec. 24.
 Charles Hoare, Esq; of Fleet street, } Jan. 14.
 William Foster, D.D. of Eton College, }
 Thomas Greene, Esq; of Gray's Inn, } Jan. 28.
 Richard Haworth, Esq; of Chancery Lane, }
 Thomas Cooke, Esq; of Gray's Inn, } Feb. 4.
 David Wells, Esq; of Burbach, c. Leicester, }
 Mann Hutchinson, Esq; of Wisbech, Feb. 11.
 Philip Hills, of Colne Park, Essex, Esq; March 4.
 Frederick Barnard, Esq; principal librarian to his Ma- }
 jesty, } Mar. 18.
 Rev. John Milner, of Winchester, }
 Right Hon. Other Earl of Plymouth, }
 Richard Gray, Esq; of Somersfet Place, } Apr. 15.
 Robert Gray, Esq; of Gower street, Bedford square, }
 George Smith, Esq; of Piercefield, c. Monmouth, April 29.
 Henry John Hinchliffe, Esq; fellow of Trinity College, Cam-
 bridge, June 17.
 Henry Norton Willis, Esq; of Kensington, }
 Right Rev. William Bennet, D.D. bishop of Corke and } Nov. 4.
 Ross, }

Rev.

1790. Rev. William Buller, D.D. dean of Canterbury, Nov. 18.
 Right Hon. William Burton Conyngham, Esq; privy counsellor
 of Ireland, Dec. 2.
 Samuel Ferris, M.D. of John street, Bedford row, Dec. 9.
 Joseph Jekyll, Esq; of the Inner Temple, F.R S M.P. } Dec. 16.
 Right Hon. Francis Reynolds Morton Lord Ducie, }
 Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. of St. Mary hall, Oxford, Dec. 23.
1791. Charles Pontoppidan, counsellor of state to the king of
 Denmark, and one of the directors of the Greenland
 company, } Jan. 13.
 George Chalmers, Esq; of the office of Trade and
 Plantations, }
 Treby Hele Hays, Esq; of Wimbledon, Surrey, } Jan. 20.
 Right Hon. George Earl of Winchelsea, }
 Thomas Hammersley, Esq; of Pall Mall, Jan. 27.
 His Royal Highness William Henry Duke of CLARENCE, Feb. 3.
 John Spranger, Esq; master in Chancery, }
 Sir James Eyre, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the } Feb. 10.
 Exchequer, }
 Lewis Majendie, Esq; of Hedingham Castle, }
 Fowler Walker, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, } Feb. 17.
 James Walker, Esq; marshal of the King's Bench. }
 Thomas Ruggles, Esq; of Clare, in Suffolk, Feb. 24.
 Right Hon. Henry Lord Middleton, March 3.
 Thomas Walker, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn Fields, account-
 tant general of the Court of Chancery, }
 Henry Barry, Esq; of James street, Westminster, lieu-
 tenant colonel of the 39th regiment of foot, } Mar. 10.
 Robert Willan, M.D. of Ely Place, }
 Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. captain in the royal navy,
 and groom of the bedchamber to the D. of Clarence, } Mar. 17.
 Henry Browne, Esq; of Wimpole street, }

Lewis

1791. Lewis Charles Montolieu, Esq; of Welbeck street,
 Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of
 Commons, } Mar. 24.
 Count de Florida Blanca, first minister of state to his
 Catholic Majesty,
 Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, F.R.S. March 31.
 Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, }
 Michael George Poniatowski, sovereign prince of Lowicz, } April 7.
 archbishop of Gnesna, primate of Poland, and bro-
 ther to the king of Poland; honorary member,
 Thomas Meredith, Esq; of Wrexham, co. Denbigh, May 12.
 Caleb Whitefoord, Esq; of Craven street, Strand, }
 Thomas Northmore, Esq; of Upper Seymour street, } May 19.
 Rev. Charles Turnor, A.B. of Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Thomas Hibbert, Esq; of Upper Grosvenor street, }
 Rev. William Holcombe, canon residentiary of St. } May 26.
 David's,
 Sir William Young, bart. M.P. for St. Mawes, }
 Rev. Thomas Orme, M.A. vicar of South Searle, co. } June 2.
 Nottingham, and of Barholme cum Stowe, co. Linc. }
 Robert Aldersey, of the Inner Temple, Esq; June 9.
 John Wilmot, Esq; of Bedford Row, master in Chancery, and
 F.R.S. June 23.
 Samuel Solly, Esq; of Great Ormond street, }
 Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, Esq; of Portland } June 30.
 Place, and Debden, co. Essex,
 James Deacon, Esq; of James Street, Westminster, July 14.
 Right Hon. Wills Marquis of Downshire in Ireland, earl of
 Hillsborough, and viscount Fairford, Nov. 24.
 Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. of Poland street, Dec. 8.
 John Gordon, D.D. præcentor of Lincoln, Dec. 15.
 Henry Savage, Esq; of Turnham Green, captain in the navy,
 Feb. 2.
 Right Hon. Frederick Montague, a privy counsellor, } Feb. 16.
 Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, }

William

1792. William Hamilton, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn,
 George Samuel Wegg, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn,
 Rev. Walter King, D.D. preacher at Gray's Inn,
 Philip Stephens, Esq; secretary to the Admiralty. } Mar. 8.
 Robert Bland, M.D. of St. Alban's street,
 Robert Dent, Esq; of Temple Bar, March 22.
- Right Hon. Hugh Earl Fortescue,
 Right Rev. Richard Bishop of Gloucester,
 Right Hon. James Grenville, } Mar. 29.
 William Wilson, Esq; of Rickmansworth,
 Walter Riddell, Esq; of Woodly Park,
- Rev. William Roberts, A.M. of Christ Church Coll. Oxf. } Apr. 19.
 editor of the small edition of the *Marmora Oxoniensia*,
 Edward Ford, Esq; of Golden Square, May 3.
- David Pitcairn, M.D. fellow of the College of Physicians,
 Richard Aldworth Neville, of Billingbere, co. Berks, Esq; } May 24.
 John Milton, Esq; of the Tower of London,
 Rev. William Beloe, A.B. of Emanuel Hospital, Westm.
- William Long, Esq; of Chancery Lane,
 John Chamberlaine, of Brompton, Esq; keeper of his } June 7.
 Majesty's drawings, medals, &c. He exhibited three
 specimens of his imitations of Holbein's portraits in
 the King's collection.
- Peter Vere, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, June 21.
 Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, member of the privy
 council, M.P. for Argyleshire, and lord registrar of Scotland,
 Nov. 15.
- Benjamin West, Esq; president of the Royal Academy, }
 Adam Blackader*, Esq; surgeon to the presidency at Madras, } Dec. 6.
 Walden Henry Hanmer, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, one of
 the Six clerks in Chancery.

* He was elected before, Nov. 19, 1789; but, not having been admitted, it was thought adviseable to proceed to a new election.

1792. Sir John Scott, knt. of Lincoln's Inn, Solicitor general,
M. P. for Weobly,
Sir William Scott, knt. of Doctors Commons, Advocate
general,
Charles Abbot, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;
Richard Richards, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; } Dec. 13.
John Adair Hawkins, of Great Marlborough street, Esq;
Thomas Blore, of Derby, Esq;
Rev. Richard Dickson Shackleford, D.D. F.R.S. vicar
of St. Sepulchre's, London,
Thomas Ford Hill, of Upper Charlotte street, Esq;
Rev. Robert Thomson, LL.D. rector of Luddesdown, } Dec. 20.
Kent,
Peter Peirson, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
1793. James Browne, Esq; of Stoke Newington, Jan. 10.
Sir William Hillman, of New Cavendish street, Portland
Place, }
William Bellingham, of Somerset Place, Esq; commissi- } Jan. 17.
oner of the navy,
Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, of Bury St. Edmund's, bart.
F.R.S. }
Mr. Thomas Hearne, of Macclesfield street, editor of
the " Antiquities of Great Britain," }
Theodore Augustine Mann; honorary, } Jan. 24.
Francis Moyfant, late royal censor, M.D. perpetual se-
cretary of the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres at
Caen, professor of rhetoric and librarian of that
university, }
John Yenn, Esq; of Kensington Palace Green, Jan. 31.
Thomas Plumer, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; Feb. 7.
William Ayton, Esq; of the Old Jewry, Feb. 14.

1793. Sir William Charles Farrel Skeffington, of Skeffington-hall, co. Leicester, an immediate descendant of fir William Dugdale,
- Abbé C. J. de Bevy, Benedictine of the Congregation of St. Maur, historiographer of France, member of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Sciences and Inscriptions, and Belles Lettres of Bruffels, and of Richmond in Virginia, author of "Histoire de la Noblesse hereditaire & suceffion des Gaulois," &c. and intending "Dictionnaire Alphabetique & Chronologique," of which he shewed a prospectus to the Society, honorary,
- Samuel Horsley, lord bishop of St. David's,
- Thomas Hutchinson, of Knareborough, M.D. March 7.
- Earl of Upper Ossory,
- Joseph Farrington, Esq; of Upper Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, royal academician,
- Edmund Malone, Esq; LL.D. March 21.
- Robert Stearn Tighe, Esq; of Dover-street,
- Right Hon. William Windham,
- Right Hon. Francis lord Rawdon,
- Right Hon. Henry lord Mulgrave,
- Philip D'Auvergne, Esq; prince of Bouillon, captain in his Majesty's navy, F. R. S.
- Philip Hammersley Leathes, of the Middle Temple, Esq.
- Rev. Charles Coates, A.M. of Osmington, near Weymouth, Dorset,
- Rev. John Warren, rector of Wroot, co. Lincoln,
- Edward Ford, Esq;
- John Farr Abbot, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Esq;
- William Sheldon, of Gray's Inn, Esq;
- William Abbott, of New Inn, Esq;
- I
- Richard
- Feb. 21.
- Mar. 14.
- Apr. 11.
- Apr. 18.
- May 2.
- May 9.

1793. Richard Budd, M.D. fellow of the college of Physicians, and physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, May 16.
 Rev. Henry Whitfield, D.D. F.R.S. rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, }
 Rev. Richard Southgate, rector of Warfopp, co. Nott. } June 6.
 Mark Sykes, of Sledmore, co. York, Esq;
 Charles Duke of Richmond, K.G. F.R.S.
 George Lewis Newnham, Esq;
 Richard Richards, Esq; Dec. 13, 1792.
 Rev. Dr. Thomson, Dec. 20, 1792.
 John Walker, Esq; of Upper Gower-street, }
 Mr. William Owen, of Great Ruffel-street, Bloomsbury, } June 13.
 Thomas Dampier, D.D. dean of Rochester, }
 George Gosling, of Bedford Square, Esq; } June 20.
 John Latham, Esq; of Dartford, Kent, F.R.S.
 Abbè de la Rue, professor of history in the Academy of
 Caen, member of the Academy of Sciences there, }
 Mark Sykes, Esq; Nov. 10.
 William Veel, Esq; of the Inner Temple, barrister, Nov. 28.
 George Stubbs, Esq; of Parliament-street, Westminster, Dec. 19.
1794. Sir John Mitford, knt. of Lincoln's Inn, solicitor general, }
 Rev. William Barrow, LL.D. master of Soho Square }
 Academy, } Jan. 9.
 George Dance, of Upper Gower-street, Esq;
 Charles Edward Lewis, of Gray's Inn, Esq;
 Rev. Edward Balme, of Finchfield, Essex, A.M }
 Walter Stirling, Esq; of Greenwich, }
 John Howard, Esq; of Argyle street, } Jan. 16.
 John William Steers, Esq; of the Inner Temple, }
 Sir John Trevelyan, bart. of Nettlecombe, Somerset, }
 Hugh Leycester, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, } Feb. 6.
 William Parsons, of Somerset street, Portman square, }
 doctor of music, }

1794. Edward Cotton, Esq; of King's Bench Walks, Temple, } Feb. 13.
 James Macpherson, Esq; M.P. for Camelford,
 Charles Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, Feb. 27.
 Sir William Wynne, dean of the Arches, }
 Charles Small Pybus, Esq; of Great George street, } Mar. 6.
 Westminster, M.P. for Dover,
 John Henderson, Esq; of the Adelphi Terrace, }
 Rev. James Burn, D.D. of New Norfolk street, }
 Rev. William Archbold Armstrong, of Percy street, } Mar. 20.
 Rathbone Place,
 Bryan Edwards, Esq; author of the History, Civil and }
 Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West }
 Indies, }
 George Nayler, Esq; Blanc courser herald, and genea- } Mar. 27.
 logist of the order of the Bath, and Blue mantle }
 pursuivant, }
 Richard Cosway, of Stratford Place, R.A. principal }
 painter to the Prince of Wales, }
 Rev. John Holmes, D.D. rector of St. Mary, White- } April 3.
 chapel, }
 William Sotheby, Esq; of Seamore Place, May Fair, }
 Robert Smirke, Esq; of Upper Charlotte street, Rathbone Place, }
 April 10.
- Hon. Fulke Greville, equerry to His Majesty, }
 Richard Glover, Esq; LL.D. M.P. for Penryn, }
 Gerard de Visme, Esq; of Grosvenor square, } May 1.
 Joseph Bernard, Marquis de Chabert, late admiral of the }
 royal marine of France, commander of the orders }
 of St. Louis and St. Lazare, and F.R.S. honorary, }
 George Saunders, Esq; of Oxford street, architect, May 8.

1794. Sir George Beaumont, bart. M.P. for Beeralston,
 Willis Webb, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;
 Thomas Hallet Hodges, of Devonshire Place, Esq;
 Nathaniel Dance, of Mortimer street, Cavendish square,
 M.P. for East Grinstead, } May 15.
 Henry Vaughan, M.D. of Queen street, Mayfair, phy-
 sician in ordinary to his Majesty, }
 Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, of Bentinck street, knight of
 the orders of St. James and Christ, privy counsellor
 to the Queen of Portugal, member of the Royal
 Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, and F.R.S. } May 22.
 Ange Denis Macquin, professor of rhetoric in the col-
 lege of Meaux, honorary, }
 Richard Neave, of Albemarle street, Esq; F.R.S. }
 James Milnes, Esq; of Thorne's House, Yorkshire, and } May 29.
 of Piccadilly, }
 Rev. John Carter, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, June 5.
 John Campbell, Esq; of Stacpole Court, Pembrokehire,
 and of Calder in Scotland, }
 George Graves, Esq; of Upper Berkeley street, Portman } June 19.
 square, }
 Nathaniel Matthew Knapp, Esq; of Little Lynford, Bucks, June 26.
 William Beckford, Esq; of Hans Place, July 3.
 John Ord, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn Fields, master in Chan-
 cery, attorney general of the Dutchy of Lancaster,
 and F.R.S. } Nov. 6.
 Joseph Hunt, Esq; of Spring Gardens, commissioner of
 the Victualling Office, }
 Matthew Smith, Esq; of Queen Anne street East, major } Nov. 13.
 of the Tower, }
 Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford,)
 George

1794. George Rogers, Esq; of Somerset Place, commissioner of the Royal Navy, and F.R.S. } Dec. 11.
 Rev. John Homfray, A.B. of Merton College, Oxford, }
 Rev. Stephen Weston, F.R.S. of Upper Seymour street, }
 Rev. Henry Fly, M.A. F.R.S. minister of Trinity Church in the Liberty of the Tower, and a priest in ordinary of the Chapels Royal, } Dec. 18.
1795. John Symmons, Esq; of Paddington House, F.R.S. } Jan. 8.
 Don Gaetano d'Ancora, of Naples, }
 Nathaniel Hulme, of Charterhouse square, M.D. F.R.S. }
 Thomas James Mathias, Esq; M.A. of Scotland Yard, Whitehall, } Jan. 15.
- John Jones, Esq; of the Middle Temple, Jan. 22.
 Colonel Patrick Ross, late chief Engineer of Fort St. George, } Jan. 29.
 Richard Dennison, M.D. of Broad street buildings, }
 Sir Robert Ainslie, late ambassador to the Ottoman Port, Feb. 5.
 William Hodges, Esq; of Queen street, Mayfair, royal academ-
 ician, Feb. 12.
- Samuel Young, Esq; of Great Russell street, son of Admiral Young, lately from the East Indies, Feb. 19.
 Lieutenant Colonel Brydges Henniker, Feb. 26.
 Rev. Stebbing Shaw, M.A. fellow of Queen's Coll. Camb. }
 Mr. John Carter, of Hamilton street, Piccadilly, late draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries, } Mar. 5.
- Robert Nicholas, Esq; commissioner of Excise, March 12.
 John Wilkinson, M.D. F.R.S. of Woodford, Essex, } Mar. 19.
 Robert Sherion, Esq; of New Bridge street, Blackfriars, }
 Rev. Charles Moss, M.A. of Grosvenor Place, prebendary of Ely, } Apr. 30.
 Rev. Thomas Sampson, M.A. of Clapham, Surrey, }
 George Earl Macartney, }

John

1795. John Soane, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn Fields, architect, and member of the Academies of Parma and Florence, May 21.
- Rev. Robert Nares, M.A. of the British Museum,
 Rev. Aulay Macaulay, M.A. of Claybrook, co. Leicester,
 Joseph Budworth, of Sloane street, Esq;
 Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq; of Denton Court, Kent,
 George Heath, D.D. master of Eton School, June 11.
 Charles Yorke, of Gower street, M.P. } June 4.
- Edward Finch Hatton, Esq; } June 18.
- Aylmer Bourne Lambert, of Grosvenor street, Esq; F.R.S.
 William Petrie, Esq; of Hertford street, Mayfair,
 Henry Emlyn, of Windsor, architect, author of some
 works on Gothic Architecture, } June 25.
- Owen Portland Meyrick, of Albemarle street, Piccadilly,
 F. R. S. } Nov. 12.
- John Lane, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;
 Henry Crathorne, Esq; of Crathorne, co. York, and
 Upper Brook street, London, F.R.S. } Nov. 19.
- Lieutenant General Thomas Osbert Mordaunt,
 Rev. John Keyfall, of Charles street, Berkeley square,
 one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, } Nov. 26.
- Sir Richard Carr Glyn, knight, alderman of London, Nov. 26.
- William Gosling, Esq; of Somerset place, secretary to the com-
 missioners of the Victualling Office, Dec. 10.
- John Townley, of Devonshire place, Esq;
 Edward Aftle, Esq; of his Majesty's Exchequer,
 John Thomas Batt, Esq; of the Adelphi Terrace, } Dec. 17.
- Lieutenant-colonel Dowdeswell, of Stratton street, Piccadilly, of
 the first regiment of guards, M.P. Dec. 24.
1796. Robert Dallas, Esq; of Ruffel street, Bloomsbury, one
 of his Majesty's counsel, } Jan. 14.
- John Beard, Esq; of Charter-house square,
 William

1796. William Walton, Esq; of Little James street, Bedford
row, barrister at law, } Jan. 14.
George Vanderzee, Esq; of the Middle Temple,
Sir Frederick Eden, Bart. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, barrister at law,
Feb. 4.
Rev. Thomas Watkins, A.M. F.R.S. }
Joseph Correa de Serra, LL.D. secretary to the Royal } Feb. 11.
Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, of Pentonville,
John King, Esq. M. A. of the university of Oxford, one of his
Majesty's under secretaries of state, Feb. 19.
John Dent, of Temple Bar, Esq; M.P. for Lancaster, } Mar. 17.
Charles Monro, Esq; of Great James street, Bedford row,
Mr. Charles Clarke, of his Majesty's office of Ordnance at Graves-
end, April 7.
Rev. Edmund Ferrers, rector of Cheriton, Hants, one }
of his Majesty's chaplains, } Apr. 14.
Thomas Thompson, Esq; of Hull, in Yorkshire,
Charles Lord Yarborough,
William Dinwoody, of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, Esq; May 5.
Charles Shaw Lefevre, of Bedford square, Esq; M.A. late fellow
of Trinity College, Cambridge, May 12.
George Sumner, of Great George street, Westminster, M.P. May 26.
Joseph Mainwaring, of Islington, Esq; }
Samuel Pegge, Esq; one of the grooms of the cham- } June 2.
ber to his Majesty,
Stafford Squire Baxter, of Gray's Inn, Esq;
Matthew Skinner, A.M. student of Christ Church, Ox- }
ford, chaplain to Lord Orford, of Richmond, Surrey, } June 9.
Joseph Sabine, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn,
William Larkins, Esq; F.R.S.
Thomas Pares, Esq; of Leicester and Gray's Inn, June 16.

Samuel

1796. Samuel Jackson, Esq; of St. George in the East,
Hon. Col. John Leslie, of the first regiment of guards, } Nov.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

A.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1792 Charles Abbot | 1784 Thomas Anguish |
| 1793 John Farr Abbot | 1759 Francis Annesley |
| 1793 William Abbot | 1735 John Anstis |
| 1721 Sir Robert Abdy, bart. | 1775 Jean Baptiste Bourging-
non D'Anville |
| 1761 Robert Adam | 1784 Charles Lord Percival,
now Lord Arden |
| 1791 Henry Addington | 1784 Richard Pepper Arden |
| 1784 Jacob George Christian Adler | 1776 Richard Abp. of Armagh |
| 1774 Joseph Willet Adye | 1789 Edmund Armstrong |
| 1789 Stephen Thurston Adye | 1794 William Archbold Arm-
strong |
| 1787 George Ainslie | 1785 George Lord Viscount
St. Asaph |
| 1795 Sir Robert Ainslie | 1787 John Ash, M.D. |
| 1724 Robert Ainsworth | 1774 George Ashby |
| 1761 Card. Alexander Albani | 1767 Anthony Askew |
| 1777 Edw. Earl of Aldborough | 1737 Abp. Assemani |
| 1791 Robert Aldersey | 1794 Edward Astle |
| 1717-18 Edward Alexander | 1763 Thomas Astle |
| 1727 Francisco Algarotti | 1784 Sir Edward Astley |
| 1774 George Allan | 1784 Alexander Aubert |
| 1784 John Allen | 1779 Robert Austen |
| 1761 Prince Emilio Altieri | 1736 John Austin, jun. |
| 1737 Joseph Ames | 1784 Heneage Earl of Aylesford |
| 1758 D. Vito D'Amico | 1732 Sir Joseph Ayloffé |
| 1794 Don Gaetano D'Ancona | 1789 Samuel Ayscough |
| 1737 James Anderson | 1793 William Ayton |
| 1788 John Anderson | |
| 1763 James Petit Andrews | |

K

B.

- B.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1752 John Bacon | 1752 Philip Barton |
| 1774 John Bacon | 1789 Thomas Baskerfield |
| 1721 Sclater Bacon | 1794 John Thomas Batt |
| 1772 George Baker | 1796 Stafford Squire Baxter |
| 1741 Henry Baker | 1755 Otto Ant. Bayardi |
| 1761 M. Baldani | 1774 Francis Perez Bayer |
| 1761 Roger Baldwin | 1767 William Bayntun |
| 1794 Edward Balme | 1785 Edward Bearcroft |
| 1767 Frederick Lord Baltimore | 1796 John Beard |
| 1724 Joseph Bamber | 1770 Topham Beauclerk |
| 1737 Dr. Bankes | 1794 Sir George Beaumont, bt. |
| 1752 Henry Banks | 1773 Richard Henry Beaumont |
| 1719 Joseph Banks, jun. | 1784 Osmond Beauvoir |
| 1766 Joseph Banks | 1717 William Becket |
| 1767 Joseph Baretti | 1794 William Beckford |
| 1783 George Hollington Barker | 1758 Stephen Beckingham |
| 1789 Frederick Barnard | 1777 Josiah Beckwith |
| 1754 James Barnard | 1777 Thomas Beckwith |
| 1763 John Barnard | 1735 Jonathan Belchier |
| 1766 Thomas Allen Barnard | 1725 Beaupre Bell |
| 1765 Matthias Barnewell | 1755 Humphry Bellamy |
| 1737 Thomas Barret | 1793 William Bellingham |
| 1743 Hon. Thomas Leonard | 1792 William Beloe |
| Barret | 1790 William Benet, D.D. |
| 1775 William Barret | 1765 Richard Henry Alexander |
| 1767 Daines Barrington | Bennet |
| 1794 William Barrow | 1766 James Bentham |
| 1791 Henry Barry | 1754 Jeremiah Bentham |
| 1755 Abbé Barthelemy | 1762 Car. Reinaldus Berch |
| 1762 Benjamin Bartlet | 1750 Samuel Berkley |
| 1767 Francis Bartolozzi | 1761 John Stephen Bernard, |
| | M.D. |

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| 1794 Joseph Bernard, Marquis de Chabert | 1741 Robert Bootle |
| 1770 Sir Hanson Berney | 1787 Stephen Borgia |
| 1719 Peregrine Bertie | 1727 Boroughs |
| 1756 Charles Julius Bertram | 1778 Frederick Lord Boston |
| 1793 C. J. de Bevy | 1784 William Boteler |
| 1765 James Bindley | 1773 Edmund Bott |
| 1775 James Jonas Biornstahl | 1760 Giovanni Bottari |
| 1735 Thomas Birch | 1765 Jean Bourget |
| 1783 Elifha Biscoe | 1784 Thomas Bowdler |
| 1789 Adam Blackader | 1767 John Bowle |
| 1768 Levett Blackborne | 1735 Walter Bowmam |
| 1785 William Blackburne | 1736 William Bowyer |
| 1787 William Blackburne,
M.D. | 1788 George Ross Boyle, Earl
of Glasgow |
| 1775 Sir Edward Blacket | 1724 Richard Boyle, Earl of
Burlington |
| 1761 Will. Blackstone, LL.D. | 1771 Sir Griffith Boynton |
| 1784 Charles Blagden | 1773 William Boys |
| 1761 John Blair | 1757 Aug. Bracci |
| 1775 John Blake | 1780 Daniel Braithwaite |
| 1792 Robert Bland | 1752 William Brakenridge |
| 1766 Wilkinfon Blanshard,
M.D. | 1777 John Brand |
| 1767 M. de St. Blase | 1757 Thomas Brand |
| 1741 Joshua Blew | 1748 Gustavus Brander |
| 1779 William Blizzard | 1771 William Bray |
| 1748 Francis Blomefield | 1758 Edward Brent |
| 1792 Thomas Blore | 1766 Monsieur de Brequigny |
| 1767 Richard Blyke | 1763 Owen Salusbury Brereton |
| 1726 William Bogdani | 1768 Edward Bridgen |
| 1726 Mr. Booth | 1710 Rev. Mr. Bridges |
| 1746 John Booth | 1720 Owen Brigstock |
| | 1752 William Bristow |

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| 1784 Theodore Henry Broad- | C. |
| head | 1763 Giov. Andrea Pateno Ca- |
| 1772 William Brocket | della |
| 1727 Bromfall | 1776 Francis Marquis of Caer- |
| 1775 John Charles Brooke | marthen |
| 1793 James Brown | 1774 Edmund Calamy |
| 1791 Henry Browne | 1785 John Call |
| 1752 Lyde Browne | 1774 Augustus Calvert |
| 1785 William Browne | 1781 Peter Calvert |
| 1776 Brownlow Lord Brownlow | 1784 Thomas Lord Camelford |
| 1784 Henry Maurice Comte de | 1792 Frederick Campbell |
| Bruhl | 1794 John Campbell |
| 1721 Thomas Bryan | 1776 John Lord Cardiffe |
| 1795 Samuel Egerton Brydges | 1766 David Lord Cardrofs |
| 1784 John Earl of Buckingham | 1785 Reginald Pole Carew |
| 1793 Richard Budd, M.D. | 1752 Angel Carmey |
| 1795 Joseph Budworth | 1776 John Carnac |
| 1790 William Buller, D.D. | 1777 Francis Carter |
| 1794 James Burn, D.D. | 1738 John Carter |
| 1754 William Burrell | 1794 John Carter |
| 1744 James Burrough | 1795 John Carter |
| 1757 James Burrow | 1784 Thomas Carthew |
| 1764 William Burrow | 1765 Gabr. Lancilotto Castello |
| 1767 William Matthew Burt | 1781 Charles Cave |
| 1759 John Burton, M.D. | 1779 Sir Thomas Cave |
| 1788 Robert Burton | 1773 Henry Cavendish |
| 1741 William Busby | 1771 Ralph Cauldwell |
| 1775 Charles Butler | 1736 John Cay |
| 1771 Thomas Butler | 1786 John Cayley |
| 1785 James Byers | 1786 Henry Cecil |
| 1760 William Dejovas Byrch | 1758 Cav. Paulus Celefia |

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| 1735 | Professour Celfius | 1727 | Thomas Clark |
| 1787 | James Mansfield Chadwick | 1769 | Thomas Clark |
| 1791 | George Chalmers | 1755 | Benjamin Clarke |
| 1792 | John Chamberlain | 1751 | Charles Clarke |
| 1776 | William Chamberlain | 1796 | Charles Clarke |
| 1773 | Edward Chamberlayne | 1785 | Richard Clarke |
| 1776 | Sir William Chambers | 1772 | John Claxton |
| 1736 | Zachary Chambers | 1782 | John Clements |
| 1767 | Charles Chandler | 1794 | Charles Lord Clifford |
| 1735 | John Chandler | 1752 | Robert Bishop of Clogher |
| 1756 | Samuel Chandler, D.D. | 1793 | Charles Coates |
| 1776 | Thomas Chapman | 1749 | Thomas Cockayne |
| 1755 | James Lord Viscount Charlemont | 1766 | Sir James Cockburne |
| 1784 | John Earl of Chatham | 1786 | Richard Coffin |
| 1748 | Charles Chauncy | 1733 | John Cole |
| 1750 | Henry Cheere | 1747 | William Cole |
| 1776 | Philip Earl of Chesterfield | 1766 | Sir George Colebrook |
| 1778 | Sir John Chetwode | 1753 | George Colebrooke |
| 1717 | John Chicheley | 1748 | Josiah Colebrooke |
| 1778 | Robert Child | 1778 | William Coleman, D.D. |
| 1725 | Edmund Chishull | 1784 | John Collinson |
| 1791 | Richard Maitland Trench Chiswell | 1737 | Peter Collinson |
| 1772 | Thomas Chowne | 1725 | Henry Lord Colrane |
| 1767 | John Baptist Cipriani | 1771 | Charles Combe |
| 1753 | John Earl of Clanricard | 1765 | Samuel Commeline |
| 1791 | William Henry Duke of Clarence | 1736 | Charles Compton |
| 1725 | Baron John Clark | 1768 | James Comyn |
| | | 1769 | James Connel |
| | | 1775 | William Constable |
| | | 1794 | Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford |
| | | 1787 | Seymour Conway |

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| 1788 Francis Pierpoint Burton, | 1776 Thomas Croft |
| Viscount Conyngham | 1774 Sir John Cullum |
| 1790 William Burton Conyng- | 1793 Sir Thomas Cullum |
| ham | 1769 William Cuming, M.D. |
| 1789 John Cooke, M.D. | James Cummins |
| 1790 Thomas Cooke | 1720 John Cumyns |
| 1720 Allen Cooper | 1789 Sir Foster Cunliffe |
| 1785 Anthony Ashley Cooper, | 1761 Timothy Cunningham |
| Earl of Shaftsbury | 1722 Savile Cust |
| 1785 Edmund Cooper, D.D. | 1768 John Cuthbert |
| 1755 Francis Cooper | |
| 1776 Sir Grey Cooper | D. |
| 1768 Sir John Mordaunt Cope | 1752 Emanuel Mendez Da Costa |
| 1775 Fysh Coppinger | 1783 William Dade |
| 1781 Francis Corbin | 1796 Robert Dallas |
| 1723 Sir Robert Cornwall | 1751 1789 James Dallaway |
| 1725 Hugh Corry | 1770 Alexander Dalrymple |
| 1794 Richard Cofway | 1767 Richard Dalton |
| 1725 Sir Clement Cotterel | 1793 Thomas Dampier, D.L. |
| 1794 Edward Cotton | 1794 George Dance |
| 1778 Robert Salusbury Cotton | 1794 Nathaniel Dance |
| 1783 William Cotton | 1782 Francisco Daniele |
| 1767 Dennis de la Coudraye | 1770 James Dargent, M.D. |
| 1785 Thomas Cowper | 1766 John Darker |
| 1744 William Cowper | 1746 Peter Daval |
| 1788 William Coxe | 1727 Mr. Davers |
| 1787 Clayton Mordaunt | 1789 John Davies, D.D. |
| Cracherode | 1784 Abraham D'Aubant |
| 1768 Joseph Cradock | 1776 Henry Dawkins |
| 1795 Henry Crathorne | 1719 William Dawson |
| 1789 George Craufurd | 1791 James Deacon |
| 1723-4 John Creyk | 1723 Simon Degg, M.D. |

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| 1784 Charles De Laet | 1735 Francis Drake |
| 1719 Lewis Delahaye | 1755 Francis Drake |
| 1788 Oliver Delancey | 1784 Thomas Drake |
| 1785 Ant. Francisco Delandine | 1770 William Drake |
| 1767 Paul Demidoff | 1733 Mr. Draper |
| 1783 Samuel Denne | 1784 Edward Drax |
| 1794 Richard Dennison, M.D. | 1736 Henry Dry |
| 1796 John Dent | 1757 Matthew Duane |
| 1791 Robert Dent | 1737 Charles Dubosc |
| 1769 Lord Le Despencer | 1737 Andrew Coltee Ducarel |
| 1762 William Duke of Devon- | 1790 Lord Ducie |
| shire | 1763 Duclos |
| 1747 Marsh Dickenson | 1784 Sir Thomas Dundas |
| 1777 David Brown Dignum | 1784 Elias Durnford |
| 1784 Brampton Gurdon Dil- | 1780 Col. John Duroure |
| lingham | 1784 Philip Duval, D.D. |
| Robert Dingley | |
| 1796 William Dinwoody | |
| 1778 John Disney, D.D. | E. |
| 1759 George Dixon, D.D. | 1743 Augustine Earl |
| 1717 Robert Dobyns | 1748 Erasmus Earle |
| 1769 William Dodd, D.D. | 1779 William Benfon Earle |
| 1780 John English Dolben | 1760 Sir Harry Echlin |
| 1773 Ab. Francisco Maria Dolce | 1727 John Ecton |
| 1778 Peter Dore | 1796 Sir Frederic Eden |
| 1767 Robert Dormer | 1775 George Lord Edgecumbe |
| 1779 Francis Douce | 1770 Joseph Edmondson |
| 1778 John Douglas, D.D. | 1794 Bryan Edwards |
| 1781 Sylvester Douglas | 1725 Capt. Edwards |
| 1780 James Douglass | 1752 George Edwards |
| 1796 Lieut. Colonel Dowdeswell | 1751 Godolphin Edwards |
| 1791 William Marquis of | 1745 Thomas Edwards |
| Downshire | 1774 Thomas Edwards |

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| 1791 Francis Henry Egerton | 1737 Peter Filenius |
| 1765 John Egerton, D.D. | 1789 Hans Finson |
| 1780 John Elliot | 1777 Alleyne Fitzherbert |
| 1784 George Ellis | 1748 Richard Lord Fitzwilliam |
| 1777 John Ellis | 1770 Roger Flexman, D.D. |
| 1795 Henry Emlyn | 1791 Count de Florida Blanca |
| 1752 Henry Emmett | 1761 Francisco Henriquez |
| 1779 Henry Charles Englefield | Flores |
| 1787 John Erickson | 1726 Captain Floyer |
| 1787 James Esdaile | 1752 Thomas Fludyer |
| Brownlow Earl of Essex | 1794 Henry Fly |
| 1772 James Essex | 1775 Thomas Talbot Foley |
| 1756 Salvatore Ettore | 1720 Humphrey Folkes |
| 1725 Sir John Evelyn | 1720 Martyn Folkes |
| 1791 Sir James Eyre | 1736 Dr. Forbes |
| 1767 Richard Eyre, D.D. | 1737 Sir Arthur Forbes |
| 1752 William Eyre | 1792 Edward Ford |
| | 1793 Edward Ford |
| | 1776 Pulter Forrester |

F.

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| 1789 Adam Fabroni | 1752 James Forster |
| 1763 Richard Farmer | 1758 Mark Foscarini |
| 1793 Joseph Farrington | 1786 William Forsyth |
| 1762 Bryan Fauſſet | 1792 Hugh Earl Fortescue |
| 1726 Fellows | 1766 John Reinhold Foster |
| 1763 Samuel Felton | 1790 William Foster, D.D. |
| 1771 John Fenn | 1772 King Samuel Fraine |
| 1727 Dr. Ferrari | 1756 Richard Frank |
| 1777 George Lord De Ferrars | 1773 Benjamin Franklin |
| 1796 Edmund Ferrers | 1732 Charles Frederick |
| 1777 Robert Earl Ferrers | 1726 Rev. Mr. Freeman |
| 1790 Samuel Ferris | 1735 Rev. Mr. Freeman |
| 1779 William Feuillateau | 1794 Cypriano Ribeiro Freire |
| 1787 James Earl of Fife | 1775 John Frere |

G.

	1770	Matthew Grave
1717 Roger Gale	1790	Richard Gray
1717 Samuel Gale	1790	Robert Gray
1777 William Gale	1794	George Graves
1782 Maxwell Garthshore	1785	George Gregory
1788 Thomas Gascoigne	1775	Valentine Green
1719 Alexander Geekie	1789	Sir William Green
1785 Monsieur Genet	1789	Thomas Greene
1760 John Alexander Genevois	1792	James Grenville
1788 Edward Gibbon	1784	W. Wyndham Grenville
1784 Francis Gibson	1776	Charles Greville
1784 William Gibson	1794	Fulke Greville
1748 Andrew Giffard	1767	George Lord Greville
1787 John Gillies	1789	John Grieve
1766 Lewis Giraldi	1770	Philip Griffin
1729 Mr. Glen	1785	James Bucknall, Viscount Grimston
1792 Richard bp. of Gloucester	1777	Daniel Grose
1784 Samuel bp. of Gloucester	1757	Francis Grose
1794 Richard Glover	1737	Rev. Dr. Guerdis
1795 Richard Carr Glyn	1784	Sir John Guise
1770 William Mann Godschall	1782	Joseph Gulston
1783 John Gooch	1769	John Gunning
1725 Alexander Gordon	1789	Bartlett Gurney
1793 George Gosling	1767	Richard Guy
1718 Robert Gosling		
1795 William Gosling		
1767 Richard Gough		H.
1717 Brampton Gourdon		
1785 Francis Philip Gourdon	1768	Edward Haistwell
1768 Foote Gower, M.D.	1776	Robert Halifax
1784 Granville Leveson, Earl Gower	1720	Joseph Hall
	1787	William Seward Hall

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| 1720 Dr. Halley | 1781 George Hawkins |
| 1758 Frederic Halley | 1792 John Adair Hawkins |
| 1773 Anthony Hamilton | 1787 John Sidney Hawkins |
| 1792 William Hamilton | 1789 Richard Haworth |
| 1779 Hugh Hammersley | 1720 George Hayes |
| 1791 Thomas Hammersley | 1724 Signor Nicolo Haym |
| 1734 Thomas Hammond | 1791 Treby Hele Hayes |
| 1739 William Hanbury | 1756 Thomas Hayward |
| 1784 Talbot Blaney Handasyd | 1793 Thomas Hearne |
| 1774 Sir Walden Hanmer | 1775 Benjamin Heath |
| 1792 Walden Henry Hanmer | 1795 George Heath |
| 1753 Philip Harcourt | 1770 William Heberden, M.D. |
| 1769 George Hardinge | 1794 John Henderson |
| 1730 Richard Hardinge | 1778 Samuel Henley |
| 1780 Thomas Hardwick | 1795 Brydges Hennicker |
| 1791 Philip Earl of Hardwicke | 1785 John Henniker |
| 1718 John Hardy | 1787 Charles Herbert |
| 1717 Henry Hare | 1786 Sir Richard Heron |
| 1717 John Hare | 1720 [Charles] Earl of Hertford |
| 1788 Richard Harford | 1794 [Francis Seymour Con-
way] Earl of Hertford |
| 1724 Lord Harold | |
| 1728 John Harper | 1784 John Hewet |
| 1787 Charles E. of Harrington | 1781 Christian Gottlieb Heyne |
| 1732 Edward Harrison | 1791 Thomas Hibbert |
| 1770 Matthew Harrison | 1724 Robert Hickes |
| 1741 Dr. Hartley | 1792 Thomas Ford Hill |
| 1783 Busic Hartwood | 1759 Henry Hill |
| 1718 John Harwood | 1748 John Hill |
| 1763 Edward Hafted | 1755 Nathaniel Hillier |
| 1795 Edward Finch Hatton | 1793 Sir William Hillman |
| 1725 Col. Haughton | 1789 Philip Hills |
| 1787 Christopher Hawkins | 1769 John Hinchcliffe, D.D. |

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| 1790 Henry John Hinchcliffe | 1795 Nathaniel Hulme, M.D. |
| 1784 Francis Hiorne | 1775 Edward Hulfe |
| 1775 Thomas Hirft | 1794 Josiah Hunt |
| 1790 Charles Hoare | 1757 Thomas Hunt, D.D. |
| 1725 Henry Hoare | 1784 William Hunt |
| 1788 Henry Hugh Hoare | 1725 Dr. Hunter |
| 1775 Richard Hoare | 1767 Wm. Hunter, M.D. |
| 1792 Richard Colt Hoare | 1769 Francis Earl of Hunting- |
| 1748 William Hocker | don |
| 1795 John Hodges | 1776 John Hufley |
| 1794 Thomas Hallet Hodges | 1789 Mann Hutchinson |
| 1774 Robert Banks Hodgkinson | 1793 Thomas Hutchinson |
| 1756 Rev. John Hodgson | 1781 William Hutchinson |
| 1752 Edward Hody | 1788 Christian Hwid |
| 1791 William Holcombe | |
| 1778 Peter Holford | J. |
| 1784 Thos. Hollingberry, D.D. | |
| 1725 John Hollings, M.D. | 1787 John Jackson |
| 1757 Thomas Hollis | 1781 Richard Jackson |
| 1717 George Holmes | 1738 Theodore Jacobson |
| 1721 George Holmes, jun. | 1766 William James |
| 1794 John Holmes | 1770 John Ibbetson |
| 1770 William Holwell | 1768 Richard Jebb, M.D. |
| 1794 John Homfray | 1724 Mr. Jeff |
| 1784 Thomas Hopkins | 1769 William Jeffs |
| 1793 Samuel Horsley, D.D. | 1790 Joseph Jekyll |
| 1785 William Houlston | 1757 Thomas Jenkins |
| 1768 Charles Howard | 1762 John Ihre |
| 1794 John Howard | 1788 Sir John Ingleby |
| 1784 Richard Howard | 1784 Richard Paul Jodrell |
| 1720 Charles Howson | 1720 Henry Johnson |
| 1757 Ignatio Hugford | 1717 Maurice Johnson |

1748 Walter Johnson
 1795 John Jones
 1720 Philip Jones
 1757 Thomas Jones
 1784 Thomas Jordan
 1748 Charles Joy
 1733 James Joy
 1718 James Joye
 1753 Edmund Ironside
 1771 John Ives

K.

1774 John Hatfield Kaye
 1765 Richard Kaye
 1766 George Keate
 1718 Robert Keck
 1769 Matthew Lewis Keichell
 1769 Thomas Keighly
 1784 Sir Lloyd Kenyon
 1741 John Kettel
 1795 John Keyfall
 1770 Edward King
 1796 John King
 1770 John Glen King
 1761 Walter King
 1752 Robert Lumley Kingston
 1784 George Lord Kinnaid
 1776 John Kipling
 1778 Andrew Kippis, D.D.
 1767 Joseph Kirby
 1719 John Kirkpatrick
 1794 NathanielMatthewKnapp

1785 Richard Payne Knight
 1717 Samuel Knight, D.D.

L.

1777 Richard Ladbroke
 1782 Sir James Winter Lake
 1795 Aylmer Bourne Lambert
 1788 Charles Lambert
 1715 Mr. Lamotte
 1795 John Lane
 1757 Robert Lane
 1777 William Langford
 1796 William Larkins
 1778 William Lascelles
 1793 John Latham
 1774 William Latham
 1724 William Latin
 1741 Andrew Laurence
 1784 William Laurence
 1748 John Lawrie
 1785 Charles Peter Layard
 1771 Daniel P. Layard, M.P.
 1773 John Martin Leake
 1726 Stephen Martin Leake
 1793 Ph. Hammersley Leathes
 1775 Edmund Lechmere
 1784 Edward Ledwich
 1796 Charles Shaw Lefevre
 1748 Heneage Legge
 1724 Theophilus Leigh
 1788 Thomas Leman
 1796 John Leslie

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| 1719 Thomas L'Estrange | 1756 Charles Lowth |
| 1764 John Letch, M.D. | 1760 Giov. Pietro Lucatelli |
| 1724 Smart Letheuillier | 1749 Edward Lye |
| 1725 Capt. Letheuillier | 1727 George Lynn, jun. |
| 1771 J. C. Lettsom, M.D. | 1720 John Lynton |
| 1776 Ashton Lever | 1790 Daniel Lyfons |
| 1773 Moses Isaac Levy | 1786 Samuel Lyfons |
| 1794 Charles Edward Lewes | 1740 Charles Lyttelton |
| 1784 George Lord Viscount
Lewisham | M. |
| 1794 Hugh Leycester | 1795 George Earl Macartney |
| 1773 Brownlow, Lord Bishop
of Lichfield and Cov. | 1795 Aulay Macaulay |
| 1767 George Earl of Lichfield | 1752 George E. of Macclesfield |
| 1771 Philip de Limbourg | 1788 Sir Archibald M'Donald |
| 1784 Thomas Thurlow, Bp.
of Lincoln | 1766 William Macguire |
| 1772 John Lind | 1735 Daniel Mackercher |
| 1788 John Liptrap | 1774 Herbert Mackworth |
| 1763 Charles Lloyd | 1794 James M'Pherfon |
| 1771 John Lloyd | 1794 Ange Denis Macquin |
| 1748 John Locke | 1784 John Maddocks |
| 1737 John Locker | 1737 Marquis Maffei |
| 1762 Joseph Tolson Lockyer | 1791 Lewis Majendie |
| 1787 Edmund Lodge | 1796 Joseph Mainwaring |
| 1775 Walter Long | 1736 Rev. Mr. Malcombe |
| 1792 William Long | 1793 Edmund Malone |
| 1725 Grey Longueville | 1793 Theodore August. Mann |
| 1755 Michael Lort | 1778 Owen Manning |
| 1761 John Gideon Loten | 1725 Sir Richard Manningham |
| 1787 Alexander Lord Lough-
borough | 1784 James Mansfield |
| | 1785 William Marsden |
| | 1784 Charles Marsh |
| | 1758 John Marfili |

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| 1752 Adam Martin | 1751 William Mitford |
| 1762 Vincent Martinelli | 1775 William Mitford |
| 1718 Richard Middleton | 1783 Daniel Gothelf Molden- |
| Maffey, M.D. | hauer, D.D. |
| 1752 Robert Masters | 1781 Richard Molefworth |
| 1795 Thomas James Mathias | 1757 Giovane de Moncada |
| 1760 Alexio Symmacho Maz- | 1796 Charles Monro |
| zochi | 1773 John Monro, D.D. |
| 1755 Richard Mead | 1772 Anthony Lord Viscount |
| 1749 Samuel Mead | Montague |
| 1756 Thomas Meech, M.D. | 1784 Charles Duke of Mon- |
| 1763 Gerard Meerman | tague |
| 1762 Charles Mellish | 1761 Edw. Wortley Montague |
| 1775 Robert Melville | 1792 Frederic Montague |
| 1791 Thomas Meredith | 1725 John Duke of Montague |
| 1784 John Metcalfe | 1791 Lewis Charles Montolieu |
| 1787 James Meyrick | 1789 Christopher Moody |
| 1786 John Meyrick | 1767 Charles Moore |
| 1795 Owen Portland Meyrick | 1787 James Moore |
| 1774 Richard Michell | 1755 Philip Morant |
| 1717 James Mickleton | 1720 Charles Mordaunt |
| 1791 Henry Lord Middleton | 1795 Th. Osbert Mordaunt |
| 1741 Dr. Milles | 1766 William Morehead |
| 1774 Jeremiah Milles, D.D. | 1737 Thomas Morell |
| 1789 Thomas Milles | 1751 Edward Rowe Mores |
| 1789 John Milner | 1783 John Morgan |
| 1794 James Milnes | 1779 David Walter Morgan |
| 1792 John Milton | 1725 Rev. Mr. Morris |
| 1767 Daniel Minet | 1788 Leonard Morfe |
| 1785 James Mingay | 1789 Robert Morfe |
| 1736 Andrew Mitchell | 1734 Crom. Mortimer, M.D. |
| 1794 Sir John Mitford | 1757 Charles Morton, M.D. |

1785	George Earl of Morton	1717	William Nicholas
1763	Thomas Earl of Morton	1739	John Nickolls
1795	Charles Mofs	1763	Duc de Nivernois
1770	John Motteaux	1781	Mark Noble
1793	Francis Moyfant	1741	Frederic Lewis Norden
1769	Peter Muilman	1754	William Norris
1776	Constant. Lord Mulgrave	1784	William Norris
1793	Henry Lord Mulgrave	1776	Frederick Lord North
1727	Mr. Munday	1741	George North
1778	Sir William Musgrave	1736	William Northey
1760	Ebenezer Muffel	1777	Richard E. of Northington
1763	Thomas Mytton	1791	Thomas Northmore
1734	William Mytton	1787	Hugh Duke of North- umberland

N.

		1752	John Nourse
		1767	Thomas Nugent
		1766	Lord Viscount Nurcham
1775	James Napier		
1795	Robert Nares		
1773	Treadway Nash, D.D.		
1769	James Nasmith		
1755	Lawrence Natter	1775	Jeremiah Jacob Oberlin
1794	George Naylor	1773	Sir Lucius Obrien
1794	Richard Neave	1775	Craven Ord
1761	Turberville Needham	1794	John Ord
1756	Robert Nesbit, M.D.	1775	Thomas Orde
1775	Cosmus Neville	1773	Orazio Orlando
1792	Richard Aldworth Neville	1770	Robert Orme
1730	Mr. New	1791	Thomas Orme
1784	George Lewis Newnham	1767	James Adolph. Oughton
1793	George Lewis Newnham	1766	Thomas Owen
1724	John Nicholas	1793	William Owen
1795	Robert Nicholas		

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P.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1776 John Pacey | 1796 Samuel Pegge, jun. |
| 1753 Camillo Paderni | 1792 Peter Peirson |
| 1726 Mr. Palmer | 1765 George Pembroke |
| 1734 John Palmer | 1788 Granville Penn |
| 1787 Roger Palmer | 1754 Thomas Pennant |
| 1764 William Palmer | 1770 Dr. Lucas Pepys |
| 1771 William Palmer | 1784 Charles George Percival |
| 1776 Henry Vis. Palmerston | 1736 Lord Percival |
| 1755 Giuseppi Maria Pancrazi | 1760 Thomas Percival |
| 1761 Martin Panzano | 1772 Thomas Percival, M.D. |
| 1735 David Papillon | 1769 Thomas Percy |
| 1796 Thomas Pares | 1772 William Perrin |
| 1778 John Parish | 1766 George Perry |
| 1789 Robert Parker | 1766 John Lewis Petit, M.D. |
| 1781 Thomas Boothby Parkyns | 1738 Lord Petre |
| 1748 James Parsons, M.D. | 1795 William Petrie |
| 1787 William Parsons | 1752 John Pettingal |
| 1794 William Parsons | 1788 Roger Pettiward |
| 1784 Henry Partridge | 1730 Erasmus Philipps |
| 1761 Miguel Perez Pastor | 1781 Granado Piggott |
| 1762 Ignatius Paterno | 1757 Giovanni Battista Piranesi |
| 1731 Simon Patrick | 1793 David Pitcairn |
| 1717 William Pavey | 1784 William Pitt |
| 1789 Henry Eberhard Gottlieb | 1787 Vincent de Plauchut |
| Paulus | 1793 Thomas Plumer |
| 1781 Sir Ralph Payne | 1790 Other Earl of Plymouth |
| 1776 John Peachy | 1741 Dr. Pococke |
| 1771 Samuel Pearson | 1759 William Pollard |
| 1787 William Pearson | 1735 Benjamin Pomfret |
| 1732 Francis Peck | 1752 Arthur Pond |
| 1751 Samuel Pegge | 1791 Mic. George Poniatowski |
| | 1791 Charles Pontoppidan |

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1778 Antonio Ponz | 1772-84 Sir Joshua Reynolds |
| 1734 Malachy Pofflethwaite | 1788 Comte de la Torre de |
| 1784 Thomas Potter | Rezzonico |
| 1773 John Pownall | 1776 William Rhodes |
| 1769 Thomas Pownall | 1792 Richard Richards |
| 1772 Jacob Preston | 1735 Dr. Richardson |
| 1754 William Price | 1772 John Richardson |
| 1784 John Pridden | 1779 Robert Richardson, |
| 1720 Mr. Prideaux | D.D. |
| 1748 Benjamin Prideaux | 1789 Robert Riddel |
| 1730 Rev. Mr. Primate | 1792 Walter Riddel |
| 1781 Samuel Prime | 1789 George Ridge |
| 1773 Sir John Pringle, M.D. | 1764 Matthew Ridley |
| 1783 William Pryce, M.D. | 1792 William Roberts |
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